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HISTORY

OF

THE COUNTY OF FIFE,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY

JOHN M. LEIGHTON, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF VIEWS IN GLASGOW, VIEWS ON THE CLYDE, LAKES OF SCOTLAND, SCENES IN SCOTLAND, &c.

With Numerous Engravings in the Line Manner on Steel,

BY

JOSEPH SWAN;

FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS TAKEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE WORK,

BY

JAMES STEWART, ESQ.

VOL. III.

GLASGOW:—JOSEPH SWAN.

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HISTORY

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THE

HISTORY OF FIFE.

DISTRICT OF ST ANDREWS.

PARISH OF ST ANDREWS.

I. The parish of St Andrews, occupies the central portion of the east coast of the county, lying south-east of the estuary of the Eden, and between it and the parish of Kingsbarns. It is about 8¼ miles in length, from its south-east to its north-west extremity. The south-eastern part of the parish is only 2 miles in breadth from east to west; but towards the north-west, its breadth is increased to 4 miles. It is said altogether to contain an area of about 17 or 18 square miles. On the south it is bounded by the parishes of Ceres, Cameron, Denino, St Leonards, and Kingsbarns; on the east by the bay of St Andrews—a portion of the German ocean; on the north by the estuary of the Eden, which divides it from the parish of Leuchars; and on the west by the parishes of Leuchars and Kemback. The parish contains 21 miles 736 yards of turnpike roads, and six miles 472 yards of statute labour roads. Besides the city of St Andrews and its suburbs, there are three villages in the parish, Boarhills near the south-eastern boundary, Strathkinnes about 2 miles north-west of the city, and Kincaple north of Strathkinnes, and near the Eden. Of these Strathkinnes is the largest, containing a population of about 500.

Along the estuary of the Eden, on the north-western division of the parish, the land is low and flat, a part of which is in tillage, though the larger portion forms links or downs, which afford pasture for sheep, and are also useful as a place of pleasant recreation for the inhabitants of the city. From the point at the mouth of the Eden to Kenly-burn, which divides the parish from Kingsbarns, there are about six miles of sea coast. Of this there are about two miles to the north and east of the city which are low, consisting of Sandhills, which form the eastern boundaries of the links. The remaining portion of the coast is bold and rocky, in some places where the sandstone rock crops out, rising in perpendicular precipices, to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, and in others being of less elevation, where layers of clay and other softer substances alternate with the rock. In this line of coast there are several insulated rocks, which have been

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already noticed ;* such as the Maiden rock, which rises to a height of 40 feet, and is from 6 to 12 feet in thickness, the rock and spindle at Kinkell, and the Buddo rock near Boarhills. Among the rocks which overhang the sea near the castle, there were some years ago several caves, which bore marks of being partly artificial, but they are now almost entirely washed away. In the rocks between the castle and the harbour, is a cave called Lady Buchan's, apparently chiefly artificial, which is said to have been elegantly fitted up with shell-work by a lady of that name, when residing at St Andrews about 80 years ago. About a mile to the east of the city, in the face of the cliffs which bound the shore, is Kinkell cave, a natural opening of considerable dimensions. It is about 70 or 80 feet in length, and about 25 broad in the middle. At the west side, it is about 10 or 11 feet in height, but the roof dips so much towards the east, that it terminates with the floor, with which it forms an acute angle.

Inland the surface of the parish is finely diversified, rising in some places to hills of moderate height, and again receding into open valleys. In general it is highly cultivated, and in many places ornamented with wood, surrounding the different gentlemen's seats, or planted on ground which would be otherwise waste. The principal eminences in the parish are the hill of Clatto in the western division, which is 548 feet; east Balrymonth 360 feet; and west Balrymonth 375 feet above the level of the sea.

II. The ancient name of the district which now constitutes the parish of St Andrews, and also of a considerable portion of the surrounding parishes was *Mukross*, which has been supposed to mean, in the Celtic, the promontory of the swine.† The name of "*cursus apri*" or boar chase, afterwards given to the district; and the village and lands in the parish still called Boarhills, gives probability to the derivation. At an after period, in consequence of the erection of a religious house, where the city of St Andrews now stands, that portion of the boar chase was designated Kilrymond, from *Cil-rhi-monadh*, the cell or church on the king's muir. It was also named Kilrule, the cell or church dedicated to St Regulus. The earliest monkish tradition which has been handed down, with regard to the origin of this religious house, is that Regulus a Greek monk of Patræ, a city in Achaia, who had in keeping the reliques of St Andrew the apostle, warned by a dream, went to sea, about the year 370, in company with some other religious persons, and taking along with them the apostle's remains, proceeded in search of a region towards the west, "in the utmost parts of the world," to which he had been desired to convey them. Passing through the Mediterranean sea, and coasting along France and Spain, they came at length to the German ocean, where in a severe tempest, they were driven ashore near where St Andrews now stands, and their ship dashed to pieces on the rocks. Regulus and his companions got all safe ashore, but

* Vol. I.

† *Mucross* means in the Celtic the promontory of Swine, but *Mugross* in the same language is the holy promontory.

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they lost every thing except the reliques of the Saint, which they were most careful in preserving. The fame of their arrival, and of the sacred remains they had brought with them, soon spread abroad among the Pictish people, who began in numbers to resort to them. Amongst others came Hergustus the king, who was so pleased with the strangers, that he became a convert to the christian faith, many of his subjects following his example; and as a mark of his gratitude for their holy labours, he put them in possession of a proper residence, gave them a grant of the extensive "*cursus apri*," or boar chase, and erected for them a chapel, which has been asserted to be the chapel and tower of St Rule, still remaining near the ruins of the cathedral. It is needless to point out the absurdity of this legend, which is obviously an invention of the cloisters; nor need we enquire as to Hergustus the king of Picts in 370, while the Romans were yet in Britain: he is unknown to history. Drust the son of Erp, he of the hundred battles, is the first of the Pictish monarchs of whom we have any account. He was a principal leader of the natives in their vast struggles with the Romans and the Romanised Britains, previous to the Roman army leaving Scotland in 446, and died in 451. Properly speaking he was the founder of the Pictish monarchy.

A second legend, as to the origin of the religious house here, is related by Fordun, and is probably a compound of truth and fable. In the beginning of the ninth century, Hungus, king of the Picts, the 35th king from Drust the son of Erp, was engaged in war with Athelstone, a Saxon prince, whose dominions he had ravaged with his army. Returning home laden with spoil, he was unexpectedly overtaken by the Saxons with superior force near Haddington. Seeing his danger, he prayed earnestly to God and the saints, especially to St Andrew, vowing he would bestow on them the tenth of his dominions if he were delivered from his enemies. The apostle appeared to him in a dream, promising him the victory, and desiring him to be mindful of his vow. He was successful in the ensuing fight, and Bœthius adds that he more than fulfilled the vow he had made; for, besides the tenth of his lands, he bestowed on the church at St Andrews, the images of Christ and his apostles in gold and silver, with a case of beaten gold, in which to enclose the reliques of St Andrew.* A third tradition related by Buchanan,† is that the episcopal see, which the Picts had seated at Abernethy, was transferred by Kenneth the Scottish king, after his succession to the Pictish throne, to the church of St Rule; and a fourth that the diocess of St Andrews was founded by Grig, the fourth king in succession from Kenneth. Whichever of the last three traditions may be the true one, or supposing that they are all partly founded in truth, it is obvious that the name Kilrymont is derived from the fact of a church having been founded here either by one of the later Pictish or one of the earlier Scottish kings; and that the name of Kilrule was derived from the dedication of a church or chapel to St Rule or St Regulus, who was alleged in fabulous tradition to have had a cell or chapel here many

* Lyon's History of St Andrews, pp. 11, 12. † History of Scotland, Introd. to B. VI.

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hundred years before. The modern name of St Andrews was obviously adopted at a later period, certainly after the reign of Malcolm III., when the Saxon language began to be introduced, from the tale of their possessing the bones of St Andrew, a tale which had been invented to give greater dignity, in the eyes of the people, to the church of St Rule, at the period when the church of Dunkeld boasted of possessing the bones of St Columba.

III. Leaving these legends as to the founder of the first religious house here, and the origin of the names which it bore, it seems perfectly unquestionable that there was a house belonging to the Culdees here, of such celebrity in the 10th century, that Constantine III., after resigning the throne, became a member of their body, and died their abbot in 943. It is also believed that an Irish king became a member of their society, for it is said in the Ulster Annals that, A.D. 1033, Hugh MacFlavertai O'Nell, king of Ailech, and heir of Ireland, "post penitentiam mort, in St Andrewes eccl."* The college of Culdees consisted of an abbot and twelve secular priests; who, at least for a portion of the time during which the order existed, were generally married men, whose sons often succeeded them in office. They appear to have originally had large possessions granted them, though it would now be difficult to point these out. Until the year 1144, when the priory was founded, they formed the chapter of the see of St Andrews, and elected the bishops. After that period, however, the canons regular of the priory were joined with them in subsequent elections, till 1272, when the canons took the right entirely into their own hands. In 1297, they attempted to regain their right, but failed; and again in 1317, they made a vigorous effort against what they considered the encroachment of the canons. They appealed to the Pope on the subject, but ineffectually, and we scarcely ever hear of them after this period. The canons also appear to have become possessed of a considerable portion of the lands and tithes which had formerly belonged to the Culdees.

They had a chapel, mentioned by Martine, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was styled "*Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Rupe*," or St Mary's church on the Rock. This chapel was built on a rock, called the Lady's Craig, situated near the extremity of the present pier. The rock has been encroached upon by the sea, but was still visible at low water when Martine wrote his "Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ." This chapel was no doubt the earliest church or chapel, and the one from which the name of Kilrymont originated. They had also a chapel on the hill above the harbour, erected no doubt after the earlier one had been abandoned in consequence of the encroachments of the sea. This was also dedicated to the Virgin, and was called "*Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ*," with the addition of "*Capella domini Regis Scotorum*," "the chapel of our Lord the King of Scots."

* Pinkerton's Enquiry, vol. II. App. p. 319.

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Early in the 14th century, the Culdees seem either to have been suppressed, or to have died out; and the establishment erected into a collegiate church, called the Provostry of Kirkheugh, having a provost and at least nine prebendaries. The names of the prebendaries which have been preserved are—the parson of Feteresso, the parson of Dysart, the prebendary of Dura and Rumgay, the prebendary of Cameron and Cairns, the parson of Bervie, the parson of Strabroke, the prebendary of Kinkell, and the parson of Arbuthnot. Its rental in 1561, at the general assumption of the rents of church benefices, was derived from the feued lands of Kinaldie and Gilmerton, and the tiends of Craighall, Inglis-Tarvit, and the lands of the parish of Ceres; it consisted of, money, £176 : 14 : 8; beer, 3 chalders, 9 bolls; meal, 9 chalders, 11 bolls; cain oats, 1 chalder, 6 bolls; and cain fowls, 5 dozen. In 1587, it was, like other benefices, annexed to the crown; but in 1606, on the restoration of episcopacy, it was, with the archdeaconry and vicarage of St Andrews, assigned to Archbishop Gladstanes and his successors. At the revolution, the tiends and other rents again reverted to the crown.

IV. The origin of the bishopric of St Andrews is, like that of the college of Culdees, involved in great obscurity. It has been attributed to Kenneth MacAlpine, who, it is alleged, after the junction of the Scottish and Pictish monarchies in 843, transferred the bishopric which had been seated at Abernethy to St Andrews; it has also been attributed to Grig, the fourth king from Kenneth, who died in 897. The first bishop of whom we have any account is Adrian, who flourished in 870; and if we give any faith to the tradition regarding him, we cannot consider Grig, although he may have been a benefactor, as the founder of the see. The earlier bishops, although they had episcopal ordination, do not appear to have had any determinate diocess; but they resided within the college of the Culdees, by whom they were elected, and exercised their functions when and where necessary in the surrounding district. Malcolm III., who ascended the throne in 1057, is said to have been the first of our Scottish monarchs who affixed diocesses to the several bishops, limiting the power and jurisdiction of each to the district apportioned to him. He divided his kingdom into four bishoprics, of which St Andrews formed one. The bishop of that diocess he styled Maximus Episcopus, or chief bishop; and assigned to him jurisdiction over Fife, the Lothians, Stirlingshire, the Merse, Angus and Mearns.

I.—*List of Bishops before the appointment of a diocess.*

1. Adrian.—*About* A.D. 870. He flourished during the reign of Constantine II., the second Monarch from Kenneth, under whom the Scots and Picts were united. It was during his reign that the Danes appear to have made their first depredations on the east coast of Scotland, committing the most ferocious outrages, particularly on the clergy, many of whom, and among others Adrian, took refuge in the isle of May. Here they were followed by their Pagan persecutors, and numbers of them,

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with Adrian, murdered. He was subsequently included in the Calendar of Scottish Saints, his festival day being the 4th of March.

2. Kelach I.—*About* A.D. 892. He was bishop at the death of Grig, who, for a time, usurped the throne, and afterwards during the reigns of Donald IV. and Constantine III. In 909, he held a provincial council of the clergy, on the *mote hill* of Scone, where the latter King swore to maintain the faith and discipline of the Scottican church.

3. Fothad I.—*About* A.D. 950. He was banished, by King Indulf, in 952, and died in 962. Winton says, that he enclosed a copy of the Gospels in a silver case, which at the time he wrote, (about 1380,) was lying at the north end of the high altar of the Cathedral church.

4. Malisius, or Maelbriget.—A.D. 962—970. Lived under Kings, Duff and Cullen.

5. Kelach II.—A.D. 971—996. He is called by Fordun the son of Ferdlag; and is said to have been the first Scottish bishop who went to Rome for confirmation.

6. Malisius II.—A.D. 996—1010. This bishop possessed the see during the short reign of Kenneth IV., and during a portion of that of his successor, Malcolm II.

7. Malmore.—A.D. 1010—1031. He was bishop during the vigorous reign of Malcolm II.

8. Alivinus, or Alivin,—A.D. 1031—1034. He enjoyed the episcopate for three years of the short reign of Duncan, the father of Malcolm Cænmore.

9. Maldwin, or Maldouy.—A.D. 1034—1061. He is styled by Fordun, the son of Gillandris; and by Winton, Makdowny, Makgillanderis. He conferred upon "God, and St Servanus, and the Culdees of Lochleven, the church and lands of the parish of Markinch." He occupied the see during the troublesome times which followed the murder of Duncan; and witnessed the accession of Malcolm Cænmore to the throne, after the death of Macbeth. The probability is, that he crowned that Monarch.

10. Tuthaldus, or Twalda, or Tuchald.—A.D. 1061—1065. He conferred the church and teinds of "Sconyn," (Scoonie) upon the Culdees of Lochleven.

It appears to have been during the incumbency of the successor of Tuthaldus, that Malcolm III. adopted the ecclesiastical policy of dividing the kingdom into four diocesses, over which a bishop had the rule. He married Margaret, the sister of Edgar Etheling, soon after her flight into Scotland in 1068; and very shortly afterwards, she began to take an interest in the affairs of the Scottish church. She saw and lamented abuses which had crept in, or wished the adoption of a policy which had not hitherto prevailed; and accordingly a council of the clergy was convened at St Andrews, in 1074, for the correction of abuses, and the adoption of new arrangements. At this council, the excellent Queen, attended by her confessor, Turgot, who had been prior at Durham, presided, and from it, in all probability, originated the arrangement as to diocesses in Scotland. Other sovereigns who succeeded Malcolm, are celebrated as being benefactors of the see of St Andrews. Alexander I. bestowed upon it the tract of land called *Cursus apri*, or the boar chase, which the fictions of the cloister afterwards invented, and alleged had been conferred by Hungus, the Pictish King, or the unknown Hergustus. David I. Malcolm IV., and William the Lyon, all likewise conferred benefactions or privileges on the prelates of this see. During the period which intervened between the assignment of a diocess, and its erection into an archiepiscopate, the dispute arose as to

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the independence of the Scottish church, and the claim of supremacy over it by the Archbishop of York. This dispute was taken strongly up by the Scottish King, and ultimately ended in establishing the independence of the Scottish clergy from all foreign controul, except that of the Pope.

II.—*List of the Bishops, from the time the diocess was fixed, till the see was erected into an Archbishoprick.*

11. Fothiad II.—A.D. 1065—1077. In the register of the priory of St Andrews, he is named "Modath, the son of Malmykal," and is styled a most pious man, "cujus vita, et doctrina tota regio Scotorum feliciter est illustrata." He conferred the church and teinds of Hurkendorath, (Auchterderran?) upon the Culdees of Lochleven. We learn from Winton, that this prelate solemnized the marriage between Malcolm and the Saxon Princess Margaret, afterwards St Margaret.

12. Gregorius Cathre.—A.D. 1077—1080—1115. This prelate is said, in several of the lists of these early bishops, to have been only elect, and not consecrated. This may have been true at his first election in 1077, and he may have remained three years elect, and another been appointed in consequence of some dispute; but he appears to have been re-elected after the death of Turgot in 1115, and then to have been consecrated, as Mr Ruddiman says his name is in a charter of that year, by Alexander I. to the Abbey of Scone, where he is styled Episcopus, and not Electus.

13. Edmarus.—A.D. 1080—1091. He is also said never to have been consecrated, probably in consequence of a continuance of the same dispute.

14. Godricus.—A.D. 1091—1107. Like his two immediate predecessors, he is said not to have been consecrated; but this could not have been the case as he crowned Edgar, the son of Malcolm III. In this alleged want of consecration we may probably trace the commencement of the claim of supremacy of the Archbishop of York over the Scottish clergy

15. Turgot.—A.D. 1107—1115. He was the first Scottish prelate of Saxon origin, of whom we have any certain account. He had been prior of the monastery of Durham, and appears to have come to Scotland as confessor to Queen Margaret; and in consequence of this had exercised considerable influence over the Scottish clergy. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. He founded the parish church of St Andrews, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In the discharge of his episcopal duties, he met with many obstacles from Alexander I., surnamed the Fierce; who, though he favoured the church, was jealous of interference with his authority, and such he probably considered the consecration by the Archbishop of York to be. Turgot perceiving that he had lost the influence he possessed, while ecclesiastical affairs were managed by Queen Margaret, fell into a desponding mood, and asked and obtained liberty to retire to his cell at Durham, where he died. He wrote, besides several other works in history and theology, a life of his patroness, St Margaret.

The see, it is said, was now vacant till 1120, but we have seen that Gregorius appears, in his old age, to have held it after the death of Turgot. A vacancy, however, certainly did take place, which was no doubt occasioned by the difficulties in which Alexander was placed, by his refusal to acknowledge the supremacy of the Archbishop of York over the Scottish church.

16. Eadmerus.—A.D. 1120—1122. Alexander I. being anxious to have the see supplied, invited this churchman, who was a monk of Canterbury, to Scotland, and he was in consequence elected Bishop; but as the King refused to allow his being consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he returned to England within two years after his election. He has left an account of the dispute, written by himself, in his Historia Novarum, which was published by Mr Selden.

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17. Robert.—A.D. 1122—1159. He was an Englishman, and had been prior of Scone, but though elected in 1122, was not consecrated for some years afterwards. This ceremony was at length performed by the Archbishop of York, under protest that no claim should be founded thereon for supremacy over the Scottish church. He obtained the grant of the boar chase from Alexander I.; and is said to have attached the tusks of an enormous boar killed in it, to the altar of the church. It was during his episcopate that the authority of the Pope was first formally recognised in Scotland.

18. Arnold.—A.D., 1159—1162. He had been abbot of Kelso, and was consecrated within the church of St Andrews by the bishop of Moray, the Pope's legate, in presence of Malcolm IV., and of the bishops, abbots, and princes of the land. He was himself afterwards legate for the Pope. He founded the Cathedral church, but died shortly after its commencement, being interred in the church or chapel of St Regulus.

19. Richard.—A.D. 1162—1177. He had been chaplain to Malcolm VI. When William the Lyon was taken prisoner in 1174, this bishop, with several of the Scottish nobility and clergy, was deputed to treat with Henry II., as to his ransom. The English monarch taking advantage of the situation of the King, was desirous of establishing his superiority over Scotland, and the supremacy of his clergy over their northern brethren. William obtained his liberty, at the expense of his country's independence; but the clergy, by their address and fortitude, saved the rights of their national church. Richard died in 1177, and was, like his predecessor, buried in the church of St Regulus.

20. Hugh and John.—A.D. 1178—1188. After the death of Richard, a double election and consecration occurred. The chapter elected John Scott, an Englishman, though of Scottish parentage, who was Archdeacon of St Andrews; but the King, displeased with the appointment, seized the revenues of the bishoprick, and nominated his chaplain Hugh, and obtained him to be consecrated. John went to Rome, and returned with a nuncio from the Pope, who caused him to be also consecrated. The King, however, was inflexible, and banished John, who again retired to Rome, where he remained seven years. In consequence of the contumacy of William, sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him, and the kingdom laid under interdict. The death of the Pope, however, gave the King an opportunity of using influence with his successor, in consequence of which the excommunication and interdict were removed; and an arrangement entered into, by which Hugh was continued in the see of St Andrews, and John was appointed to the inferior see of Dunkeld. Hugh died near Rome, where he had gone for the purpose of being confirmed by the Pope.

21. Roger.—A.D. 1188—1202. He was son of the Earl of Leicester, and a cousin of William the Lyon, by whom he was made Lord Chancellor of the kingdom, bishop of Dunkeld, and afterwards bishop of St Andrews. For some reason which cannot be explained, he remained elect for ten years, not having been consecrated till 1198, when the ceremony was performed by the bishop of Moray, the Pope's legate. He died at Cambuskenneth, his remains being conveyed with great solemnity to St Andrews, and interred in the church of St Regulus.

22. William Malvoisine.—A.D. 1202—1233. This prelate was of French extraction, and if not born in France, spent a considerable portion of his youth in that country. On his return to Scotland he was made Archdeacon of St Andrews, and one of the *clerici regis*. He was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1199; the same year he was elected bishop of Glasgow, and consecrated in 1200. In 1202, he was translated to St Andrews. He both baptised and crowned Alexander II. In 1215 he, with other Scottish clergy, attended a general council held at Rome; and on his return with the bishop of Glasgow, held a council at Perth, for the purpose of promoting an expedition to the holy land, but few of the nobility present showed much inclination for the undertaking. He wrote the lives of St Ninian, and St Kentigern; and died at his palace of Inchmurtach, and was buried in

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the Cathedral church. Crawford, in his Officers of State says, he was particularly distinguished for good qualities; but according to Spottiswoode, he is said to have delighted in the pleasures of the table. Fordun states, that he deprived the monks of Dunfermline of the tithes of two parishes, because they had neglected to supply him with wine after supper.

23. David Bernham, or De Benham.—A.D. 1233—1253. He was great chamberlain of Scotland, and crowned Alexander III. at Scone. He set out with the bishop of Glasgow, to attend a general council at Rome, but they were way-laid and taken prisoners by the Emperor of Germany, who only released them, on their agreeing to return home. On a subsequent occasion, he went to York, to attend the marriage of Alexander, with the daughter of Henry III., where he died.

24. Abel.—A.D. 1253—1254. Again the King and court, with the concurrence of the Pope, however, opposed the chapter who had previously chosen the Dean of Dunkeld, and forced upon them Abel, formerly a canon of the church of Glasgow, and afterwards Archdeacon of St Andrews. To be revenged upon the chapter, Abel behaved himself very insolently to them, calling them in question on every light occasion, and censuring them with great rigour. He lived only ten months after his election, and was buried before the high altar in the Cathedral church.

25. Gameline.—A.D. 1254—1271. One of the *clerici regis* of Alexander II., Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Lord Chancellor. He was elected to the see by the canons, the Culdees being now entirely excluded from forming part of the chapter. He was a man of good repute, but became obnoxious to the King, in consequence of having excommunicated some of the courtiers who had attempted to molest certain churchmen. Refusing to withdraw the excommunication, he was banished by the King, and retired for a time to France. At length the King relenting, recalled the sentence of banishment, and sought pardon for what he had done. The bishop returned to Scotland, and died at Inchmurtach, and was buried on the north side of the high altar of the Cathedral.

26. William Wishart.—A.D. 1272—1279. He was Archdeacon of St Andrews, and Lord Chancellor. In 1268, he was elected bishop of Glasgow, but was translated to the see of St Andrews, and was consecrated at Scone in 1272. He attended a general council at Lyons, at which were present 2 patriarchs, 15 cardinals, 500 bishops, 1000 other mitred prelates, besides the King of France, the Emperor of Greece, and other princes. He died in Teviotdale, and was buried in his own Cathedral, near the high altar.

27. William Fraser.—A.D. 1279—1297. He was Dean of Glasgow, rector of Cadzow, and Lord Chancellor. He was consecrated at Rome, 1280. Upon the King's death in 1288, he was chosen one of the Regents, and after the death of Margaret, the fair maid of Norway, he, with others, yielded a forced submission to Edward of England. In 1295, he was sent to France by John Baliol, then King, to negotiate a marriage for his son, Edward, where he died in 1297.

28. William Lamberton.—A.D. 1298—1328. He lived in difficult times, and has been accused of vacilating between the two parties of Bruce and Baliol; but in the end, he did his utmost to place Bruce upon the throne In 1298, he and Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, and John Cumming, the younger, were chosen guardians of the kingdom for Baliol; and in 1303, when Edward I. held a parliament at St Andrews, the bishop, like the rest of his countrymen, was forced to yield submission. Soon after, however, he entered into a secret treaty with Bruce, by which the latter secured the favour of the Scottish church, and was, in consequence, enabled to set the excommunication of the Pope at defiance. In 1306, he, with the bishop of Glasgow, crowned Bruce at Scone, and afterwards supported him with his wealth, his armed vassals, and his ecclesiastical influence. Among other acts, bishop Lamberton supplied Sir James Douglas, afterwards so famous in the struggles of Bruce with England,

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with horses and money, and sent him to join the standard of the patriot King. Edward, irritated by this conduct of the bishop, had him seized, and confined in the castle of Nottingham. On the death of Edward in 1307, Lamberton was allowed to return to St Andrews; and after the battle of Bannockburn had given peace to the country, he devoted himself to promoting the prosperity of the church, of which he was the head. He was buried at the north side of the great altar.

29. James Bennet.—A.D. 1328—1332. At his election, a division arose in the chapter, one half voting for him, and the other for Sir Alexander Kinninmonth, Archdeacon of Lothian; but being at Rome, he obtained the Pope's sanction to the appointment. He crowned David II. at Scone in 1332; and when Edward Baliol and his party got the ascendency, he was forced to fly to Flanders, where he died. After his death, the see remained vacant 9 years.

30. William de Landel, A. D. 1341—1385. After the vacancy, this prelate was appointed by the Pope. It is said by Fordun, that he was generous, mild, ingenious, and modest, and that he loved his canons as much as if they had been his own children. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham with David II., and ransomed for the sum of 100,000 merks sterling. In 1363, David held a parliament in his palace of Inchmurtach; and in 1371, he crowned king Robert II. He was buried before the vestibule of the church, "under an artificial stone curiously wrought."

31. Stephen de Pay, A.D. 1385. He had been prior of the monastery of St Andrews for twenty-one years. After his election, he went to Rome for confirmation, but being taken prisoner by the English, he was carried to Alnwick where he died.

32. Walter Trail, A.D. 1385.—1401. He was a son of the laird of Blebo in Fife, had studied abroad, was a doctor of the civil and canon law, and a canon of St Andrews. He received his appointment from the Pope without election, who declared that Walter was an honour to the office and not it to him. Even Buchanan the historian speaks highly in his praise. In 1390, he and the bishop of Glasgow, assisted at the funeral of Robert II., and the next day he placed the crown on the head of Robert III. In 1391, he went ambassador to France where he remained a year. He was buried near the high altar of the cathedral, with this inscription on his monument:

Hic fuit Ecclesiæ directa columna, fenestra
Lucida, thuribulum redolens, campana sonora.

33. Thomas Stewart, A.D. 1401—1404. He was son of Robert II., and archdeacon of St Andrews. He was elected by the chapter, but from his extreme modesty, declined accepting the office, and was therefore never consecrated. Of him Fordun says, that he was of a most modest disposition, and of dove-like simplicity. At the request of the king, he resigned the revenues of the see, to Walter of Danyelston, in return for his ceding the castle of Dumbarton. The period of his death is uncertain, and it has been supposed, that he resigned the office of bishop, and continued in that of archdeacon.

34. Henry Wardlaw, A.D. 1404—1440. This prelate was a son of Wardlaw of Torie, a nephew of the cardinal of that name, rector of Kilbride, and precentor of Glasgow. After the resignation or death of bishop Stewart, he being at Avignon, was preferred to the office by the Pope, and was consecrated there in 1404. He had the direction of the education of James I. in his youth, and after the return of that monarch from his captivity in England, had the honour of crowning him at Scone. He died in 1440, and was buried in the church, "in the wall between the choir and our lady's chapel."

35. James Kennedy, A. D. 1440—1466. This distinguished churchman, was the younger son of James Kennedy of Dunure, by Mary Stewart, countess of Angus, daughter of Robert III. "He was," says Crawford, "a prelate who rendered himself no less illustrious by his virtues, than he was

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by his noble birth." In 1438, he was elected and consecrated bishop of Dunkeld. He had observed with regret, the many abuses which had crept into the church, and was desirous, as far as in his power, to put an end to them. With this view, he went to Florence, where the Pope then resided, but with little good to the purpose he had in view, as the schism at the time existing in the papacy, prevented any thing being done. The Pope, however, as a mark of his esteem, bestowed upon him *in commendam*, the abbacy of Scone. During his absence in Italy, he was elected to the see of St Andrews in 1440, and confirmed in the office by the Pope. After his return home, and his translation had been effected, he again directed his attention to rectifying the abuses of the church, and acting both by precept and example, he so far succeeded, "as that," says Spottiswoode, "no man living did then remember to have seen the church in such an estate." By his temperate and healing counsels, he did all in his power to soften and suppress the broils and animosities which existed between the governors of the kingdom during the minority of James II.; and with the view of being still more useful in this way, he, in 1444, accepted the office of lord chancellor, but finding his efforts vain, he resigned that high office in a very few weeks. Wearied with the civil dissensions existing at home, he again visited Italy in the hope of being useful in settling the papal schism, which had now long disturbed the peace of the church; but his efforts being equally fruitless, he again returned home, devoting his time in future to the exercise of his episcopal function, to the general interests of religion, and to the advancement of learning and education in the kingdom. The assistance which he afforded to James II. in curbing the power of the Douglases, has been already described, Vol. I. p. 81; as has also his wise government of the kingdom under the minority of James III. Bishop Kennedy was moderate and frugal in his private expenses, but he was munificent and generous where he considered the interests of religion or learning were concerned. Nor did he neglect the benefits to be derived from commercial enterprise; having caused to be built a large vessel or barge, called the St Salvator, of which an account has been given, vol. I. p. 77. This excellent prelate died in 1466, and was interred in his own chapel of St Salvator, under a monument which he had caused to be erected previous to his death. A view of this monument which still remains, though in a dilapidated state, forms the vignette in the engraved title to the second volume of this work. It is a mural monument, and in a most enriched variety of the pointed style of architecture.

The episcopate of Saint Andrews from its great wealth, from the splendid talent and high birth of many who had filled its throne, and from its having long been considered to hold the primacy over the other bishopricks of Scotland, had now attained a dignity which seemed to entitle its prelates to be raised to the archiepiscopal rank. This was accordingly done by the Pope in 1472, and the whole of the other bishopricks were placed under its jurisdiction. About 35 years afterwards, the see of Glasgow was also elevated into an archbishoprick, having the diocesses of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles under its jurisdiction; while those of Dunkeld, Dumblane, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and Orkney, remained under that of St Andrews. The archbishops of St Andrews also retained the primacy, notwithstanding some endeavours on the part of the prelates, who filled the see of Glasgow to obtain it. The diocess of St Andrews, when at its greatest extent, included the greater part of the county of Fife, part of Clackmannan, Kinross, and Perth, the counties of Forfar, Mearns, and Kincardine, the three Lothians, Selkirk, and Berwick. It was divided into two archdeaconries, St Andrews and Lothian; and nine deaconries, St Andrews, Fothrick, Gowrie, Angus,

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Mearns, Linlithgow, Haddington, Dunbar, and Merse. There were altogether 131 benefices under the jurisdiction of the see, of which 26 were abbeys, priories, or other religious houses; and the smallest of the benefices is said by Martine, to have exceeded the annual value of £40. From the time of bishop Arnold, he and many of his successors were invested with the dignity of legate from the Pope; and after the see was erected into an archbishoprick, this office became a perpetual dignity, the archbishops being all considered as *legati nati*, though many of them were also *legati à latere*, or *legati de latere*, and thus were representatives of the Pope in Scotland. They also exercised an extensive jurisdiction in all causes considered ecclesiastical, viz. confirmations or probates of wills, marriage, divorce, alimony, and adultery, scandal and defamation, perjury, &c. The bishop of St Andrews was also lord admiral within his own regality, comprehending almost the whole sea coast betwixt the Forth and the Tay. He had the privilege of exacting custom upon all goods exported from the harbours within his admiralty; and he had also the power of coining money, subject to royal examination as to its weight and fineness. Besides the offices which these extensive powers required, there were several others which are mentioned by Martine. These were—1. the marshall of the household, held by the family of Schevez of Kemback, and afterwards by Makgill of Kemback; 2. the constable of the castle, held by Wemyss of Lathocar; 3. the chamberlain, who collected the revenues of the see; 4. the ostarius, who is supposed to have been principal usher; 5. the steward; 6. the chaplain; 7. the butler; and 8. the doomster, an office long hereditary in a family of the name of Wan, whose descendants are still in possession of a few acres of ground near the guard bridge, which they held under the archbishops in virtue of their office of doomsters, and as warders of the bridge.

The temporal power and dignity of the prelates of this see, were no less extensive than its ecclesiastical; as according to Martine, he was both a count palatine and a lord of regality. In consequence of the first, he had the power of conferring honours like a sovereign, having a chancellor under him; and by the latter, he had a civil and criminal jurisdiction equal to the sheriff. The bishop of St Andrews was lord of three regalities—Monymusk, Kirkliston, and St Andrews; and of the whole lands within these, he was either superior or proprietor. The smallest of these, the regality of Monymusk, was conferred upon the see in 1057, of which the marquis of Huntly was chief vassal and hereditary baillie, paying a feu duty of £300 scots. The second, Kirkliston, or as it was also called St Andrews, south of the Forth, included the counties of Linlithgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Haddington; and of it the Earls of Winton were hereditary baillies. The third regality, St Andrews, included the counties of Fife, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine; of which the Learmonths of Dairsie, and afterwards the Earls of Crawford were hereditary baillies. The bishop of St Andrews held the superiority of more lands than any other subject in Scotland; and by a tax-roll of 1665, it appears that 1 marquis, 15 earls, 3 viscounts, and 5 barons, besides many inferior persons, held lands of

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the see. In dignity, these prelates ranked next to the royal family, and above all other peers, spiritual or temporal. They had palaces or castles, at St Andrews, Stow, Linlithgow, Kinghorn, Monymail, Torrie, Dairsie, Inchmurtach, Muckart, Kiltons, Linton, and Monymusk. They were perpetual moderators of national synods, and chancellors of the University of St Andrews. The revenues of the see arose from so many and such varied sources, that it is impossible now to form an estimate of their amount; particularly, as various portions were alienated at different times for founding and endowing the monasteries, the university of St Andrews, and the colleges of St Mary, and St Salvator. In Bagamont's roll, 1275, the annual amount of the tithes alone is rated at £945 : 13 : 4. In 1561, archbishop Hamilton stated his income to be: in money £2904 : 7 : 2 : wheat, 30 chalders, 9 bolls; beer, 41 chalders, 10 bolls; and oats, 67 chalders.

III.—*List of Archbishops to the Reformation.*

36. Patrick Graham.—A.D. 1466—1478. This prelate was uterine brother of bishop Kennedy. He was consecrated bishop of Brechin, and in 1466 translated to St Andrews. In consequence of the old controversy regarding the superiority of the archbishop of York over the Scottish clergy, he proceeded to Rome, where he not only obtained sentence against that see; but had his erected into an archbishoprick. The persecutions which this excellent man sustained after his return, and his miserable death, have been already detailed, volume I., page 83.

37. William Schevez.—A.D. 1478—1496. He was archdeacon of St Andrews, was one of the favourites of James III., and had been the chief persecutor of the late bishop, whom he succeeded.

38. James Stewart.—A.D. 1497—1503. This primate was the second son of James III., by his royal consort Margaret of Denmark. He was created Duke of Ross, and Marquis of Ormond. Entering into holy orders, he succeeded bishop Schevez in his 21st year, and went to Rome, where he was confirmed by the Pope. On his return, he received the abbacies of Holyrood and Dunfermline, *in commendam*, from his brother James IV.; and also held, in the same way, the monastery of Arbroath. He was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1502, which he scarcely held two years, as he died in 1503-4, and was interred in the chancel of the Cathedral. He is celebrated by Ariosto, in his Orlando Furioso, canto X., in the following lines, which have been feebly translated by Hoole.

Non è un sì bello in tante altre persone,	No form so graceful can our eyes behold,
Natura il fece, e poi ruppe la stampa.	For nature made him, and destroyed the mould.
Non è in cui tal virtu tal grazia luca,	The title of the Duke of Ross he bears,
O tal possanza, ed è Rosia Duca.	No chief like him in dauntless mind compares.

39. Alexander Stewart.—A.D. 1509—1513. He was the natural son of James IV., and his father designing him for the church, all care was taken of his education. The learned Dr Patrick Panter, the secretary, having been his tutor. To complete his education, he visited the Continent, under the care of Sir Thomas Halkerston, and having made the tour of France, and part of Italy, he settled at Padua, where he prosecuted his studies under Erasmus, the great restorer of learning. In his 18th year, he was made archbishop of St Andrews, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of the kingdom. The Pope made him his legate *a latere*, and conferred upon him, *in commendam*, the abbey of Dunfermline, and the priory of Coldingham. These high offices, however, he only held for the short space of three years, having been killed with his father at the battle of Flodden in 1513. Erasmus,

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in lamenting the early death of his pupil, speaks highly of his rare learning and talent, and his great sweetness of temper, which endeared him to all.

40. Andrew Forman.—A.D. 1514—1522. We have already given an account, vol. I., pp. 97 and 98, of the dispute which arose as to this see on the death of archbishop Stewart, and of the means by which the artful and avaricious Forman obtained it. He had previously been bishop of Moray, and was perpetual commendator of Dunfermline. He died, and was buried in that monastery in 1522.

41 James Bethune.—A.D. 1522—1539. He was a son of Bethune of Balfour in Fife, and was provost of Bothwell in 1503. In 1504, he was prior of Whithorn, abbot of Dunfermline, and Lord High Treasurer. In 1508, he was elect of Galloway; but was translated to Glasgow. In 1515, he was made Lord Chancellor, and obtained, *in commendam*, the abbacies of Arbroath and Kilwinning. He was translated to St Andrews, on the death of bishop Forman. Archbishop Bethune was deeply engaged in the political intrigues of the period in which he lived, some account of which has been already given, volume I., page 99.

42. David Bethune.—A.D. 1539—1546. This prelate was likewise a son of the house of Balfour, and was nephew of his predecessor. He was originally rector of Campsie, and in 1523, commendator of Arbroath. In 1528, he was made Lord Privy Seal, and became a great favourite with James V. In 1533, he was sent with others, to negotiate a marriage between James and Magdalene, daughter of the King of France, on which occasion he so ingratiated himself with that monarch, that he obtained the bishoprick of Mirepoix, in the province of Languedoc; and through his influence, was afterwards made a cardinal, by the title of "Sti Stephani, in Monte Cœlio." On the death of his uncle, he was promoted to the primacy of St Andrews, and shortly afterwards was made Lord High Chancellor, when he resigned the Privy Seal. He, like his uncle, was much engaged in the political intrigues of the period in which he lived; and was a strong and determined opposer of the doctrines of the reformation, which had now begun to spread extensively among the people. For a more particular account of the transactions in which this proud prelate was engaged, we refer our readers to what has been already stated in volume I., from p. 105 to 122; and for an account of his murder, to the same volume, page 124.

43. John Hamilton.—A.D. 1546—1571. He was natural son of James I., Earl of Arran, and was made abbot of Paisley in 1525. In 1543, after his brother, the Earl of Arran, was made Regent, he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, and soon afterwards Lord Treasurer. In the same year, he was presented to the see of Dunkeld, where he remained till some time after the murder of Cardinal Bethune, when he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of St Andrews. He, like his immediate predecessors, attempted to stay the progress of the reformation, by persecuting its professors; and he also endeavoured to remove many of the clerical abuses which had been allowed to creep into the church. He was, like the rest of the family of Hamilton, a keen partizan for Queen Mary, and consequently, on political as well as religious grounds, became obnoxious to the reformers. After the defeat of Queen Mary at Langside, he fled for security to Dumbarton castle, and on its being taken, fell into the hands of his enemies, and was publicly hanged upon a common gibbet in the town of Stirling. He was the last of the Catholic prelates of St Andrews. For an account of the transactions in which he was engaged, and of his execution, we refer to volume I. from page 133 to page 170.

The reformation, which had now made great progress, although it did not at first cause the entire abolition of the office of Bishop, reduced effectually and for ever the great wealth, power, and influence of prelacy. On the death of archbishop Hamilton,

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the rents of his diocess [illegible]

[illegible]

nues being set apart for the support of the [illegible]
the restoration of episcopacy, the revenues [illegible]
conferred this contained so many reservation[illegible]
thing like their former wealth. The erection [illegible]
I., still further reduced the income, as well as [illegible]
having purchased the revenues of the priory [illegible]
into a temporal lordship in favour of the [illegible]
St Andrews, and thus so far increased its [illegible]
privileges which had pertained to the [illegible]
the extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction which [illegible]
the purpose—the Commissary court. That [illegible]
was abolished, and its powers transferred to th[illegible]
in each shire. The offices of hereditary bail[illegible]
bishop, continued to exist long after the abolit[illegible]
by the heritable jurisdiction act in 1748.

The Cathedral church, which was founded by [illegible]
1159, was completed by bishop Lamberton [illegible]
portion of the wealth of the diocess had been [illegible]
and which from the time of its completion h[illegible]
mob in June 1559, during the early progress of [illegible]
mon preached by Knox against idolatry. The [illegible]
now remains, was a cross church, apparently [illegible]
early English style of the pointed order of [illegible]
choir with lateral aisles, a lady's chapel, and [illegible]
length within the walls is 350 feet. [illegible]
including the aisles, 62 feet; the choir [illegible]

[illegible]

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the rents of his diocess were conferred by the Regent on the Earl of Morton, and after the death of bishop Adamson, on the earl of Lennox, a small portion only of the revenues being set apart for the support of the bishops while they existed. In 1606, on the restoration of episcopacy, the revenues were restored to the see, but the act which conferred this contained so many reservations, that the bishops never attained to any thing like their former wealth. The erection of the bishoprick of Edinburgh by Charles I., still further reduced the income, as well as the power of the diocess; but the King having purchased the revenues of the priory of St Andrews, which had been erected into a temporal lordship in favour of the duke of Lennox, mortified them to the see of St Andrews, and thus so far increased its dilapidated income. Many of the powers and privileges which had pertained to the see were also taken away; and, in particular, the extensive ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which was transferred to a court erected for the purpose—the Commissary court. That court continued to exist, till lately that it was abolished, and its powers transferred to the Sheriffs, who now act as Commissaries in each shire. The offices of hereditary baillies over the regalities belonging to the bishop, continued to exist long after the abolition of episcopacy, and were only abolished by the heritable jurisdiction act in 1748.

The Cathedral church, which was founded by bishop Arnold, after his consecration in 1159, was completed by bishop Lamberton, and consecrated in 1318, on which a large portion of the wealth of the diocess had been expended under eleven successive bishops, and which from the time of its completion had stood 240 years, was destroyed by a mob in June 1559, during the early progress of the reformation, in consequence of a sermon preached by Knox against idolatry. This magnificent structure, of which so little now remains, was a cross church, apparently partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style of the pointed order of architecture; and consisted of a nave and choir with lateral aisles, a lady's chapel, and north and south transepts. Its extreme length within the walls is 356 feet. The length of the nave is 200 feet, and its breadth, including the aisles, 62 feet; the choir is 98 feet in length, and the lady's chapel at the extreme end, 33 feet in length. The transepts, which had a lateral on the east side, are 160 feet in length from north to south. All that now remains of this building is part of the west front, the eastern gable, the wall of the south aisle of the nave, and of the west side of the south transept, and the basements of a few of the pillars which divided the nave and choir from the aisles, and supported the wall which contained the upper row of windows, and on which rested the roof of the nave and choir. The original design of this church was in the Norman style, having windows with round arches, but as the building proceeded, the plan had been changed, and the more recent portions towards the west front are in the early English style. The west front must have had a grand and imposing appearance. It was flanked by two well-proportioned octagon turrets, which rose high above the roof, and were finely ornamented at top; but only one of these now remain, with the basement of the other. Between these towers

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was the great western entrance to the nave, having a pointed arch, ornamented with rich mouldings. Above it were two large pointed windows, one of which remains, also enriched with fine mouldings, divided by mullions into four lights. The east gable is also flanked by octagonal turrets, terminating in handsome pinnacles, and between them are three lofty narrow windows, with semicircular arches, above which is a large window, said to have been inserted by James Haldenstoun, prior of St Andrews during the time of bishop Wardlaw. The transepts seem also to have been flanked by similar turrets, though all traces of them, except at the south-west corner, are now removed. From the centre of the building, where the nave, choir, and transepts met, arose the great tower, which was supported on four massive pillars, the foundations of which can still be traced. It was no doubt also terminated at its corners by turrets and pinnacles of a similar description to those already mentioned. In the south wall of the nave, and west wall of the south transept, are still to be seen the remains of thirteen windows, of which six nearest the west are pointed, and the other seven round arched; altogether, the church must have been lighted by considerably more than 100 windows of various sizes. The tower was likewise furnished, according to Martine, "with many fair, great, and excellent bells, which, at the razing of the church, were taken down, and put aboard of a ship to be transported and sold. But it is reported, and certainly believed in this place, that the ship which carried off the bells sunk in a fair day, within sight of the place where the bells formerlie hung." Untill 1826, the area of the cathedral was filled up with stones and rubbish, but it was then cleared out by order of the exchequer, and the floor and bases of the pillars were laid open. At this time three stone coffins were discovered projecting beyond the pavement where the high altar stood, where they still remain. This must have been the burying place of three prelates, though it would be difficult to say now who they were. Near these was found a skeleton, with a deep sword cut in the skull, which has been conjectured to be the remains of archbishop Alexander Stewart, who was killed at Flodden. On the floor of the east transept, are four flat tomb stones, on two of which only are there any inscription. They are of the respective dates of 1380, and 1513; and there is another in the garden of St Leonards, of date 1502. Little as we can trace of the external grandeur of this ancient cathedral, we know still less of its internal appearance; but when we consider the number and wealth of the various prelates who successively filled the see, and who all in one way or other attended to its decoration, until the period of its final destruction, we may probably be able to form some faint idea of its magnificence, and its splendid decorations. Two views of the ruins have been given: one taken from the north-west shows in the fore-ground what remains of the west front; the south wall occupies the middle distance, over which rises the tower of the ancient chapel of St Regulus; and in the distance, is the east gable, with its turrets and windows, and part of the wall which surrounded the precinct: the other view taken from the sea, shows the exterior of the eastern gable, the

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wall of the precinct, and a more complete view of the tower and chapel of St Regulus. In this picture, is also seen to the right, a part of the steeple of the College of St Salvators church.

IV.—*List of Archbishops from the Reformation till the Abolition of Episcopacy.*

44. JOHN DOUGLAS.—A.D. 1572—1576. He was Provost of St Mary's College at the time he was elected to the see, and was admitted to the office by the General Assembly of the Kirk convened at Perth; John Knox having been present, and Winram, formerly sub-prior, now superintendent of Fife, presiding at his inauguration. As the see had been shorn of its wealth, so was this prelate and his two immediate successors deprived of all but the mere shadow of episcopal jurisdiction. They were subject to the authority of the general assemblies and synods of the kirk, who looked upon them with jealousy, and did not fail to keep them in remembrance of their dependent situation.

45. PATRICK ADAMSON.—A.D. 1576—1591. He was minister of Paisley at the time he was made Archbishop of St Andrews. He was an eloquent preacher, a man of great learning, and an elegant Latin poet. As chancellor of the university, he introduced the exclusive study of theology into St Mary's college; and brought the well-known Andrew Melville from Glasgow, conferring upon him the rectorship of the university. He was afterwards engaged in continual disputes with Melville and his party; and towards the close of his life, fell into a state of poverty and sickness, which his enemies endeavoured to convince him was a judgment of heaven for his acceptance of the episcopal office.

46. GEORGE GLADSTONES.—A.D. 1606—1615. After the death of Adamson, the see remained vacant for several years, and the revenues were granted to the Duke of Lennox. He had been minister of Ardbirlot in Angus, and afterwards was brought to St Andrews by James VI., in order to balance Mr Melville, and guard the students from imbibing his principles. He was made bishop of Caithness in 1600, and was translated thence to the see of St Andrews in 1606. He consented to the alienation of the castle of St Andrews from the archbishoprick, in favour of the Earl of Dunbar, and received in lieu of it from the king and parliament a pension of 300 merks, and certain rights which had originally belonged to the see, but had been vested in the crown at the reformation. He also alienated part of the ecclesiastical estates, or let them on long leases for private considerations.

47. JOHN SPOTTISWOOD.—A.D. 1615—1639. Of this eminent and excellent prelate we have already taken notice, in our account of the parish of Dairsie, vol. II. p. 261.

48. JAMES SHARP.—A.D. 1661—1679. He was professor of philosophy in St Andrews, and shortly after became minister of Crail. In the division which arose among the Presbyterian party, of Resolutioners and Remonstraters, he adopted the side of the former, which was the moderate party; after which he was appointed professor of divinity at St Andrews. He is said to have been instrumental in the restoration of Charles II.; and on the re-establishment of episcopacy by that monarch, was, as a reward, appointed archbishop of St Andrews. He and Leighton, bishop of Dumblane, were consecrated in Westminster Abbey in 1661, and two years afterwards, he and the archbishop of Glasgow were made member of the privy council. In 1664, he had precedency given him over all the officers of state. In consequence of the proceedings adopted by the government against the covenanters, with which he was too much connected, he became extremely obnoxious to that party, and in 1668 was shot at by one James Mitchell, but missed, the ball striking the bishop of Orkney, who was with him. In 1679, he was murdered on Magus Muir, about two miles from St Andrews, by a party of covenanters, while he was on his way in his carriage with his daughter to that city. The persons engaged in this murder were David Hackstone of Rathillet, John Balfour of Kinloch, James

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Russel in Kettle, George Fleman in Balbathie, Andrew Henderson, Alexander Henderson in Kilbrachmont, William Danzeil in Caddam, James Alexander, and George Balfour in Gilston, Thomas Ness, and Andrew Guillan, weaver in Balmerino. These persons had met for the purpose of being revenged on one Cunninghame, who had been employed in levying fines on the nonconformists of Fife, but meeting the carriage of the archbishop, they formed the conclusion that God had delivered him into their hands, they dragged him from his carriage, and, in presence of his daughter, effected their purpose. The whole escaped at the time, but Hackston and Guillan were afterwards taken prisoners and executed. It is rather remarkable that the only two persons who suffered for this murder, are alleged not to have been directly engaged in it. Hackston having stood at a distance and refused to interfere, and Guillan having been engaged in holding the horses of the actual perpetrators.

49. Alexander Burnet.—A.D. 1679—1684. This prelate was translated from Glasgow after the murder of archbishop Sharp. He died in 1684, and was buried in St Salvators church, near the tomb of bishop Kennedy.

50. Arthur Ross.—A.D. 1684—1688. He was likewise translated from Glasgow, and sate here till the revolution in 1688, when he and his brethren in Scotland were deprived of their offices by the abolition of episcopacy, and the complete establishment of the presbyterian form of church government.

V. The priory of St Andrews was founded by bishop Robert, during the reign of David I. Robert had been prior of the canons regular of the order of St Augustine at Scone, and he determined to found a monastery of the same order at St Andrews. As soon, therefore, as the cloister, and part of the houses were built, he brought some of the monks of Scone to his new foundation; and he appointed Robert, a canon of the church of St Oswald in England, the first prior. Bishop Robert liberally endowed the monastery; and he obtained from the king a grant to it of the Culdean monastery of Loch Leven. From its institution till the reformation, there were in all twenty-five priors, many of whom added to its buildings, or procured additions to its revenues. One of these, William de Loudon, "covered," says Fordun, "the whole dormitory with a magnificent roof; beneath with polished planks, and above with lead. He also roofed the old church of St Regulus, the eastern chamber, the four sides of the cloister, and the south part of the refectory." James Bisset, prior during the time of bishop Thomas Stewart, furnished, according to the same authority, the monastery "with new granaries, mills, calefactories, pigeries, barns, and stables, and provided the two apartments of the guest-hall with pillars and glass windows. He paved the exterior and interior court of the monastery; and supplied its church, as well as all the churches dependent upon it with vestries, robes for the priests, and other useful ornaments." James Haldenstoun, another prior, furnished the vestry with fresh reliques, repaired the old ones, and erected presses for containing them. He also paved the floor of the chapter house, and repaired the farm houses belonging to the monastery. Prior Hepburn built the extensive wall, still mostly remaining, round the monastery and the college of St Leonards, which he founded. It altogether inclosed a space of about twenty acres, which formed the precinct of the monastery. It is 20 feet in height, and

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about 870 feet in length; and is defended by thirteen round or square towers at different intervals, on each of which there is one or two richly carved canopied niches. It has three gateways; and in several parts may be seen the arms and initials of the prior, with his motto, "*Ad vitam.*" One of these has the date 1520. On one of the turrets there is an inscription, now scarcely legible, but which seems to imply that the prior had carried on some improvements in the harbour, which his predecessor had commenced.

The wealth of the priory of St Andrews, when at its height was very great, being nearly equal to that of the bishoprick. There were four priories dependent upon it; viz. 1. The priory of the Isle of May; 2. the priory of Pittenween; 3. the priory of Lochleven; and 4. the priory of Monymusk; besides which, it had the tiends of ten parish churches in Fife, and of fifteen in other counties. It had a considerable extent of land belonging to it, particularly the prior acres in the immediate neighbourhood of St Andrews; and also the superiority of large estates, six noblemen holding their lands from it. The revenue in 1561, was, money £2237 : 18 : 1; wheat, 38 chalders, 1 boll; bear, 132 chalders, 7 bolls; Meal, 114 chalders, 3 bolls; oats, 151 chalders, 10 bolls; beans and pease, 3 chalders, 7 bolls. At the time of the reformation, the priory was held in commendam by James Stewart, natural son of James V., afterwards earl of Murray and regent of the kingdom. In 1587, the benefice was annexed to the crown; and in 1603, was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of the Duke of Lennox. In 1635, it came again to the crown by purchase, and was mortified to the protestant archbishops as an increase to their income. On the abolition of episcopacy it again reverted to the crown. The lands were mostly sold by the regent Murray, but he retained the tiends, which are still drawn by the crown, or by those holding leases of them.

The prior of St Andrews was a lord of parliament, and also a lord of regality, holding three head courts yearly at St Andrews. He had the precedence in parliament of all other priors and abbots; and wore, on festival days and at public meetings, the pontifical ornaments, viz. a mitre, gloves, ring, cross, crosier, and sandals or slippers like the bishops. According to Martine, there were, besides the prior and sub-prior, thirty-four canons and numerous servants and dependants. The prior, sub-prior, and canons formed the chapter of the see, which the Culdees had formerly constituted; and they performed the regular worship in the cathedral church. At the reformation, fourteen of them turned preachers in different churches which had belonged to the priory; and the remainder continued to live in poverty and neglect about the monastery till their death.

The buildings of the monastery were situated on the south side of the cathedral, and were, with the precinct enclosed by the wall, erected by prior Hepburn. Scarcely any vestage of these however now remains. The cloister occupied the ground immediately south of the nave of the cathedral, and formed a large quadrangle, in which the great fair, called the Senzie market was held, and from which there was

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entrance by two doors to the cathedral, the steps of the one at the west, being still to be seen. It is now converted into a garden. On the west side of the cloister, was the Senzie house, Senzie hall, or Senzie chamber, called also the house of the sub-prior. It was quite entire in Martine's time, and contained several rooms. The refectory or fratery stood on the south side of the cloister, and was a fine large room about 108 feet long, by 28 feet broad, which formed the dining-hall of the canons. Its west gable, says Martine, contained a fine large gothic window, which, with other parts of the building have long disappeared, its site being now a garden. The vestiary formed the eastern side of the cloister, and east of it, and in a line with the south transept was the dormitory, where the monks had their sleeping apartments. East of the dormitory, was the chapter house, in which the meetings of the chapter were held; and adjoining it on the south-east, the *Hospitium vetus*, or *Old Inn*, the residence of the prior, and probably at an earlier period of the archbishop. The guest-hall, or *Magna aula Hospitium*, the strangers large hall, stood within what was afterwards the precinct of St Leonard's college, on the south-west side of the road which leads from the principal gate of the monastery to the shore. Here pilgrims and other strangers who visited St Andrews from devotion or other purposes, were entertained at the expense of the monks. The New Inn or *Novum Hospitium* was the last erected of the buildings within the monastery. It is said to have been erected as a residence for the queen of James V., and was erected in the space of one month. It formed the residence of the archbishops after the annexation of the priory to the see. The tiend barn still in use, stands a few yards south of the site of the new Inn; and the abbey miln a short way south of it. The granary which was a large building three stories high, stood about 20 or 30 yards north-east of the new Inn.

Besides these buildings, the ancient chapel of St Regulus stands within what was the precinct of the monastery. The period at which this building was erected, is quite unknown, but an antiquity has been given to it, from the circumstance of its being dedicated to St Regulus, which is quite absurd. That it is of great antiquity is quite indisputable; and it is probable that it was erected about the close of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. It seems to have been the ancient cathedral of the monastery, where the Culdees, when they formed chapter of the see, performed the stated worship. After the institution of the Priory, the canons appeared to have obtained possession of it, as they ultimately did of other rights and properties of their predecessors; and in it they no doubt, small as it now appears, performed the cathedral worship, until a sufficient portion of the cathedral, founded by bishop Arnald, was completed to accommodate them. If we may judge from the fact of bishop Roger, who died in 1202, and was a cousin of the king, being buried within it, we would be inclined to think, that it still formed the cathedral church in the commencement of the thirteenth century. It was no doubt then, to the high altar in the church of St Regulus, that Alexander I. brought "his comely steed of Araby, saddled and bridled cost-

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lykly," and caused with great pomp to be led round it, on the occasion of his granting extensive lands and privileges to the church; and here, in all probability, Elhelred earl of Fife, son of Malcolm III., was buried near the close of the eleventh century. In this ancient structure, we may trace the rude origin of the form of cathedral churches, viz. a nave and choir with a central tower. All that now remains is the tower, and the chapel or choir to the east; but from the marks on the west side of the tower, there is sufficient evidence of the fact of there having existed an anti-chapel or chancel, serving the purpose of a nave. In corroboration of this, several old impressions of seals, attached to the city and college charters, represent this anti-chapel with a smaller tower at its west end, both towers being surmounted with short spires. There was a large arched door which communicated between the chancel and eastern chapel or choir, but which has now been built up. The chapel which remains, is about 31½ feet in length, by 25 feet in breadth; and has four windows, two on the north, and two on the south. The largest arched door at the eastern end, by which it is now entered, was no doubt formerly a window, which gave light to the altar placed before it. The tower is a square of 20 feet at its base, and is 108 feet in height. In 1789, it was repaired at the expense of the exchequer, the top covered with lead, and a winding stair built in the inside, by which any one can ascend to the top, from which there is a delightful and extensive view. The whole of this venerable structure, which cannot be less than 700 years old;* is built of a very durable grey sandstone, and notwithstanding the length of time it has been exposed to the weather, the stones still remain entire and unimpaired. The windows and doors of this building, with their round arches, are in what is called the Norman style of architecture. Within the monastery, there was also a chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdelane, no vestage of which now remains.

Near the end of the thirteenth century, bishop Wishart founded and endowed a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, in South street. After the reformation, the ground on which it stood, came to lord Seaton, and from him to Spens of Lathallan. It afterwards became the property of Dr Patrick Young, archdeacon of St Andrews, who granted it to the town as a site for a grammar school. The late Dr Bell obtained it from the town, and upon it, with some other ground he had purchased, the Madras college has been erected. In front of that institution, are the remains of the north transept of the chapel of this convent, and which has been railed in for its preservation. Judging by what is left, it has been an elegant building, in the early English style of pointed architecture. About the middle of the 15th century, bishop Kennedy founded and endowed a monastery of Franciscan, or Grey Friars, near the market gate of the market street, which was finished by his successor, archbishop Graham. John Wadlock, born in Dundee, provincial of the order, and who generally resided here, was a famous mathematician in the reign of James V. It was destroyed by the reformers,

* The ideal antiquity which has been ascribed to this chapel, would make it about 1400 years old.

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and no trace of its buildings now remain. The name of the "Grey Friars Garden" is still given to the spot where it stood; and here a new street called Bell street, has recently been opened up. An old well, within its precinct, was lately cleared of the rubbish which it contained, and several stones were found, on which some texts of scripture were carved.

VI. The University of St Andrews was originally founded by bishop Wardlaw in 1410, and was the first institution of the kind in Scotland. For an account of the foundation of this institution, its first professors, and their objects of study, and the ceremonies and rejoicings which took place when it had received the sanction of a papal bull, we refer the reader to volume I. pp. 73 and 74. The site of the original buildings of the institution, which for a long period received no higher title than the Pedagogium, was on the ground now occupied by St Mary's college; but it had apartments in other parts of the city. Bishop Kennedy, the successor of Wardlaw, imitating his noble example, founded and endowed the college of St Salvator, conferring upon it the tiends of the parishes of Cults, Kemback, Dunino, Fortiviot, and Kilmany, and some chapelries, which all belonged to the see. By the first foundation charter, it was to consist of a principal, six fellows, and six poor scholars. By the second, which is dated 1458, it was to consist of a doctor, a licentiate, and a bachelor in theology; four masters of arts; and six poor scholars, who were to be taught the speculative sciences. They were, by several royal grants, freed from all taxes and tributes; and the founder, by a contract with the city, obtained to his college many privileges.

St Leonard's college was founded in 1512, by prior John Hepburn, under the sanction and with the assistance of archbishop Alexander Stewart. From the foundation charter, it appears that there had been an hospital attached to the priory, which, with its chapel, was dedicated to St Leonard, for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims and strangers who visited the shrine of St Andrew, where his arm, which wrought many miracles, was the object of their devotion. At length, from whatever cause, the resort of strangers diminished, or altogether ceased, and the prior and canons, who were the patrons, filled it with old women, converting it into a kind of nunnery. Soon after, however, the old women were turned out, and the chapel and hospital being repaired, they were converted into a college, to consist of a master or principal, four chaplains, two of whom were to be regents, and twenty scholars, who were to be taught the languages, and then the liberal arts and sciences; after which, six of them thought most qualified, were to study theology. Such of the scholars also as were fit were to be taught music. The foundation charter was executed in August, 1512; and by another charter, the college was endowed with the houses, lands, and revenues, which had belonged to St Leonard's hospital.

About the time that St Leonard's college was founded, the buildings appropriated to the original institution, or Pedagogy, having fallen into disrepair, and the funds set apart for the support of its teachers being found inadequate, the design was formed

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of repairing the buildings, and erecting them into a college, with a suitable endowment. The design, for some reason, was not immediately adopted; but in 1537, archbishop James Beaton obtained the sanction of the Pope, and began the new buildings of the college, to be designated St Mary's College. After his death, cardinal Beaton, his nephew, proceeded with the undertaking, but it being still incomplete at the time of his murder, it was completed by his successor, archbishop Hamilton. He intended that it should consist of a principal, 8 professors, and 24 bursars in theology and philosophy, besides attendants; and, for their maintenance, he appropriated the tithes of the parishes of Tannadice, Tynningham, Laurencekirk, Pert, Tarvet, and Craig.

Soon after the reformation, the University and the colleges were remodelled, to suit the change which had taken place in the country; and by this enactment which took place in 1579, the colleges of St Salvator, and St Leonard, were to be restricted to the teaching of Philosophy; and St Mary's to the teaching of Theology. It was subsequently found, however, that this arrangement led to uncertainty on the part of the professors, as to the sciences they were required to teach; and a new enactment of the legislature was obtained. This ratified, the first foundations of the three colleges, in all heads and articles, so far as was consistent with the reformed religion, and ordained the members to conform to the regulations therein contained; with the exception that the professors of St Mary's College should confine themselves entirely to the teaching of Divinity. Under this enactment, the three colleges continued to subsist, until the year 1747, when in consequence of the utter inadequacy of the provision for the principals and professors of the two philosophy colleges, they were united by an act of the British Parliament, under the denomination of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard. By this act, the endowments were reduced from two principals, and ten professors, of which the establishments formerly consisted, to one principal and eight professors. On this occasion, the buildings and the chapel of St Leonard were sold, and are now partly the property of Colonel Playfair, son of the late principal, and partly of Sir David Brewster, the principal of the united college. The chapel, now roofless, was an elegant building, with square topped windows, divided by mullions, 90 feet long, and 21 wide, within the walls, including the chancel. Within the chancel, and on the north wall, are three handsome mural monuments; one of which is that of Robert Stewart, bishop of Caithness, and successively earl of Lennox, and earl of March, and commendator of the priory, who died in 1586; another, in a state of complete decay, ascertained to be that of John Hepburn, prior of the monastery, and founder of the college of St Leonard, near which is a flat stone, bearing to be inscribed to the memory of Mr James Wilkie, principal of the college, who died in 1590; and the third, to Mr Robert Wilkie,son an d successor to Mr James, who died in 1611. About 40 feet to the south, is a house which was occupied by George Buchanan, when principal of St Leonard's College, the room being

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still shown in which he studied. It is now the residence and the property of Sir David Brewster.

Since the arrangement in 1747, no change has been made in the constitution of the United College, which has been accommodated in the buildings originally belonging to St Salvator's College. These form an extensive square, enclosing a quadrangular court. The entrance gate is at the west end of the south side, the remaining portion of that side being occupied with the chapel erected by bishop Kennedy, an elegant structure, in the pointed style, having a handsome tower and spire at its western termination. In this chapel is the monument of its founder, already described, in which were discovered in 1683, six silver maces, all of fine workmanship, which, in all probability, had been concealed there at the reformation. Three of these maces were presented to the three Scottish Universities, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh; the remaining three being retained in the college. One of them is peculiarly valuable for elegance of design, and beauty of workmanship; and is in the same style with the ornaments of bishop Kennedy's tomb. From an inscription appended to it, it appears that that prelate had caused it to be made at Paris in 1461; and from another, that Dr Skene, provost of the college, had caused it to be repaired in 1685. The other sides of the quadrangle were occupied by the class rooms, the public hall, and the rooms in which the persons holding bursaries resided. These buildings having become mean and ruinous, the royal commission in 1827, ordered plans to be prepared for restoring the United College, and repairing St Mary's, and the University Library. These plans were approved of by the lords of the treasury, and the barons of exchequer were authorized to proceed in their execution. The repairs on St Mary's College and the Library were completed according to the plan, and one half of the buildings proposed for the United College was erected, when, unfortunately for the University, the Grey administration came into power, and the remaining portion of the sum intended to have finished the United College was assigned, through the interest of Mr Bannerman, member for Aberdeen, to the Marischal College of that city. The buildings of the United College which have been erected, are in the Elizabethan style, and very elegant; and it is much to be regretted that they have not been completed, so as to afford the full accommodation required. In the old hall of this College is still shown the pulpit in which Knox preached when in St Andrews. The buildings of St Mary's College are situated on the south side of South Street, and occupy two sides of a quadrangle. On the west side is the Divinity Hall and the principal's house; and on the north, the University Library. The façade of the library, which fronts the street, is very handsome, and has carved upon it the arms of all the bishops and archbishops, who were Chancellors of the University, from Bishop Wardlaw to Archbishop Ross, and of several eminent individuals who have held the office subsequent to the revolution. The library which belongs in common to both Colleges, contains 35,000 volumes; among which there are some worthy of being mentioned, viz: a copy of the

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Khoran, taken from the library of Tippoo Saib; a finely illuminated Roman missal; an old MS copy of Winton's Chronicle; a copy of Juvenal, printed at Venice in 1475; Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism, in black letter, printed at St Andrews in 1552; and a copy of a large work on the ruins of Herculaneam, with numerous engravings, presented by the king of Naples.

The rector, principals, and professors of the two Colleges form the *Senatus Academicus* of the University, which confers degrees, and elects the chancellor and a medical professor. The rector presides in the Senatus, and is chosen annually by the professors and students of the University. Their choice, however, is limited to the three professors of Divinity, and the principal of the United College. The regular curriculum for students at the University is four sessions at the United College; and if intending for the church, four more at St Mary's. The principal of the United College has no particular branch of knowledge assigned to him, and is not obliged to deliver any course of lectures. The professorships are, Humanity, Greek, Logic and Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Civil History, and Medicine. The average number of students is 130, who wear scarlet frieze gowns. The Greek and Latin classes commence their session about the20th October, the others early in November, and the whole close on the 4th Friday in April. The students pay a fee of £3 3s. each, to those professors whose classes they attend. At the termination of the curriculum of four years in this College, a degree in Arts can be taken by those who are prepared to undergo the necessary examination, which is very strict. There are bursaries, varying in value from £5 to £25; the greater number of which are held for four years, though seven of them are held for nine years; four for only one year, and one is not fixed. The value of many of them fluctuate according to the fiar price of grain; but altogether they may amount to about £900 per annum. This College holds the patronage of the parishes of Denino, Kemback, Kilmany, Cults, and Forteviot. St Mary's College is wholly devoted to the study of theology. The principal is primarius professor of Divinity; and besides him, there are three other professorships: a professor of Church History; one of Biblical Criticism; and the third of Oriental Languages. The resident students are 35; the non-resident about 12. They wear no distinguishing dress, and pay no fees to the professors. Previous to admission, however, they must have attended the usual curriculum, either at the United College, or at some other Scotch University. The session begins upon 1st December, and ends the 31st of March. The number of bursaries belonging to this College is 17, varying in value from £9 to £18 Sterling. The annual value of these bursaries amounts altogether to about £200 Sterling. This College holds the patronage of the parishes of Tanadice, Craig, Logie-Pert, Laurencekirk and Tweedsmuir. Besides the degrees in art granted to the students of the United College, the *Senatus Academicus* grants degrees in Medicine and Surgery twice each year to candidates who have attended a specified number of courses of lectures in the various branches of medical

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science, and attended a fixed length of time in some well known public hospital, after a strict examination by the medical professors of the United College, in conjunction with certain eminent members of the profession, being resident Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, or Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. Degrees are also conferred in Divinity and in Law, as an honorary distinction, on persons who have rendered themselves eminent in the church, or in literature or science.

VII. The city and royal burgh of St Andrews stands upon a rocky height, rising about 50 feet above the level of the large bay of the German Ocean to which it gives name. Its site is above two miles distant from the point which terminates the sea-coast of the parish at the north, and about four miles from where it terminates on the south-east. It is about ten miles east of the county town of Cupar, and about the same distance south-east of Newport, where there is a ferry to Dundee. In whatever way it is approached, whether from the sea or by land, St Andrews, with its lofty though ruined towers, has a grand and commanding appearance; and in many points of view, taken in connection with the surrounding scenery, forms a beautiful and interesting object in the landscape. The city is about a mile in circumference, and contains three principal streets; South Street, Market Street, and North Street, which diverge from the cathedral in a westerly direction, like the spokes from the centre of a wheel, and are intersected at right angles in various places, by a number of lanes or streets of smaller dimensions. The three principal streets, especially South Street, which is the broadest, and best built, have a noble though antiquated appearance, and are each ornamented by public buildings of one description or another. In South Street are St Mary's College, the Madras College, and the town church; in Market Street, the town-hall; and in North Street, the United College, with the chapel of St Salvator, the Episcopal chapel, and the Secession chapel. Amid some mean and many old houses, these streets present numerous well built and handsome ones; and are enlivened by a variety of respectable shops in different branches of trade. At the west end of Market Street, and between it and North Street, a fine street of well built houses has been recently opened up, and named after Dr Bell, the founder of the Madras College; and at the west end of North Street, on a portion of the Links, a row of elegant houses has been erected, called Pilmour Place. West of the termination of South Street is a large suburb called Argyle, from what cause is not known. The principal streets are well paved, cleanly kept, and, during winter, are lighted with gas.

Blessed with pure air, a comparatively mild and equal climate, easy access to the sea, and secure and sheltered bathing places, St Andrews has deservedly become a place of great resort for persons desirous of, or requiring, sea bathing; and from the necessary literary nature of its society, the excellent opportunities of a superior education which it affords, the attraction of the game of golf, and the cheapness of its markets, it has been selected as a desirable place of residence by numerous persons of moderate fortune, and military gentlemen who have retired from active

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life. But desirable on all these grounds as it may be as a place of residence, or of occasional resort to the invalid, it has another, and, to the intelligent tourist, highly pleasing class of attractions. To the artist, its numerous ruins and ancient buildings afford picturesque objects for his pencil; to the antiquary, of research and investigation; and all who love their country, or have read its annals, must feel they are on hallowed ground, every spot of which calls up some reverend history, some inspiring recollection.

The burgh of St Andrews owes its origin to the college of Culdees settled here, and the residence of a bishop. During these early times, and among a Celtic people, to whom burghs, as afterwards constituted, were unknown, it remained merely a hamlet or village, gradually increasing as the importance of the Culdees, and of the bishop increased. After the reign of Malcolm Caenmore, and the introduction of Saxon customs among the Celtic people of Scotland, St Andrews became in all probability a burgh holding of the bishop; and according to Martin it had so increased in rank as to be erected into a royal burgh by David I. The earliest charter now existing, however, is by Malcolm IV., the grandson of David, which is still preserved among the records of the burgh.* In progress of time the increased wealth conferred upon the

* This very curious document, a lithographed fac simile of which has been published by Dr Buist, in his account of the parish of St Andrews in the new Statistical account of Scotland, is written upon a piece of parchment 3 inches long, by 1½ inches broad; and is equally remarkable for its brevity as for its antiquity. It is without date, but Malcolm succeeded his grandfather in 1153, and died in 1165, so that it is at least 674 years since it was granted. We have seen the document since it was in the hands of the lithographer, and it appears to have been recently traced over with ink, probably, (for we do not know the fact,) with lithographic ink, for the purpose of taking an impression on the stone. This is to be regretted, as it may hereafter excite doubts as to its authenticity. When its brevity, the style of its writing, the appearance of the parchment, but above all, the names of the witnesses, and the seal, which is still appended to it, are taken into consideration, there seems not the slightest reason to question the fact, that it really is one of the few charters of Malcolm IV. still preserved. The following is a copy of this very ancient document; "Malcolmus Rex Scotorum, omnibus suis probis hominibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, et hac carta confirmasse, burgensibus Episcopi Sancti Andreæ omnes libertates et consuetudines, quas mei burgensis communes habent per totam terram meam et quibuscunque portibus applicuerint. Qua de re volo, et super meum plenarium prohibeo forisfactum, ne quis ab illis aliquid injuste exigat. Testibus, *Waltero Cancellario, Hugone de Moriville, Waltero filio Alani, Waltero de Lindysay, Roberto Avenel.* Apud Sanctum Andream." Of the witnesses it may be stated, that Walter was chancellor of the kingdom, under David I. and was a witness to his charter to the Culdees of Lochleven. Hugh de Moriville came from Cumberland, during the reign of David I., from whom he received large grants of land in Lauderdale, in the Lothians and in Cunninghame. He was constable of Scotland under David, and the original founder of the abbey of Dryburgh. He died in 1162, about three years previous to the death of Malcolm IV. Walter, the son of Alan, came from Shropshire, in England, also, during the reign of David I., from whom and from Malcolm, he received grants of extensive possessions. He was steward of Scotland under both these kings, and founder of the abbey of Paisley. He was

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bishops, the founding and endowing of the priory and other religious houses, increased the population and the importance of the town; and as commerce began to visit our shores, St Andrews became one of its early emporiums. The industrious Flemings, encouraged by several of our kings, settled in many of the Scottish burghs; and among others in this ecclesiastical capital and sea-port town. Indeed the first provost of the town is said to have been Maynard, a Fleming, who was appointed by David I. The greater part of the bishops gave much encouragement to commerce, and aided by their wealth and influence the efforts made for its extension. At length in the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, the city attained its highest point of wealth and commercial importance. During this period a yearly fair or great market, called the *Senzie* market, was held within the quadrangle of the priory, commencing in the second week of Easter, and continuing for fifteen days; to which resorted merchants from most of the trading kingdoms of Europe, and, when on some occasions, from 200 to 300 vessels have come to the harbour with goods of various kinds, and to carry away in return the produce of the country. Besides which, the citizens with their ships visited foreign countries, and brought home the manufactures of other nations, for the productions of their own. As affording some idea of the extent and importance of the city in these times, it may be mentioned, that there were then from 60 to 70 bakers, and as many brewers; whereas now there are only 12 bakers and 2 brewers.

The destruction of the religious houses, and the assigning of their wealth, and that of the archbishoprick into the hands of the crown and of lay improprietors, and the want of security to property arising from civil commotion, soon reduced St Andrews from its high estate, and banished foreign fleets in a great measure from its harbour. As evidence of this we find that in 1655, the provost and magistrates petitioned General Monk for an abatement of a part of the monthly assessment laid upon the town, which they stated it was unable to pay "by reason of the *total decay of shipping and sea trade*, and the removal of the most eminent inhabitants thereof to live in the country." And in 1697, when it was proposed to remove the university to Perth, among the various reasons given by one of the professors for the removal, are the following: that "victuals are dearer here than any where else, viz., fleshes, drinks of all sorts; that this place is ill provided of all commodities and trades, which obliges us to send to Edinburgh and provide ourselves with shoes, clothes, hats, &c., and what are here are double rate; and that this place being now *only a village* where most part farmers dwell, the whole streets are filled with dunghills, which are exceedingly noxious and

the real ancestor of the Stewart family, who succeeded to the crown at the death of David II. He died in 1177. Walter de Lindsay, received lands from David I., and was the brother of William de Lindsay, ancestor of the earls of Lindsay and Crawford. Robert Avenel, settled under David in upper Eskdale, and flourished during the reigns of Malcolm and William Lyon. He was Justiciary of the Lothians.

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ready to infect the air." Such was the state to which the metropolitan city was reduced at the end of the 17th century. Nearly eighty years afterwards Dr Johnson visited the city, when he states in his tour, "one of its streets is now lost; and in those that remain there is the silence and solitude of inactive indigence and gloomy depopulation." About the commencement of this present century, the energy of a few individuals, led to the improvement of the city, and its various educational and other advantages, bringing wealthy persons to reside in it, has tended to keep this spirit alive; but commerce once banished was never again to revisit its harbour, or shed the influence of its wealth upon its streets. It had during a long interval found other and more convenient sites, where wealth had accumulated, and industry, activity and enterprise had become habitual.

The city is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, twenty-two town councillors, with a town clerk. The magistrates have the usual jurisdiction within the burgh, and hold courts civil and criminal from time to time, as may be required. The town house stands in the middle of the street, at the west end of Market street, and contains two excellent halls for public meetings, and assemblies, and in one of which the courts of justice are held. The prison forms a part of this building, and consists of only three small apartments, which are tolerably secure, pretty well ventilated, and cleanly kept. The annual revenue of the burgh is £1300 sterling; but there is a debt owing by it amounting to about £5000 sterling. Besides its regular income the magistrates have the disbursement of the interest of £9798 : 13 : 4 sterling, 3 per cent government annuities, left by the late Dr Bell, for promoting the moral and religious improvement of the community, and for such other useful and permanent works connected with the city, as may be judged most elegible; subject, however, to the approbation of the lord lieutenant of the county and the trustees of the Madras College. In the election of a member of parliament, St Andrews used formerly to be classed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. But since the Reform Bill, it is now associated with Cupar, Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pittenweem, and is the returning burgh. There is a guildry of merchants, of which the dean of guild is the head; and seven incorporated trades, viz., Wrights, Shoemakers, Bakers, Fleshers, Weavers, Taylors and Smiths. The whole of these public bodies are possessed of funds of greater or less extent. There is one masonic lodge, "the St Andrew," No. 25, with which a benefit society was at one time connected, but is now dissolved, and two lodges of Free Gardeners. There is also a society of Maltmen, now few in number; and a sailors' benefit society. The female charitable society, consists of a number of ladies, who have associated themselves together for the relief of indigent poor and sick. It is supported entirely by voluntary subscription, and its charity is distributed by a committee, who visit personally the objects of their charity.

Three fairs are held in the city annually. The first of these on the second Thursday of April, is all that remains of the great *Sentzie Mercat*, at which now very little busi-

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ness is done; the second on the 1st of August, is attended by the farm servants of the eastern district of the county for the purpose of forming new engagements with the agriculturists; and the third is held on St Andrew's day, old style, the 30th of November, and is but thinly attended. Besides these annual fairs, there are three weekly markets held in the city, one on Monday for the sale of grain, which is well attended by Farmers and corn dealers, and one on Wednesday, and another on Saturday for the supply of the town with butter, poultry, eggs, and vegetables. St Andrews is also a post town, there being daily arrivals and departures of the mail, from and to the south and north of the kingdom. There is a coach from St Andrews to Cupar, twice every week, Thursday and Saturday, which leaves in the morning and returns in the evening; and a coach to Dundee also twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, leaves in the morning and returns in the evening. A coach to Largo, whence there is a steam boat to Edinburgh, leaves St Andrews every lawful morning during Spring, Summer, and Autumn, returning after the arrival of the steam boat from Edinburgh, and passing through all the towns on the coast. There are carriers weekly to Cupar, Edinburgh, and Dundee by which goods may be brought from, or forwarded to, any part of the kingdom; and a packet sails regularly once a fortnight to and from Leith. There are also carriers who go regularly to the neighbouring towns on the south coast of the county. There are two excellent Inns in the town, and about 37 other taverns and ale-houses, and 9 in the country district of the burgh.

A branch of the Bank of Scotland was opened here about 50 years ago, and as it has been found sufficient for all the commercial or agricultural arrangements of the city and neighbourhood, no rival branch of any other bank has been attempted. A Savings' Bank was established in 1816, and with the exception of the three years immediately after 1825, the amount of deposits, and of depositors have gone on steadily increasing. In March, 1837, the sum deposited was £1100 sterling; the number of depositors about 200. For the last 18 years it has been entirely under the charge of the Rev. Dr Buist, one of the ministers of the parish, who sets apart an hour every Monday for receiving or giving out money. The funds are lodged in the Bank of Scotland, which always allows one per cent. more, than on the other deposits made with it. The harbour which is very defective and dry at low water, only admits vessels of small burden. There are 14 vessels belonging to it, all however, of small burden, the tonnage of the whole not exceeding 680 tons register of the old measure. A few foreign vessels visit the harbour from Norway or the Baltic with timber, but if these exceed 100 tons burden they are obliged to discharge part of their cargo before they can enter it.

Besides the University Library, which is accessible through the professors to families in the city and neighbourhood, a subscription library was instituted about 16 years ago, which now contains about 1200 volumes in various branches of literature, and is yearly increasing. A mechanics' library was established some years ago, which at first met with considerable encouragement, but has not since been so prosperous. A parochial

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The general view of the city [illegible] the south-west,
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the precinct of the Monaster [illegible] Eden, and part
of the county of Fife; and [illegible] Sidlaw-hills in
Forfarshire.

VIII. The castle of St A[illegible] ging the sea, a
short distance north-west of [illegible] resided within
the college of Culdees, [illegible]
of the 13th century, the [illegible]
himself and his successors [illegible]

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library was also established some years ago, the books in which are almost exclusively of a religious character; the number of volumes it contains is nearly 300, and only one shilling per annum is charged from persons desirous of availing themselves of its use. A literary, scientific and antiquarian society, has lately been instituted, which meets at stated intervals throughout the year, when essays on literary, scientific or antiquarian subjects, are read by some of the members. In connection with it, a museum of natural history, antiquities, &c., has been formed, which is daily increasing in extent and importance, by the donations of the members and their friends. A floral and horticultural society has also been in existence since 1833, which holds four meetings during the summer, when exhibitions of flowers, fruits and vegetables take place, and prizes are awarded to successful competitors.

The general view of the city given in the engraving, is taken from the south-west, where it is considered one of the best general views is to be obtained. On the right side of the middle distance is the harbour. Further to the left are seen the ancient tower and chapel of St Regulus, the eastern gable of the ruined Cathedral, and a portion of the ruins of the Castle; and still farther to the left are the ruins of the western gable, and part of the south wall of the Cathedral. Near the centre of the picture is the tower and spire of St Salvator's Chapel, now the College Church; and in the extreme left is the tower and spire of the town Church, near which, marked by a small belfry, is seen the roof of the town-house. Stretching from the eastern part of the ruins of the Cathedral, to near the left hand side of the picture, and enclosing a considerable piece of ground, is the old wall with its numerous towers, which surrounded the precinct of the Monastery. In the distance is the estuary of the Eden, and part of the county of Fife; and in the extreme distance, the summits of the Sidlaw-hills in Forfarshire.

VIII. The castle of St Andrews is situated on an eminence over-hanging the sea, a short distance north-west of the cathedral. The bishops had originally resided within the college of Culdees, and afterwards within the priory; but about the beginning of the 13th century, the castle was built by Roger then bishop, as a residence for himself and his successors. This fortress from its strength, and from its being the residence of a powerful ecclesiastic, was often besieged and taken; and particularly during the wars which succeeded the death of Alexander III., it was repeatedly in the hands of the English. In 1303, it was in their possession, during which year Edward I. held a parliament in the city.* In 1305, it was again in their possession, as also in 1306. During the war which followed the death of Robert Bruce, the castle was again in the hands of the English, and was besieged by the regent Sir Andrew Murray, while it was stoutly defended for Edward Baliol the vassal king. It was at length captured in 1335, and destroyed by the Scots, who had not a

* See vol. I. pp. 31—33.

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force sufficient to garrison it. Towards the close of the 14th century, it was rebuilt by bishop Trail, and again became the residence of him and his successors. Here James I. resided in his youth, receiving his education under archbishop Wardlaw, and after his return from England, he often visited bishop Kennedy, at his castle. Within its walls it appears James III. was born, as in a charter of James II. it is designated "the happy birth place of his first born son." In 1514, it formed an object of contention between two rival claimants to the bishopric,* and in 1526, it was pillaged by the Douglasses.† In 1546, it was the scene of the murder of cardinal Bethune, and was kept possession of by the assassins till next year, when it was besieged by the French, taken under terms of capitulation by them, and afterwards dismantled to a great extent.‡ It was rebuilt a few years afterwards, by archbishop Hamilton, and became again for a time, the residence of the archbishops. In 1583, James VI. took refuge within it, after his escape from the nobles who committed the raid of Ruthven, and was there joined by the well affected part of the nobility. About the year 1610, archbishop Gladstone consented to its alienation in favour of the Earl of Dunbar; and it is now the property of the crown. It appears to have fallen into delapidation, and to have become uninhabitable about the period of the civil wars.

St Andrews appears to have been often visited by our Scottish sovereigns, who either resided in the castle, or in the priory. Even after his accession to the English throne, James VI., on revisiting Scotland, paid a visit here; and Charles II., on his return from Holland, in July 1650, spent two days here; on which occasion, the silver keys of the city, which are still preserved, were presented to him. This was the last royal visit with which St Andrews was honoured.

The castle encloses a large court at the north-west corner of which, next the sea, there is a tower, in the bottom of which is a circular pit, dug into the solid rock, fifteen feet deep, and seventeen feet in diameter at the bottom, which tradition says, was used as a place of imprisonment in former times.

IX. Printing, that noblest of arts, and which preserves the knowledge of all others, was carried on at St Andrews at an early period. The art seems to have been first introduced into Scotland by Walter Chapman, a citizen of Edinburgh, who printed there various pamphlets in 1508, and the breviary of Aberdeen in 1509; after which, there is no evidence of any other works being printed in Scotland till 1541. Shortly after the latter period, John Scott, a printer, appears to have settled in St Andrews, and to have carried on the art there to some extent. Among the works still preserved, executed by this printer, are the following:—in 1548, *The Complaynt of Scotland;* in 1552, Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism; in 1554, *Ane dialog of the miserabell estait of this world*, by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, with the fictitious imprint and date of Copenhagen,

* See vol. I. p. 97. † See vol. I. p. 99. ‡ See vol. I pp. 124—128.

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1552; but which Chalmers has shown to have been really printed at St Andrews by John Scott two years afterwards; in 1555 Cockburn's *Meditatio;* in 1559, as separate pamphlets, the following works of Sir David Lindsay, copies of which are preserved in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth—the *Dreme*, the *Complaynt*, the *Complaynt of the King's Papingo*, and the *Tragedie of Cardinal Beaton;* and in 1568, an edition of the poems of Sir David Lindsay. In 1573, Robert Lepreuik, who was King's Printer, and the imprints on whose works are usually Edinburgh, printed *Ane brief commendatioun of uprichtnes*, at St Andrews. After the decay of the city, consequent upon the reformation, the art of printing appears to have been discontinued here. In 1796 an unsuccessful attempt was made to revive it within the precincts of the University. The late Mr James Morrison of Perth, an enterprising and patriotic printer and publisher, having been appointed printer to the University, transferred to it a branch of his establishment, and commenced printing, under the editorship of the late Dr Hunter, the elegant and accurate edition of the Classics of which we have given a list in our account of the parish of Cupar. Having printed two of these, with some other works, Mr Morrison found that the expense more than exceeded the profit, and he was therefore obliged to resign his appointment, and withdraw his establishment. There is still a printer in St Andrews, but we believe he attempts nothing but ordinary job printing, such as hand bills, circulars, &c. The office of Printer to the University is held by Mr Tullis of Cupar, whose father succeeded Mr Morrison.

But not only is Scotland indebted to St Andrews for the early introduction of the art of printing, but the whole of Great Britain is indebted to it for the great improvements which have taken place in the shape and beauty of letter types, and in the art of founding them. The celebrated Mr Alexander Wilson, professor of astronomy in the University of Glasgow, was born at St Andrews in 1714. He studied medicine and went to London, where he engaged as assistant to a surgeon. While thus employed, Mr Wilson accidentally visited a type foundery, and was much struck with the contrivances used in the various operations he saw performed. His active mind seems to have been excited with what he had seen, and he imagined he could effect a great improvement in the art. He communicated his scheme to another individual, also a native of St Andrews, and they entered into copartnership together, with a view to effect his improvement, and afterwards carry on the art. From their want of practical knowledge, they found great difficulties which they had not contemplated, in their endeavours to establish a foundery. Still, however, they persevered, but the expense of living in London suggested to them the propriety of returning to Scotland, and there continuing their efforts. They accordingly removed to St Andrews, where, in 1742, they opened a type foundery, and began casting types. In this city therefore the first letter types cast in Scotland were executed. The partners continued their work in St Andrews until 1744, when in consequence of their wish to increase the business, and extend their sales to Ireland, it was removed to Glasgow, where it continued to flourish

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under Mr Wilson and his descendents until lately, that it was removed to Edinburgh. The great beauty of the types executed by Mr Wilson and his successors, have been universally acknowledged; and by him were executed the types with which the Messrs Foulis of Glasgow printed their various beautiful works, and in particular may be mentioned those for the splendid edition of the Greek Classics which issued from their press.

It has been already mentioned that the bishops of St Andrews had the power of coining money, and from what Martin states there seems reason to believe that this privilege had been exercised, and consequently that this art had also been carried on in the city. Martin says, "I have seen copper coines, bearing the same mond, chapletted about, and adorned with a croce on the top, just in all things like the mond set by bishop Kennedy in sundrie places of St Salvator's colledge, both in stone and timber, and the same way adorned; with a common St George's croce on the reverse. The circumscriptions are not legible. And some think that the magistrates of St Andrews, keeping in their charter kist some of those pennies, have done it in honor of their over-lord." One royal coinage only, so far as is known, was struck at St Andrews. It was in silver, and was the second coinage of John Baliol. A copy of it is given by Cardonnel in his "Numismata Scotiæ." On the obverse, it has his head crowned, regarding the right, and the sceptre surmounted with a lily in front, with the motto "IOHANNES. DEI GRA::" on the reverse is a cross extending to the edge of the piece, with two spur-rowels of five, and two of six points in opposite quarters, the motto "CIVITAS S'ANDRE."

X. Archery has long been practised in St Andrews, originally no doubt for purposes of war, but subsequently as an amusement. Lindsay of Pitscottie gives an account of a trial of skill which took place here in 1530, in presence of James V. The dowager queen Margaret having been boasting of her countrymen in this art, "The King," says Lindsay in his homely style, "gart her pawn a hundred crowns, and a tun of wine upon the Englishmen's heads; and he incontinent laid down as much for the Scottish men." "Three landed men, and three yeomen were chosen to shoot against the Englishmen, to wit, David Wemyss of that ilk, David Arnot of that ilk, and Mr John Wedderburn, vicar of Dundee; the yeomen, John Thomson in Leith, Steven Taburner, with a piper called Alexander Baillie. They shot very near, and warred the Englishmen of the enterprise, and wan the hundred crowns and the tun of wine; which made the King very merry that his men won the victory." That it was practised among the students at an early period, is proved by a passage in Mr J. Melville's Diary, where he mentions a riot created in 1592, among the town's people, which was with difficulty quelled, in consequence of Mr John Caldcleuch, a master in theology, having missed the butts, while engaged in this amusement, and accidentally hurt an old man who was passing down one of the wynds. In 1618 a club appears to have been formed, and a silver arrow procured as a prize to be held by the successful competitor, who was to affix a medal to it containing his name and the year of competi-

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tion. The first medal is dated 1618, and the competition seems to have been regularly carried on till 1628, when it was discontinued for some years, probably in consequence of the civil commotions with which the kingdom was disturbed. In 1675, however, it appears to have been resumed, when it was regularly continued till 1707, by which time a series of 39 medals had been appended to the arrow. In 1710 a new arrow was procured, and continued to be competed for till 1751, when the series of medals stops. To this second arrow 30 medals are appended. The first arrow, together with its medals, weighs 166 ounces of silver: the second, with its medals, 55 ounces, 4 drachms. They are both preserved in the United College. In 1833 a new club was instituted, and a new arrow provided, which is competed for on the first Wednesday of August, the successful candidate having the privilege of appending a medal with his name, and of retaining it till it is taken from him by a more successful rival. They also meet annually on St Andrew's day. The club consists of about 70 members.

The game of Golf has also been practised here from an early period. The Royal Golf Club was instituted in 1754, and consists of 400 noblemen and gentlemen, chiefly belonging to Fife. The President is designated the Captain, who is nominated by his predecessor, but goes through the ceremony of playing for a silver club, which he is allowed to win, and to which he appends a silver ball, having his name and arms, and the date of his captaincy inscribed upon it. The grand competition is for a gold medal, usually held in the beginning of October. The winner inscribes his name upon it, and holds it till won from him by another. On this occasion, as there is always a ball in the evening, St Andrews is full of company, and presents an animated scene. The medal was first played for in 1806, and won by Walter Cook, Esq., W. S., at 100 strokes. In 1835, Colonel Belshes presented the Club with a silver St Andrew's Cross to be played for annually in the month of May. This was first won by James Condie, Esq., writer, Perth, in May, 1836, at 110 strokes. In 1837 a gold medal was presented to the club, by William IV., who had consented to become its patron, which it was agreed should be contested for at the autumnal meeting of the club: the old medal being played for on the Wednesday, and the royal medal on the Friday following. It was first played for in September, 1837, and won by J. S. Oliphant, Esq., at 104 strokes. Besides this club, the Thistle Golfing Club was instituted in 1817; its members meet regularly on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. For the prosecution of this game, the links, to the north-west of the town, afford the best ground in Scotland; and here at almost all seasons, parties of gentlemen belonging to the town are to be seen engaged in it.

XI. The parish church of St Andrews, which is situated in South Street, was founded by bishop Turgot about 1112, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There were 30 chapels or altarages founded within it, each served by a separate chaplain, besides the great altar. These were dedicated to various saints, according to the superstitious views of the founder: among them were the altars of the blessed Virgin

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Mary, of St Katherine, of Holy Cross, of St Lawrence, of St John Baptist, of St Bartholomew, of St James, of All Saints, of St Phillan the abbot, of St Duchatt, of St Mary Magdalene, of St Barbara the Martyr, of the blessed Mary of piety, of St Michael the archangel, of St Ferguson, of St Ninian, of Holy Blood, of St Nicholas, of St Anne and of St Peter. There were also 15 choristers belonging to the church, who appear to have been an incorporated body, having a seal, impressions of which are still preserved. All the property belonging to these chaplainries and the choristers was conveyed to the crown by an act of queen Mary, shortly after the Reformation. The church having become decayed was repaired, or rather entirely rebuilt in 1798, though on the old foundation, and is at present in good condition. It is seated for about 2200. There are no free sittings, the whole being divided between the city and the proprietors of land in the parish. Several of the incorporate bodies obtained from the city a part of its allotment of seats; and some of these have been since sold and become the property of private individuals. The seats not occupied by the city functionaries, or by the trades, are let to private persons residing in the city; but there are about 500 sittings, so situated, that the occupants cannot hear distinctly, and many from which the preacher cannot even be seen.

The charge is collegiate, a second charge having been established in 1589. The incumbent of the first charge is the Rev. Robert Haldane, D.D., principal of St Mary's college; and of the second, the Rev. George Buist, D.D., professor of church history in the same college. The patronage of the first is in the crown; of the second, in the magistrates and town council. The stipend of the first charge is, wheat, 29 bolls, 3 firlots; meal, 168 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck; barley, 197 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; oats, 63 bolls, 2 firlots; and money for communion elements, £20 : 10 sterling. There is a glebe of 4 acres which is let for £23 per annum, and a garden; but no manse or offices, though there can hardly be a doubt of the right to it were it insisted for. The stipend of the second charge is, wheat, 14 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks; barley, 28 bolls, 2 firlots; oats, 63 bolls, 2 firlots; £72 : 4 : 5½ sterling, from the funds of the city; and £33 : 10 : 5 sterling, from the parliamentary grant in favour of small endowments; with £8 : 6 : 8 for communion elements. There is neither manse nor glebe attached to the second charge, and it has been found after a long and expensive litigation, that the second minister has no claim on the teinds of the parish, the teinds he receives being one-half of the archdeaconry, the other half of which forms part of the stipend of the minister of the first charge. The incumbent of the second charge is also entitled to a vicarage tithe on the fish caught by the fishermen of the city; but such is the poverty of this class, that for the last 23 years, it has never been demanded. Divine service is generally well attended in the church, and the average number of communicants for the last 10 or 12 years is 2030. From an investigation made, however, in 1836, it was ascertained that there were 2490 persons in communion with the established church, although from various causes, not more than 2030 have upon an

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average attended at the sacrament of the Lord's supper at one time. As there is a want of church accommodation for the town, a very handsome chapel, in the Norman style of architecture, is in course of erection at the west end of Market Street, in which the ministers of the parish will alternately perform divine service; and another chapel has already been erected in the village of Strathkinness, where public worship is conducted by a licentiate of the church, appointed for the purpose, whose salary is paid partly by the minister of the first charge, and partly by the heritors and inhabitants of the parish.

There is an episcopal chapel in the town, the Rev. C. J. Lyon, A.M., minister, the average attendance at which is about 100, and the persons in communion about 50. There is also a chapel in connection with the united Associate Synod, the Rev. James Taylor, minister, the average attendance at which is 350, the number of communicants 182, and the number of families connected with it, 64; and a chapel in connection with the congregational union, the Rev. William Lothian, minister, where the attendance is 250, the communicants 63, and the number of families about 50. Besides these there is a chapel at the village of Strathkinness in connection with the original burghers of which the Rev. Ralph Robb is the minister.

For many years a Bible Society and a Missionary Society have existed in the city. The annual amount of their contributions is about £30 sterling; and the average annual collections at the church door for religious purposes is about the same amount.

There does not appear ever to have been a parochial school in the parish, but as in the parish of Cupar, its place was supplied by a burgh school, which was supported in part by the funds of the city; and there were besides previous to 1834, sixteen other schools, two of which were in part endowed. This system has, however, since been in a great measure superseded by the institution of the Madras College, founded on the munificent donation of the late Dr Bell, a native of St Andrews, and a dignitary of the church of England. Dr Bell was the inventor of the Madras, or monitorial system of tuition; and anxious for the introduction of that system into his native country, he, in May 1831, transferred into the joint names of the provost of the city of St Andrews, the two ministers of the parish, and the professor of Greek in the university as trustees, two several sums of £60,000, three per cent reduced annuities, and £60,000 three per cent consols, for purposes connected with education to be afterwards explained. A short time subsequently, Dr Bell and his trustees executed a declaration of trust for promoting the object he had in view, in which it was declared that after setting apart a specified sum to defray all expenses, one-twelfth share of his munificent donation should be conveyed by the trustees to the provost, magistrates, and town-council of each of the five cities or towns of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leith, Aberdeen, and Inverness, to be held by them and their successors, and the annual proceeds to be employed in founding and maintaining schools in each of these towns upon the Madras system, for teaching the ordinary branches of education; that one-twelfth share should be transferred to the royal

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naval school for the same purpose; and that another twelfth share should be transferred to the provost, magistrates, and town-council, of St Andrews, to become a permanent fund for the moral and religious improvement of the city; and for such other useful works within the city as might be judged most eligible. The remaining five-twelfth shares it was declared should continue vested in the four trustees named, and their successors in office, substituting the sheriff-depute of Fife for the professor of Greek, at the death of the present incumbent, for the purpose of erecting a college to be called the Madras College of St Andrews. It was provided by the deed, however, that not more than half the sum remaining in the trustees' hands should be expended on the erection of the buildings; and that the annual income of the remainder should be applied to the maintenance of the college, and the establishment of eight bursaries in the United College to be held by such only as had previously been educated for three years at the Madras College. The lord lieutenant of the county, the lord justice clerk of Scotland, and the Rev. the episcopal bishop of Edinburgh were appointed patrons and visitors of the college; and for their own exoneration, the trustees appointed Sir Ralph A. Anstruther of Balcaskie, baronet, David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmillie, and David Wemyss, Esq., of Denbrae, to be auditors of their accounts. With this new institution the burgh school has been incorporated, and the salaries formerly paid to the classical and English teachers of that school, are now paid to the teachers of these branches in the Madras College.

The buildings for the purposes of the institution were commenced in April, 1832, and have been some years completed. They are situated in South Street, on ground which had been purchased by Dr Bell, and which anciently formed part of the monastery of Black Friars. The designs were furnished by William Burn, Esq., architect, Edinburgh; and the buildings erected by Mr Kennedy, builder, St Andrews, in a substantial and excellent manner. They cost, including the teachers' houses, from £15,000 to £16,000. The style which has been adopted by the architect is the manorial or Elizabethan, of which they form a very fine example. The building occupied by the class rooms is in the form of a quadrangle, having a court within, surrounded by a handsome corridor, from which the class rooms are entered. The façade fronting the north is exceedingly fine, and is terminated at either end by wings of corresponding design, though of lesser elevation. Between this front and South Street, there is an extensive area railed in and covered with gravel in which the pupils enjoy air and exercise; and on the west and east sides of this area are the houses of the classical and English teachers, which are in the same style of architecture with the principal building. In the centre of the north side of the area, and next the street, are the ruins of what remains of the chapel of the Black Friars, which the trustees are obliged to preserve, and have surrounded with an iron railing.

The institution comprehends the following branches of education:—1. English, and English grammar, for which there is a principal teacher and an assistant;—2. Greek

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and Latin, for which there is also a principal teacher and an assistant;—3. Arithmetic;—4. Mathematics and Geography;—5. Writing;—6. Drawing;—7. French, German, and Italian languages;—and, 8. Church Music;—for all which branches of education separate teachers have been provided. Persons sending their children to the institution for instruction in the ordinary branches, have the selection of two classes, for which the rates of fees are different, the one being double the amount of the other, although the same teachers superintend the whole. The higher rate of fees is 2s. per quarter, for English reading; 2s. 6d. for reading and writing; and 3s. for reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar. The teachers of the higher and ornamental branches, with the exception of the music master, receive 7s. 6d. per quarter; and the music master, 1s. per quarter. In terms of the will of the founder, about 150 children of indigent parents, are taught the ordinary branches of education gratuitously. In addition to the fees, some of the teachers have salaries: the teacher of English receiving £25 annually from the funds of the city; the classical teacher, £50, from the same source; the teachers of arithmetic, writing, and modern languages, £50 each, from the funds of the college; and the teacher of music, £25 sterling. The number of pupils attending the classes in May, 1836, were—English, 629; writing, 447; drawing, 30; arithmetic, 360; mathematics, 40; geography, 43; Latin, 95; Greek, 50; church music, 80. The total number of pupils usually attending the different classes in the institution is little less than 800.

Besides this valuable institution, there are other two schools in the city, at which about 50 scholars attend; and there are two in the country district;—one at Strathkinness, which is partly endowed, the teacher having a small house, garden, and a salary, with the rent of six acres of land; and another at Boarhills, where the teacher has also a house, garden, and salary. The pupils usually attending these schools may amount in all to 220. Two boarding-schools for young ladies, and to which day pupils are admitted, have long been established in St Andrews. In these all the usual branches of education requisite for females of the higher rank are taught. There are also two other schools in the city which are taught by females.

The average number of persons receiving parochial assistance for the last 7 years, has been 103; and their allowances varied from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week, according to their necessity. The funds for their support are derived from collections at the church doors, averaging annually £218 : 4 : 2; rent and feu duties of land, £73 : 16 : 7; interest of a debt due by the city, £40; collections by Saturday's box, £44 : 4; interest of a legacy, £5; total average annual income, £381 : 4 : 9; total average annual expenditure £417 : 0 : 4½. In order to meet the deficiency, and the heavy expense which the session has to incur in maintaining pauper lunatics, it has been under the necessity from time to time of applying to the heritors, citizens, and tenantry, for voluntary contributions, who have hitherto contributed liberally.

XII. No enumeration of the inhabitants of the parish has been preserved previous

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to that of Dr Webster; nor is there any proper data by which it can be ascertained. When we consider, however, the wealth of the see, and the various religious houses which the town contained, its seminaries of learning, and its extensive commerce, we are entitled to conclude that previous to the reformation the population must have been much greater than it now is. Indeed that of the town alone has been estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The utter destruction, however, which came upon the religious houses, and the annihilation of the commerce of which the town had once been the mart, must have rapidly lessened the population; and accordingly in 1755, it had so decreased, that the return to Dr Webster for the whole parish, was only 4590. In 1793, it had decreased to 3951, since which time it has been gradually, though slowly, increasing. In 1801, the population was 4,203; in 1811, 4311; in 1821, 4899; in 1831, 5621; and in 1836, it was 5725. Of the population in 1831, there resided in the city 3767; in the villages 819; and in the country 1035. The following is the government analysis of the census in 1831:—

Males, 20 years of age, 1213; total males, 2520; females, 3101; total population, 5621.
Families chiefly employed in agriculture, 191; ditto in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 323; all other families not comprised in these two, 782; total families, 1296.
Persons occupying land employing labourers, 46; ditto not employing labourers, 39; labourers employed in agriculture, 179.
Persons employed in manufactures, 110; ditto in retail trade or handicraft, as master or workman, 380; labourers employed in labour not agricultural, 232.
Capitalists, bankers, professional, and other educated men, 110; other males 20 years of age except servants, 103.
Male servants, 20 years of age, 14; ditto under 20, 4; female servants, 290.
Inhabited houses, 863; building 7; uninhabited, 7.

XIII. Previous to the reformation the Priory of St Andrews held a considerable portion of the lands in the vicinity of the city, called the Prior Acres, which are now divided among about 100 different heritors; in the rest of the parish there are about 60 heritors. In giving an account of the rural part of the parish therefore, it is impossible we can do more than notice the larger landholders, omitting necessarily the greater part of the smaller heritors, particularly those in the Prior Acres. Proceeding from the city in a north westerly direction, at the distance of about a mile, is Strathtyrum, the seat of the late James Cheape, Esq., and now the property of his heirs; a fine house situated on a rising bank, amid extensive grounds beautifully wooded. These lands were originally held of the Archbishop, and, subsequent to the reformation, belonged to a family of the name of Inglis, from whom they were purchased in 1669, by Archbishop Sharp. They "stood him" says Lamont, "abowt 27 thowsand merkes," and were estimated at "abowt 12 chalder of victwall and money rent." These lands were purchased in 1782 by James Cheape, Esq., eldest son of James Cheape, Esq., the first laird of Wellfield

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of that name, and second son of James Cheape, Esq. of Rossie. It was near Strathtyrum that the unfortunate Duke of Rothsay was seized and made prisoner by Sir John Ramorney and his accomplices, when journeying to St Andrews. Adjoining to Strathtyrum is Balgove, also the property of the heirs of Mr Cheape; and west of Balgove is Coldside, the property of the heirs of the late Dr Alexander Turnbull.

West of Strathtyrum are the lands of Kincaple, part of which belong to Alexander Meldrum, Esq., part to James Home Rigg, Esq. of Downfield, and another part to the Bank of Scotland. The portions of these lands belonging to Mr Meldrum, and which are still called Lentrons Kincaple, belonged in the 17th century to a family of that name, of whom one Robert Lentron was provost of St Andrews. Mr Rigg's portion appears at one time to have belonged to a family of the name of Goldman. North of Kincaple, and on the banks of the Eden, are East and West Edenside, the property of Mr Rigg. West of Kincaple, and on the borders of the parish of Kemback, are the lands of Nydie, belonging to Mrs Bethune Morrison of Nauchton, and adjoining them the lands of Newton of Nydie, the property of Mr Rigg. At a very early period these lands belonged to a family of the name of Nydie or Nydin of that ilk. Between 1203 and 1230, Alexander de Blair, ancestor of the Blairs of Balthyock in Perthshire, married Ela, daughter of Hugh de Nydin of that ilk, and obtained with her, besides other lands in Fife, part of the lands of Nydie, which remained long in his family. Their son, Sir William de Blair, was steward of Fife under Alexander II. Hugh de Nydin also granted a quarry at Nydie to the monks of Balmerino. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Nydie belonged to a family of the name of Corstorphine. In the seventeenth century, Newton of Nydie became the property of a family of the name of Lindsay, descended from Norman Lindsay of Kilwhiss, third son of John, fifth lord Lindsay of the Byres, and with them it remained till the middle of the eighteenth century. South of Nydie, and in a corner of the parish, where it is bounded by Kemback and Ceres, are the lands of Clatto, partly belonging, with the mansion house, to Robert Low, Esq., and partly to John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Bennochy. In the seventeenth century, Clatto belonged to a family of the name of Hamilton, one of whom in 1666, sold the lands to Mr James Lundin; after which they became the property of a younger son of Bethune of Blebo.

In the centre of this north-western portion of the parish, and about three miles west of St Andrews, is the village and lands of Strathkinness, the property of Mr Whyte Melville. In 1569, Sir Michael Balfour, afterwards first lord Balfour of Burleigh, had a charter of the lands of Strathkinness, with whose descendants they sometime remained. Afterwards they came to the family of Melville of Pittachope, and were during the last century disponed by will by dame Janet Melville, relict of Dr Andrew Melville, to Robert Melville, son of Thomas Melville, lineal male representative of the ancient family of Melville of Carnbee, and Helen Whyte, daughter of Robert Whyte, Esq. of Bennochy. This Robert Melville entered young into the

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military service of his country, and rose to the rank of General, having been engaged in the greater part of the French war; he also held the office of governor-in-chief of the West India Islands, which had been taken from the French. He was not more eminent in his military capacity, than as an antiquary and a critic; and he exhibited great zeal and ingenuity in tracing the march of Hannibal and the Carthagenians over the Alps. He died without issue, and was succeeded by Whyte of Bennochy, who takes the name and arms of Melville of Strathkinness. South of Strathkinness, and about two miles west of St Andrews, is Denbrae, a handsome seat, the property of the heirs of the late David Wemyss, Esq., and near it Dewar's mill, also the property of his heirs. Between the last mentioned place and St Andrews is Carron cottage, the residence of Dr James Hunter, professor of logic in the United College; and near it Law Park, the residence of Dr George Buist, professor of church history in St Mary's.

West of Denbrae is Claremont, the property of James Nairne, Esq., W. S. Sir William Murray, fourth son of Sir Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, acquired the lands of Clermont during the reign of James VI. His son, Sir William Murray, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by patent of Charles I., in which he is styled "domino Willielmo Murray, baronetto de Clermont." The lands were afterwards acquired by Mr George Martin, secretary to archbishop Sharp, and the learned author of "Reliquiæ Divi Andreæ." Andrew Guillan, who was executed at Edinburgh for the murder of Archbishop Sharp, was hung in chains on Magus muir, near Claremont, and was buried there, not far from the farm house; a small stone with an inscription, which may be seen in the "Cloud of Witnesses," and a clump of trees mark the spot where he was buried by his friends. The fact of his being buried here has led to the supposition by some that this was the spot where archbishop Sharp was murdered;* but tradition points out the place to have been on the lands of Mr Whyte Melville, where there is another stone, erected to the memory of some of the covenanters who were taken at Bothwell-bridge, and executed on the site of the murder. A copy of the inscription on their grave-stone is also given in the "Cloud of Witnesses." In May, 1823, a flint celt or battle-axe, remarkable for its size and workmanship, was found at Claremont. It was found near the bottom of a steep bank, about two feet below the natural surface of the ground, embedded between the soil and the clay. It was in fine preservation, and of a gray or dove colour, with a few veins of a darker or lighter tint. Its large end is brought to a sharp edge in a very beautiful manner; and the small end, though rounded with equal skill, is considerably more blunt. Its

* Robert Taylor, Esq., Writer, Cupar, is in possession of the original charter, under the great seal of Scotland, by Charles II., conferring the office of Archbishop of St Andrews and Primate of Scotland on this prelate. It is beautifully written, and in excellent preservation, with the exception of the seal, which is considerably mutilated. It appears to have passed the great seal on the 1st of February, 1662, and to have been given to the bishop without the payment of any fees.

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extreme length is one foot; its greatest breadth is 3 inches; its breadth in the middle, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; and its least breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Its greatest thickness is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; and its weight about 1 lb. 14 ounce. From its size and beauty it seems to have belonged to some chief or person of importance. South of Claremont is Denhead, partly belonging to Mr Nairne, to Thomas E. M'Ritchie, Esq. of Denork, and to Mr Whyte Melville.

Returning towards St Andrews, within two miles of the town, and south of Carron, is Ballone, partly the property of Mr Whyte Melville, and partly of St Mary's College. South of Ballone is Lumbo, belonging to Mr Whyte Melville; east of which on Kinnessburn, is Cairns-mill, belonging to William Arnot, Esq. Between Ballone and St Andrews is Bogward, the property of Mr Whyte Melville. South-east of Lumbo, and about two miles south of St Andrews, is Wester Balrymonth, the property of J. A. Thomson, Esq. of Charleton; east of which is Scooniehill, the property of the United College; and between Wester Balrymonth and the city is Pipeland, divided among different proprietors. East of the city, and in its immediate neighbourhood, is St Nicholas, the property of David Monypenny, Esq. of Pitmillie. Rather more than a mile farther to the east is Brownhills, the property of Norman Hill, Esq., near which is Easter Balmungo, also his property; and Wester Balmungo, the seat of Alexander Kidd Lindsay, Esq. Near this are the lands of Grange, partly belonging to the United College, partly to Sir John Malcolm, and partly to other proprietors. South of Easter Balmungo is Allanhill, the property of Thomas Watt, Esq.; and east of it, Easter Balrymonth, the property of the United College.

On the coast, about two miles east of the city, is Kinkell, the property of General Ramsay, which of old belonged to a family of the name of Moubray, and afterwards by marriage, to another family of the name of Hepburn. Kinkell subsequently became the property of Monypenny of Pitmillie; and afterwards of a family of the name of Hamilton, who possessed it during a part of the last century. Sibbald says it is so called from a chapel built here in the ninth century, dedicated to St Anna, by Kellach, bishop of St Andrews; hence Kilkell *(Cella Kellach,)* corrupted into Kinkell. Farther east, still upon the coast, is Kingask, the property of Alexander Anderson, Esq.; and near it though inland, Spinkston, the property of General Ramsay, and Newbigging, the property of Mr Anderson Farther east, at the distance of about three miles from the city, is Kinglassie, the property of Norman Hill, Esq.; and adjoining to it the lands of Polduff, partly belonging to Mr Hill, to David Glass, Esq. of Smiddygreen, and others. South of Kinglassie is Bonnytown, the property of William Gregg, Esq.; and east of Kinglassie, at the distance of four miles from the city, is Smiddygreen, beautifully situated on the water of Kenly, the seat of David Glass, Esq. Here the bishops of St Andrews had anciently a palace called Inchmurtach; in which, it is said, David II. once held a parliament. Near this is Boarhills, the property of James Eadie, Esq.; Stonnywind, the property of Alexander Hill, Esq.; and Chesterhill, the pro-

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perty of David Monypenny, Esq.; the two last named places forming originally part of the lands of Boarhills. Immediately east of Boarhills, on the banks of the Kenly, and the border of the parish, is Burnside, formerly Cassindonald, the property of the heirs of the late Dr Alexander Turnbull.

XIV. The number of imperial acres in the parish, either constantly cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, is about 9844; the number under wood, which is all planted, and apparently judiciously managed, is about 345; and the number which has never been cultivated, and is waste or in pasture, 544. The system of agriculture pursued is the best fitted for the soil, according to the spirited and enlightened views of the farmers. It is believed that there is little, if any land in the parish to which the application of skill and capital could be profitably applied, but has been brought into a state of cultivation. About 55 acres of ground contiguous to the estuary of the Eden, and which overflowed part of it every tide, and the remainder at spring-tides, have at two different periods, been secured by embankments, and are now under cultivation. The first embankment was on the lands of Strathtyrum, and was executed about 30 years ago. The embankment was 300 yards in length, and was executed at great expense. The second was on the shore of that part of Kincaple which belongs to Mr Meldrum, and was executed about 20 years ago, and at much less expense than that of Strathtyrum. This dike is 1,100 yards in length, 9 feet in height, 30 feet broad at the base, and 2½ broad at the top, with a slope of 21 feet on each side. It was constructed of pure sea sand brought from the sea beach, which is entirely covered with a coating of thick turf; and the side next the sea is faced with stonework about 12 feet up the slope. For the exit of water from within, there are two iron pipes, each 14 inches in diameter, which form sluice drains, having brass valves fitted into them, which shut or open as the tide advances or recedes. The whole expense of this structure was £1,250 sterling. The quantity of land secured by this dike was 30 acres. A plan was at one time under consideration for securing a much larger portion of the estuary of the Eden; but it was given up in consequence of its being doubtful whether the value of the land secured would remunerate the expense which must have been incurred.

On many parts of the coast the sea ware which is thrown on shore is collected and used as manure. This is particularly the case in the estuary of the Eden, where, from the outhead to the guard-bridge, at certain times a bright green sea-weed, known by the name of sea-sleek, accumulates in large quantities. This is very carefully collected by Mr Meldrum of Kincaple, who not only collects on his own shores, but rents that of his neighbours. Ten cart loads per acre he finds to be good, and fifteen to be heavy manuring. Ploughed into fallow ground in winter, it is found to be completely pulverised and incorporated with the soil in spring. With this manure alone, 12 bolls of wheat have been raised per acre, and a good crop of beans the succeeding year without farther manure. It also makes a good top dressing for

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grass; as many as 400 cart loads have been collected on this shore in a single year.

The average yearly amount of agricultural, including the thinnings of wood, £100, and the produce of gardens and orchards, £600, has been estimated at £46,437 sterling. The average yearly rent per acre is £1 : 17 : 6 sterling. The leases are in general for the usual period of 19 years. The farm steadings are commodious and suitable to the size of the farms; but there is a deficiency of inclosures in a great proportion of the parish. There are about 50 threshing machines in the parish all moved by horse power. It is worthy of remark that although no steam is now used in the parish for this purpose, St Andrews was the first parish in Scotland in which steam power was so applied. About 40 years ago, Mr Stein, whose relative at Kilbeggie was the first to erect a few years before a threshing machine on Meikle's principle, applied steam power to a threshing machine on his farm of Wester Kincaple. The engine was 12 horse power, and was used besides for grinding malt and other purposes. It has been removed to Seggie distillery, and is still occasionally at work there. There are 5 meal mills, 3 flour mills, and 2 barley mills within the parish. The valued rent of the parish is £26,037 : 6 : 8 Scots. The annual value of the real property for which the burgh and parish was assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £21,723 sterling.

The manufactures of this parish are very trifling. There is a small spinning mill in the town, the machinery of which is moved by steam power. A number of weavers too are engaged in the weaving of linen, but they are employed solely by the manufacturers of Dundee, and from the establishment at Kirkland near Leven. A manufacture of golf balls has long existed here, but was at one time much more extensive than it now is. About 10,000 are still made annually, the one half of which is used in St Andrews, and the remaining portion sent to other markets, some having been sent as far as Calcutta and Madras. An extensive distillery was erected about 70 years ago at Kincaple, by Mr Stein, which existed for nearly 40 years; about 30 years ago, however, it was transferred to Seggie, in Leuchars parish, where it is still carried on. The large malt barns however are still in use, and extensively employed in making malt for the distilleries at Seggie, and at Cameron bridge. A manufactory of sail cloth also at one time existed, but has been given up for some years. A salmon fishery has long been established in the Eden, but its produce is of little value. The town council have for some years let at a rent of £7 per annum, their right to take salmon on the east and west sands, and stake nets have been erected, but the produce is very inconsiderable. A number of families in the city gain their livelihood by the open sea fishing. They have several fishing boats, with which they are employed in supplying the home market for 10 months of the year, a portion of the produce not consumed in the city and neighbourhood, being regularly sent to Cupar. The fish chiefly caught are haddock, cod, ling, skate, halibut, and flounders. During the remaining two months the fishermen are employed at the herring fishing on the coast of Caithness. Quarries

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of excellent freestone are wrought at Nydie hill, and at Strathkinness, from whence the greater part of the stones for the building of St Andrews have been supplied. They are also carried to various places at a distance, and sometimes even beyond the county. Quarries of whin-stone have also been opened in different places, from which good materials for the roads are obtained. No coal mines are at present wrought within the parish, but it is understood that coals, though of inferior quality, could be obtained at Denhead.

XV. In the year 1833, whilst digging a very deep grave in the burying ground adjoining the Cathedral, a little west of St Regulus' tower, a large sculptured stone slab was found, and a variety of other fragments of stone, which were thrown aside, and for some time tumbled about, broken, and partly carried away. George Buist, Esq., who has paid much attention to that class of antiquities which are usually, though improperly called Runic crosses, so often met with in the eastern and midland parts of Scotland, north of the Forth, on seeing these stones, from the character of the sculpture upon them, ascertained them to be parts of a magnificent stone coffin, or sarcophagus, belonging to that mysterious class of monuments. The Rev. Mr Lyon, a zealous antiquary, afterwards caused search to be made for other fragments apparently awanting; and some of these were found in 1836. It was then observed, that these fragments were part of what had been an elaborately carved sarcophagus, the sides and ends of which had been formed of eight stones,—three on each side, and one at each end. A portion of one of the sides and the cover are however awanting. The centre stone of the side which is entire is sculptured with a hunting scene; in which is seen a man on horseback, with a hawk on his arm, and attacked by a lion; a man tearing open the jaws of a lion, and a third armed with a spear and shield; a greyhound in the act of seizing a fox; a non-descript winged animal on the back of an ass, and two monkeys and other animals. The sculpture is well executed in high relief, though out of proportion, and without any regard to perspective. One of the smaller stones forming this side exhibits numerous serpents intertwined, terminating sometimes in heads, and sometimes in animals resembling lizards, as is usually found on the class of monuments alluded to. The other stone of this side is richly carved with a sort of reticulated work. The stone which seems to have formed the head of the coffin is divided into five square compartments, containing figures of monkeys, and globes encircled with serpents. Although found so far below the surface, it is very obvious that this sarcophagus was intended for, and originally stood on, a pedestal, as the stones are all furnished with strong elongated tenons, to be inserted in the stones in which it was placed. The origin of this remarkable class of monuments which are found nowhere except in Scotland, and probably in Ireland, or the period in which they were erected, is equally unknown. Mr Buist, in an article in the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, on Runic monuments, with which they have hitherto been classed, after pointing out the distinguishing marks between them, and the real Runic remains, gives

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his reasons for conceiving that they could not have been erected after the sixth century; that in all probability they are earlier, and contemporary with the first introduction of Christianity into this country. They are at any rate very ancient, and long prior to the period of any recorded history in this country. A representation of this sarcophagus, which must have been that of some eminent individual, is given in the engraving of Celtic antiquities, fig. 2. The stones are now lying in the stair-case of the tower of St Regulus; but it is much to be regretted, that they have not been removed, either to the University library, or to the museum of the Antiquarian Society.*

* Since the above was printed, we have been told, that Mr Buist's essay does not appear in the Encyclopedia; but that it is his intention, as soon as his researches on this interesting class of antiquities are completed, to publish a work upon the subject.

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PARISH OF ST LEONARDS.

I. This small parish consists of several detached portions either within or in the vicinity of the city of St Andrews, surrounded by that parish; and a rural district consisting of three farms, Upper and Nether Kenly, and Pikie. The latter portion measures about a mile and a quarter from north to south, and scarcely a mile and a half from east to west. It is bounded on the north by St Andrews, on the west by Denino and Crail, and on the south and east by Kingsbarns. It contains neither any turnpike nor statute labour roads, though there are some country roads through it leading to the different farm houses. The population in 1831 amounted to 482; of which 210 were males, and 272 females. Of this population, 266 reside in that part of the parish which is within the city; 161 in the suburbs; and only 62 in the rural district. The farms of Upper and Nether Kenly formed originally part of the endowment of the hospital dedicated to St Leonard, which was within the precinct and under the patronage of the priory of St Andrews; and on the suppression of that institution, and the founding of the college of St Leonard, they formed part of its endowment. When the colleges of St Leonard and St Salvator were united, they became the property of the United College. The lands of Pikie belonged, in the 17th century, to the famous Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, director of chancery in the reign of Charles, I., who, "from a regard to the city of Glasgow, the chief trading town in the west, from which country he reckoned himself to have derived his original, as being descended from the Scotts of Murdieston, he mortified these lands to it, for breeding four apprentices there. The presentation of three of these he reserved to himself and his heirs male; in default of which, as a mark of regard to his chief, to vest in the family of Buccleuch; the other he vested in the magistrates and town council." The lands thus mortified still remain the property of the city of Glasgow.

II. There are 654 imperial acres in the parish in a state of cultivation; and 327 waste or in pasture. The average rent of arable land in the distant part of the parish is £1: 10 per imperial acre; but in the vicinity of the town there are fields which yield an average rent of £4 per acre. The average annual gross amount of agricultural produce, including gardens and orchards, £180, is £2560 sterling. Different freestone quarries have been opened in the parish, the stones from which, though soft, have been found durable and well adapted for building.

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PARISH OF LEUCHARS.

I. The name of this parish is of Celtic derivation, and descriptive of what the appearance of that portion of it in the neighbourhood of the castle and village at one time was. *Llwhur* in the ancient British, and *Lochur* in the Irish, means a stream that forms pools and marshes; and, until they were drained, the low and level grounds, for miles to the east and west of the village, were under water for the greater part of the year.

Leuchars lies on the north bank of the Eden and its estuary, which divide it from the parish of St Andrews. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Kemback and St Andrews; on the east by the German ocean; on the north by the parishes of Ferry-port-on-Craig and Forgund; and on the west by those of Logie and Darsie. The breadth of the parish from south to north is very varied: for a considerable portion of its extent towards the east it is scarcely 4 miles; towards the west it is 4¾ miles; and at the extreme west, where a part of it separates the parishes of Logie and Darsie, it measures only from one to two miles in this direction. Its length from east to west is equally varied: for about a mile in breadth, near the south, it is 6¾ miles; farther north it is 5½ miles; the rest of the parish to the north, is only 4¼ miles in length. From south-west to north-east it measures about 8 miles. The general appearance of the surface of the parish is that of an extensive plain, seldom more than 15 feet above the level of the sea; but towards the west and north-west, it gradually rises, till it reaches the summit of that portion of the Ochil hills which separates it from the parish of Logie. From various situations on these heights, an extensive view of the level part of the parish of St Andrews, and of the German ocean is obtained. The parish generally is bare of wood; but in some places this ornament of the land is not deficient.

There are two villages in the parish, Leuchars and Balmullo. Leuchars contains about 614 inhabitants, and is situated about a mile from the south boundary of the parish, and about half way between the east and west boundaries. There is a penny post office in the village, dependent upon the post-office at Cupar, the mail bag arriving and departing daily. The other village, which contains 250 inhabitants, is situated on the line of road from Cupar to Dundee As the coaches from Edinburgh by Cupar to Dundee and Aberdeen, and those from St Andrews to Dundee, pass through the parish, there is ample means of conveyance both to the south and north. The Dundee and Cupar carriers also pass through the parish, and there is a carrier from the village to Cupar every week. There are 13 miles 1746 yards of turnpike, and 9 miles 765 yards of statute labour roads in the parish, besides numerous country roads.

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There is no weekly market for the sale of agricultural produce in the parish; but as Dundee and St Andrews are only six miles distant from the village, and Cupar only about seven miles, the public markets in these towns are regularly attended by the farmers. Two fairs are held annually at the village of Leuchars, for the sale of cattle and small wares; but, like those in many other small towns and villages, they are now but little attended. There are six alehouses in the village of Leuchars, and other six in different parts of the parish.

The population of the parish in 1755 was 1691; and in 1795, 1620. In 1801 it was 1687; in 1811, 1672; in 1821, 1731; and in 1831, 1869; of which there were 923 males and 946 females. The number of families in 1831 was 412; of which 128 were employed chiefly in agriculture, and 132 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. The lordship of Leuchars, which at an early period included a large portion of the parish, besides lands in other parishes, belonged to Ness, the son of William, during the reign of Malcolm IV., and part of that of William the Lion. After the death of Ness, his daughter Arabella married Robert de Quinci, a Northamptonshire baron, who had settled in Scotland, and received lands in East Lothian from William, and with his wife acquired the lordship of Leuchars and other lands in Fife. Robert de Quinci died 1190, and was succeeded by his son Seyer de Quinci, who made grants from his manor of Leuchars to the canons of the priory of St Andrews, in which he mentions his father Robert, and his mother Arabella, the daughter of Ness. He was made Earl of Winchester, in England, about 1210, and took an active lead among the English barons who opposed King John at Runeymede, and procured the granting of Magna Charta.* His son, Roger de Quinci succeeded him in his title and estates in 1219; and obtained a large addition to his Scottish estates by marrying Elena, eldest daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, with the office of great constable of Scotland. He made many grants to different monasteries, and among others to those of Balmerino and Lindores. He died in 1264, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom, Margaret, married William, Earl of Derby; the second, Elizabeth, Alexander Cumyn, Earl of Buchan; and the third, Elena, Alan la Zouche. They shared their father's large estates among them, and the office of constable was conferred on the Earl of Buchan, who had succeeded to a great part of the estates in Scotland, and among the rest to that of Leuchars. John, third Earl of Buchan, constable of Scotland, his son, married Isabel, daughter of Duncan, said to be tenth Earl of Fife. This Earl of Buchan adopted the English interest in the great contest between Bruce and Baliol, and was defeated at Inverury by Bruce, with great slaughter; soon after which he retired to England, and subsequently his estates and office were forfeited by that king. His high-spirited lady, however, did not follow the politics of her husband, and was not only present at the coronation of Bruce in 1306, but, in consequence of the absence of her

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol I. p. 686.

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brother, claimed the right, and placed the crown on the head of the patriot king; as a punishment for which, she was the following year confined in a cage fixed upon a turret of the castle of Berwick, where she remained till 1313, when she was delivered, by orders of Edward II., into the custody of Henry de Beaumont, to be confined by him.

The Lordship of Leuchars remained for some time in the possession of the crown, but the principal part of it was at length gifted away to different individuals. One-third of it, that to which the castle was attached, was conferred by Robert II. on Sir Alexander Ramsay; another third upon Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, ancestor of the Earl of Wemyss; and the remaining third to Thomas Monypenny of Pitmilly. These portions of the lordship were afterwards designated, respectively, Leuchars-Ramsay, Leuchars-Wemyss, and Leuchars-Monypenny. Sir Alexander Ramsay dying without male issue, his only daughter married Eustachius de Monypenny, who thus acquired the lands of Leuchars-Ramsay; and their successor leaving only a daughter, who married Ramsay of Colluthie, this portion of the lands, with the castle, came to that family. About 1574, David Carnegy of Panbride married Elizabeth, only daughter of William Ramsay of Colluthie, and received with her the lands of Colluthie, Leuchars, and others. They had two daughters, who were served heirs to their mother, and afterwards assigned the lands to their father. The eldest son of their father, by a second marriage, succeeded to these lands, and was in 1633 created Earl of Southesk, Lord Carnegy of Kinnaird and Leuchars. James, fifth Earl of Southesk, was forfeited for his connection with the rebellion in 1715; and ultimately the lands of Leuchars were sold by Sir David Carnegy of Kinnaird, the representative of the family, to the honourable Robert Lindsay of Balcarres, second son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres. Leuchars is now the property of James Lindsay, Esq. of Balcarres, his son.

Nothing now remains of the ancient castle of Leuchars, although its site is still pointed out, a short way north of the village. It stood upon a bank of earth, on the edge of a swamp, and was surrounded by a deep broad ditch, which inclosed about three acres of ground, and must have been a place of great strength in former times. It was no doubt the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and it appears to have been the principal residence of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, and where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglyn, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, "in plena curia mea apud Locres." In 1327, it was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke, but was no doubt subsequently rebuilt.

South-east of the village of Leuchars is Earlshall, said by Sibbald to have been anciently a portion of the estates of the Earls of Fife, who had a residence here, whence

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it derived its title of Earlshall. Thomas Monypenny of Pitmillie, and Christian Keith, his wife, obtained, as already mentioned, from Robert III., a charter of the third part of the lands of Leuchars, which appears to have included the lands now called Earlshall; and his grandson, William Monypenny, was created Lord Monypenny by James II. He acquired the lands of Conquersault in France, and appears to have resided in the latter part of his life in that country. His son, Alexander Lord Monypenny, having no male issue, exchanged his barony of Earlshall with Sir Alexander Bruce, for the lands of Escariot in France. Sir Alexander Bruce was the eldest son of William Bruce, second son of Edward Bruce of Airth, who was second son of Robert, first Lord Clackmanan, who lived during the reigns of Robert II. and III. William Bruce entered the service of the King of France, and acquired the lands of Escariot in France, which his son, Sir Alexander, as already mentioned, exchanged with the Lord Monypenny; after which he returned to Scotland, and became a great favourite with James III. and also with James IV. His son, Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the latter monarch, with whom also he was much in favour. Earlshall continued to be the seat of this family till the last century, when Robert Bruce died without male issue, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom, Helen, married James Henderson, Esq, second son of Sir William Henderson of Fordell, but died without issue; and the third, Margaret, married Captain William Henderson of Raderney, third son of Sir William Henderson, died also without issue; while the second daughter, Elizabeth, died unmarried. The elder male branch of Bruce of Earlshall thus became extinct; but the family is said by Douglas * to have been represented, when he wrote, by the Rev. Lewis Bruce, D.D., vicar of Rainham, in Essex, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty George III., descended from Alexander Bruce, second son of Sir Andrew Bruce of Earlshall, who lived in the reign of Charles I. and II. In consequence of the marriages above-mentioned, Earlshall came to the family of Fordell, and became the patrimony of a younger son of that family. The late Robert Bruce Henderson, who afterwards succeeded to the baronage and estate of Fordell, sold Earlshall, previous to his death, to the present proprietor, Colonel Samuel Long.

The fine old house of Earlshall, of which a view is given from the grounds in front, is beautifully situated amid venerable trees, and forms an exceedingly interesting object in the landscape of this part of the parish. It appears, from initials, arms, and dates, on various parts of the house and offices, to have been erected towards the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century; but principally by William Bruce, whose initials and arms with those of his wife, dame Agnes Lindsay, and the dates 1617 and 1620, are still to be seen. The house was inhabited until sold to the present proprietor, and might at no great expense be still rendered habitable; but at present it

* Baronage, p. 51.

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is unfurnished except one room, in which an old man, the gardener who has charge of it, resides. The object of greatest interest in this house is the great hall, which is fifty feet in length, by eighteen in breadth, with a fine arched roof on which are painted and emblazoned the arms of the family, and of a number of noble families with whom they claimed affinity. Among these are those of the Duke of Lennox, the Earls of Errol, Buchquhane, Athol, Arran, Argyle, Angus, Crawford, Cassillis, Marr, Perth, and March, and the Lords Boyd, Borthwick, Carliesle, Crichton, and Cathcart. Besides these, there are a number of other coats of arms, some real, some ideal, of royal and great personages, which have been painted either from vanity or to fill up the roof; among these are those of the emperors of Russia and of India, the kings of England, Bohemia, Cyprus, Castile, Arragon, Naples, Hungary, Navarre, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Selicia, Boulogne, Friesland, Jerusalem, Portugal, and Poland; the prince of Orange; the dukes of Savoy, Guise, Lora, and Prussia; and those of David, king of Israel, Julius Cæsar, Arthur of Brittany, Hector, prince of Troy, Alexander the Conqueror, Geoffrey, duke of Boulogne, Judeus Maccabeus, Josua, duke of Isreal, and the emperor Charlemagne. There are also a variety of delineations of animals, and a number of inscrip ions on the roof and walls.

North of Earlshall, and north-east of the village of Leuchars, is Pitlethie, the property of William Lawson, Esq. Here there is said to have anciently been a royal hunting seat. In digging in the garden adjoining the mansion house about forty years ago, the foundation of a building of great depth and thickness was discovered, which is supposed to have been the remains of the royal seat; and this was confirmed by the discovery of a stone on which the royal arms were carved. The stones of the building having been removed, furnished the greater part of those with which the present house and offices were erected. In a field near the house there stood till lately a venerable spreading thorn tree, on which tradition says the king's hawks were accustomed to roost. In the first statistical account it is said that it was James VI. who used this place as a hunting lodge, but whichever of the Scottish kings it was, it is very obvious that this neighbourhood, from its vicinity to the sea shore, to the estuary of the Eden, and being surrounded with marshes, must have been well calculated for enjoying the sport of hawking. We should rather be inclined to think, however, that it must have been James III. or James IV. who had a residence here, as Sir William Bruce of Earlshall had a charter of the lands of Pitlethie from the latter monarch, which he afterwards conferred upon his second son, Robert Bruce. The lands subsequently came to a family of the name of Reid, from whom they passed to the ancestor of the present proprietor. East and north-east of this part of the parish to the German ocean, is an extensive flat sandy tract of ground called Tents-Muirs, which appears to have been at one time submerged, and has either been laid dry by the retreat of the sea, or by a slight upheave of this part of the coast. Formerly this tract was inhabited by a number of small crofters, who were rude in their manners, and at one time much given to smug-

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gling. They were alleged to have been descended from some Danes shipwrecked upon this part of the coast; but the Rev. Mr Kettle, in his first statistical account of the parish, says he had been able to find no authority for this statement. These crofters have now been all for many years removed, and the muir formed into some extensive farms. A great portion of it, however, is incapable of cultivation, and is employed in rearing sheep; the rabbits which at one time occupied a considerable part of it having been nearly all extirpated.

North-west of the village is Brackmont, which anciently formed part of the lordship of Leuchars, and was granted by Robert III. to Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincauldrum, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss. In the fifteenth century it belonged to a family of the name of Ramsay; and afterwards became the property of Macgill of Kemback. South of which, and west of the village, is Pusk, anciently also part of the lordship of Leuchars, and granted by Robert III. to Sir John Wemyss, who founded a chapel at Reres and endowed it with six merks of money furth of his lands of Pusk. These lands now belong to George Cheape, Esq. of Wellfield. South-west of Pusk, are the lands and mill of Monzie, anciently called Leuchars Monzie, which was conveyed by Robert the Third to the ancestor of Lord Monypenny. It is now the property of James Lindsay, Esq. of Balcarres. Directly south of Pusk, and where the water of Motry joins the Eden, are the lands of Seggie, for many generations the property of a family of the name of Meldrum, descended from Thomas Meldrum second son of Sir Philip Meldrum of Meldrum, who flourished in the thirteenth century. James Meldrum, younger of Seggie, was appointed a lord of Session in 1576; and was afterwards appointed a Commissioner "to treat upon the lawes," and also a Commissioner for satisfaction of the Clergy of their life-rents, in 1587. This property was purchased about the beginning of this century by William Haig, Esq., and now belongs to the Bank of Scotland. South-west of Seggie is Brocklay, the property of George Russel, Esq. of Hayston; west of which is Clayton, the property of William Forsyth, Esq.; and farther west, Dron, the property of Henrietta Eliza Erskine, wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.

North-west of Monzie Mill is Hayston, the property of George Russel, Esq.; and north of it, upon the hill side which here bounds the parish, Lucklaw, the property of George Macgill, Esq. of Kemback. South-west of Lucklaw, and on the same range of hills, is Ardit, which anciently formed part of the extensive estates of the Earls of Fife. During the reign of Alexander II., Malcolm, earl of Fife, granted these lands to Johanni de Ardit and his heirs male, pro homagio et servitis, but this family failing in the third generation, the lands returned to the earls of Fife, and remained with them till their forfeiture in the reign of James I., when they came to the crown. Ardit was afterwards acquired by the Rev. George Douglas, D.D., rector of Stepney, London, second son of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, who was second son of William, ninth earl of Angus. His grandson, Robert Douglas of Ardit, succeeded, in

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1692, to the title of baronet of Glenbervie on the death of his cousin Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie; and as he did not succeed to the estate of Glenbervie, which went to the sister of Sir Robert, he obtained a charter of Novodamus of the lands of Ardit, to be called in all time coming Glenbervie. His son Sir William Douglas, fifth baronet of Glenbervie, was one of the general inspectors of the customs on tobacco; and in 1726, was chosen provost of the city of St Andrews, to which office he was yearly re-elected for nineteen successive years. He dying without issue, was succeeded in the title in 1764 by his brother Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart., and author of the Peerage and Baronage of Scotland, to which we have had occasion so often to refer. The lands of Ardit having been sold, their ancient name was restored, and they became the property of John Anstruther, Esq. Advocate, sheriff-depute of the county of Fife. It is now the property of Henry Stewart, Esq. of St Fort. The mansion house, which was extensive, and was inhabited till the death of Mr Anstruther, is now fast going to ruin.

South-west of Ardit, and on the same hills, is Pitcullo, which in the reign of Robert I., was the property of a family of the same name. Subsequently it became the property of a branch of the ancient family of Sibbald, afterwards of a family of the name of Balfour, and at the time that Sibbald wrote his history of the county, it had passed to a family of the name of Trent. At the end of last century and beginning of the present, it was the property of Neil Ferguson, Esq. Advocate, who was sheriff-depute of the county previous to Mr Anstruther. It is now the property of John Pitcairn, Esq. The old mansion-house is also now uninhabited, and though not so dilapidated as Ardit, is also going to decay. On the roof of a small room, which has been ornamented with shell work, are emblazoned a coat of arms, which appear to be those of Trent quartered with those of the name of Hay, and are no doubt the arms of a proprietor of that name and his wife. The first and fourth quarters are charged with two swords crossed saltire ways, with a star of five points in base for Trent; the second and third contains three escutcheons, two in chief and one in base, for Hay. Above the entrance are the initials D.B., the initials of one of the proprietors of the name of Balfour, who had probably erected or at least enlarged the house. South-east of Pitcullo is Muirhead, formerly a part of that estate, now the property of Peter Walker, Esq. of Kingask. West of Pitcullo, on the borders of the parish, is Craig-Sanquhar, the seat of Colonel James Spens. Craig-Sanquhar belonged at an early period to the family of Spens of Lathalan, William de Spens of Lathalan being infeft in these lands in May 1385; besides which he held other extensive estates in Fife, Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire. His eldest son, John de Spens, was a free baron, and was chosen one of the lords of the articles in a parliament held by James I. at Perth in the year 1434; and his second son, William, was the first of the family of Spens of Kilspindy, who flourished for several generations in Perthshire.

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Thomas, the third son of John de Spens of Lathalan and Craig-Sanquhar, who is styled in ancient writings lord of Glendowglas, was bred to the church, and became successively bishop of Galloway and of Aberdeen, was appointed lord privy seal of Scotland, and was repeatedly employed as an ambassador during the reign of James III. Patrick, his younger brother, was an officer in the Scots Guards sent from Scotland by James II. to Charles VII., and settling in the country was the ancestor of two great families in that country, that of de Spens de Destignots, lords of Destignots and St Germain; and that of de Spens Destignots de Lancre, lords of Lancre, &c. Alexander de Spens, the eldest son of John, succeeded to the large estates of his father, and married the sister of the renowned Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, during the reign of James III. The present proprietor is the lineal representative of this ancient family; but the estate of Lathalan, from which they originally took their title, is now in other hands.

III. The church formerly belonged to the priory of St Andrews, the monks of which drew the tithes and supplied the cure. It is situated in the village of Leuchars, and is rather inconveniently situated for the north and extreme west of the parish. It is an old building which appears to have been erected at four different periods; but it is comfortable and well-lighted, and is seated for 850 sitters. There are only about a dozen free sittings; but the average yearly rent of a seat is only 1s. 3d. The average attendance is about 600; and the number of communicants about 700. The stipend is, wheat, 8 bolls; meal, 120 bolls; barley, 120 bolls; oats, 8 bolls; and in money £8 : 6 : 8 sterling. The manse was built in 1806, and is a comfortable house, pleasantly situated. The glebe contains 9 Scots acres, which would rent at £4 per acre. The present incumbent is the Rev. David Watson; the patronage is in the crown. There is only one dissenting chapel in the parish, which is situated at the village of Balmullo. It is connected with the Associate Synod of Original Seceders. The minister is the Rev. James Beattie. The number of members is about 70; and the attendance in proportion. Besides his salary the incumbent has a manse and garden. The other dissenters attend different chapels in the neighbouring parishes.

The parish school is in the village of Leuchars, and is well attended. Besides his fees the teacher has a dwelling-house and school-room, the maximum salary, and the interest of 2000 merks Scots, with a glebe of 2 acres of land bequeathed by the Rev. Alexander Henderson. English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, Writing, Grammar, and Geography, are all taught; but there are now seldom any pupils for Greek or Latin. Besides the parish school there are three other schools in the parish. One of these is supported by Mr Lindsay of Balcarres, and in it sewing and English reading is taught at a cheap rate. The other two are supported by the fees alone, and are well attended. There is also a well attended Sabbath evening school. A parish library has been instituted by private subscription, which contains a

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considerable number of volumes on general literature. A society has existed several years for promoting religious purposes at home and abroad; but it has much fallen off of late years.

The number of persons receiving aid regularly from the kirk session is 30; those receiving occasional assistance, 36. The average aliment given is 1s. 3d. weekly. Besides the annual collections at the church door, and other contributions, the session possesses lands which yield of yearly rent £24, and church seats let at £12, yearly.

IV. We have already mentioned that the church appears to have been erected at four different periods. The eastern portion of the building, which had formed the original church is obviously of great antiquity, and is exceedingly interesting as exhibiting a beautiful example of ancient architecture. It is in the Norman style; and is worthy of particular notice as being the only parish church in Scotland now remaining in that early style. It consists of two parts, a rectangular portion which had formed the chancel, and a semicircular apsis at the east end, of less breadth and height, in which the altar had been placed. Its extreme length within the walls, from what had formed the western entrance to the east end of the apsis is 33 feet; the breadth of the chancel about 18 feet, and of the apsis 12 feet. The height of the walls of the chancel is 22 feet, and of those of the apsis about 18 feet. The thickness of the walls is about 3 feet. The walls of the chancel on the outside, both on the south and north, present two stages or stories. The lower stage is ornamented with four double columns, and two single columns at each end, with ornamented capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, which interlace each other, forming pointed arches at their intersection. Above these arches there is a band or fillet forming the base of the second story, and supporting four double and two single columns as on the lower stage. From these spring five semicircular arches, ornamented with a double moulding, the inner being a zig-zag or chevron moulding, such as is generally found on buildings of this style, and the outer a billet moulding. Above these arches is a range of *corbels* carved into grotesque heads, supporting the upper part of the wall which slightly projects, and from which springs the roof. The wall of the chancel is pierced in the second story with two windows on the south side and one on the north; they are narrow and semicircular at top, and are ornamented on the inside with pillars, and rich mouldings from the soffets of the arches. The apsis also presents two stories. They are both decorated with pillars and arches with chevron and billet mouldings, and surmounted by a range of grotesque *corbel* heads, as on the chancel; but the arches of the lower stage do not interlace each other as in the lower stage of the chancel. The upper stage of the apsis is also pierced with three windows similar to the chancel, and similarly ornamented in the inside; one of these fronts the east, one the south-east, and the other north-east. A lofty arch opened from the apsis into the chancel, and another appears to have formed the western entrance, both of which are ornamented with three slender pillars.

The portion of the church immediately west of this seems to have been erected at a

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subsequent period, and to have formed a nave, whilst the chancel then formed the choir of the church. A third portion appears to have been added about the period of the reformation, to encrease the accommodation, and a fourth portion, forming an aisle on the north, some time in the last century for the same purpose. The three last erected portions form the present place of worship, the communication with the older portion except a small door being now closed up. The floor of the old chancel is formed of grave-stones, and it is now little else than a tomb. One of the grave-stones has the figure of a lady carved upon it, and from the inscription, had been placed there in memory of Dame Agnes Lindsay, the wife of William Bruce of Earlshall, who appears to have erected a considerable portion of that ancient mansion. The appearance of this unique piece of Norman architecture has been considerably injured by modern alteration. The windows on the south side of the chancel, and one in the apsis, have been built up, and square windows inserted, divided by a single stone mullion. The roof of the apsis too has been destroyed by the erection of an ugly belfry over it, and the other two windows are partially blocked up by a rude arch thrown across the building to support it. It is highly to be wished that these modern barbarisms were removed, and that this beautiful little chapel were restored as far as possible to its original appearance; which might be done at no great expense.

Nothing is known as to the exact period when this portion of the church was built; but from the style of the architecture, it must have been in the 12th or early in the 13th century. Robert de Quinci obtained the lordship of Leuchars by marriage with the daughter of Ness during the reign of William the Lyon; and his son Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, succeeded him in 1190, and died in 1219. As he resided at Leuchars castle, and had his principal court there, it seems extremely probable, that it was erected by him, some time between these two periods, as a place of worship for himself and his family.

Where the schoolhouse now stands, there was once a chapel dedicated to St Bennet, of which Sir Thomas Wemyss was chaplain at the Reformation. No remains of it now exist, but stone coffins enclosing human bones have been found near its site. It is said that a chapel also stood near the house of Ardit, where a small field was called the glebe; and at easter Dron there was another chapel and burying-ground, where a field also retained the name of the glebe. On Craigie hill an earthen vase was found in 1808, which contained 100 silver coins in excellent preservation. The vase was broken in pieces by the plough which turned it up; but most of the coins were secured by the proprietor, the late Hon. R. Lindsay of Balcarres. They were Roman, and mostly of the emperors Severus, Antoninus, Faustina, &c.

V. In the western division of the parish the soils are clay, soft loam and gravel; but in the east and north-east, it is light and sandy, and for a considerable extent in Tents Muir entirely sand. There are 6310 Scots acres under regular cultivation; 3060 acres of poor clay, and light land often in pasture; and 360 acres underwood. The

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average rent of good land is £2 : 10 per acre; though many acres rent as high as £4 sterling. The poor soils rent from £1 : 10 to 7s. 6d. per acre. The average annual value of agricultural produce raised within the parish is £37,000 sterling. The allowed rental of the parish at the last valuation of stipend was £13,660 sterling; but as a considerable portion of the lands are in the real possession of the proprietors, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the real rental. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £14,957 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £10,541 Scots. There are 33 threshing machines, 2 of which are impelled by steam power, and three by water.

An extensive distillery was erected at Seggie about thirty years ago, by William Haig, Esq., which is still in active operation. It contains three stills, two of which of 5000 gallons each have been long in operation, the third which is recently erected, contains 8017 gallons. The mash tun is 30 feet in diameter, and 8 feet deep. The mashing process is performed entirely by machinery; for which, and for other purposes, there is a Watt and Bolton steam engine of 25 horse power, erected upwards of 20 years ago; and the old engine formerly used at Kincaple, which was removed here, when the distillery there was given up. The principal store spirit cask contains 7244 gallons, and is consequently considerably larger than the great tun at Heidelberg; and the second cask contains 5000 gallons. The amount of excise duties paid in 1833, which was previous to the erection of the large still, was £30,444 : 13 : 11 sterling.

There are a number of weavers employed in the weaving of Osnaburghs, and Selesias for the manufacturers of Cupar and Dundee; besides some who are employed in weaving towelling and sheeting for home consumption. There are three meal mills, one barley mill, one lint mill, and a saw mill, all moved by water power.

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PARISH OF FORGAN.

I. This parish was also anciently called St Phillans, from the church having been dedicated to that saint. It lies on the south side of the river Tay, between that river and the parishes of Leuchars and Logie. It is of an oblong figure of rather irregular shape, about five miles in length from east to west, at its southern boundary; but only 3½ miles on its northern boundary next the Tay. Its breadth from north to south, is from one to two miles. On the south, the parish is bounded by the parishes of Kilmany, Logie, and Leuchars; on the east, by Ferry-port-on-Craig; on the north, by the estuary of the Tay; and on the west, by the parish of Balmerino. The surface of the parish presents a succession of heights and intervening hollows, which give it a pleasing aspect; and in several places, such as at St Fort and Tayfield, where it is ornamented with a great deal of fine wood, it is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. At St Fort, and at Newton, are the highest hills in the parish, which rise about 300 feet above the Tay. In general, the coast along the Tay is bold and rocky, rising from 30 to 50 feet above the beach; and along the brow of these rocks, for some way both east and west from Newport, a number of elegant marine villas have been erected, which, with their gardens and shrubberies, add greatly to the interest of this portion of the landscape. The villas have chiefly been erected by merchants and others belonging to Dundee, for the benefit of sea-bathing during the summer. From this rocky coast, and from the summit of the ridge of hills which descend from the south towards the Tay, fine views of Dundee, and of the opposite shire of Forfar, are obtained; and, indeed, from no where else does that enterprising town, with its docks and shipping, appear to such advantage as from this portion of the coast of Fife.

The parish has 8 miles 945 yards of turnpike roads, and 5 miles 1651 yards of statute-labour roads. The principal roads terminate at the harbour of Newport, where the principal ferry from the county of Fife to that of Forfar is situated. Previous to 1822, there were two ferries across the Tay, one at Newport, and one at Woodhaven, about a mile to the west; and from 1790, when a new turnpike road was made to the latter place, till 1808, it was the ferry chiefly resorted to. Another turnpike having been constructed in that year to Newport, which rendered it the most convenient point for passengers from the south, that place became in time the principal resort, and the ferry at Woodhaven became much less frequented. Up to this time, the boats used were small and inconvenient, and the ferry was not always accomplished without considerable danger. In 1819, an act of parliament was obtained, by which trustees were appointed connected with the two counties of Fife and Forfar, authorising them to

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erect new piers, and to procure boats better fitted for the passage, and otherwise to improve and regulate the ferry. In 1822, a steam boat was placed upon the ferry, which at first plied alternately between Woodhaven and Newport; but, in 1822, the passage to Woodhaven was discontinued; after which the intercourse at the ferry began rapidly to increase. A new act of parliament was rendered necessary to entitle the trustees to substitute one landing place, which was accordingly obtained, with increased powers for erecting the necessary piers at Newport and at Dundee. Ferry harbours were accordingly erected at these places, and new and improved steam boats have since been placed upon the station. From being, therefore, one of the worst and most dangerous ferries, this has now become one of the most safe and convenient in the kingdom. The steam boat, however, only plies through the day; but for the convenience of the public, the trustees maintain a large sail boat, a pinnace, and a yawl, with proper crews, which may be freighted at hours when the steam boat does not ply. Since the improvements have been introduced, the number of passengers have been increased by 20,000, and the revenue has been doubled. The revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1834, was £4,844 : 5 : 5, and it has since considerably increased. Besides the ferry harbour, there are other two harbours in the parish—one at Newport, the property of Mr Berry of Tayfield, and the other at Woodhaven, the property of Mr Stewart of St Fort. They admit vessels of from 100 to 150 tons, and are both used for exporting the produce of the surrounding country, and for importing coals, lime, wood, and other necessary articles.

The nearest market town is Dundee, which is only separated by the river Tay; and the market town of Cupar and St Andrews are about 11 miles distant from the most distant part of the parish. All these towns are frequented by the farmers for the sale of their produce. The coaches between Edinburgh and the north, and the coaches from Cupar to Dundee, as well as that from St Andrews to Dundee, pass through the parish. There is a penny post-office at Newport, which is dependent on Dundee, and from which there are daily arrivals and departures from and to the north and south. There are two inns and four alehouses in the parish.

The population in 1755 was 751; in 1793, 875. In 1801 it was 916; in 1811, 898; in 1821, 937; and in 1831, 1090. In 1831, the number of families was 238; of which, 61 are chiefly employed in agriculture; 51 in trade, manufacture, or handicraft; and 10 in seafaring occupations.

II. In the south-east extremity of the parish is Morton, the property of John Hay, Esq., in whose family these lands have been for several centuries; and west of it, near the church, is the lands of Kirkton, the property of David Gillespie, Esq. of Kirkton and Montquhanie, which were, at the time Sibbald wrote, the property of a family of the name of Young. In the garden at this place there are three yew trees of great age, and now probably hardly equalled in Scotland. West of Kirkton are the lands of Easter, Wester, and Little Friartons, the property of Henry Stewart, Esq. of St Fort.

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West of Wester Friarton is the house and grounds of St Fort, the seat of Henry Stewart, Esq. This magnificent mansion, a view of which, and of a portion of its richly wooded grounds, is given in the engraving, is in the Elizabethan style, and was erected only a few years ago. St Fort appears to have belonged, at an early period, to a family of the name of Nairn. About 1457, Alexander Nairn of Sandford, was comptroller of the household to James II., and either he or his successor subsequently held the office of Lord Lyon, king-at-arms. This family continued in possession of the lands until the middle of last century, when they were purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor. From the family of Nairn of St Ford was descended Thomas Nairn of Mukersy, whose grandson, Robert Nairn of Strathord, was raised to the dignity of the peerage by Charles II., with the title of Lord Nairn. A small portion of the lands of St Fort, called St Fort-Hay, and on which the house was situated, belonged anciently to a family of the name of Hay. In 1535, Andrew, fourth Earl of Rothes, had a charter of these lands. About 1563, St Fort-Hay was purchased by Alexander Walker, and from him was afterwards designated St Fort-Walker. The descendants of this gentleman continued in possession of these till the middle of last century, when they were purchased by Mr Stewart's ancestor.

In the south-west part of the parish are the lands of Newton, the property of the right honourable the Earl of Zetland. In 1535, these lands were contained in the before-mentioned charter to the Earl of Rothes, and were by him conferred upon his fourth son, the honourable George Leslie, who, upon his death in 1614, was succeeded in these lands, as well as in the lands of St Fort-Hay, by his brother, the honourable Sir John Leslie, who, in 1641, was appointed a lord of session, and in 1645, one of the commissioners of Exchequer. He was, with one of his sons, killed at the storming of Dundee by General Monk in 1651; and through his second son, Andrew Leslie, was the ancestor of the sixth and subsequent Lords Lindores. Previous to 1650, Alexander Walker, the purchaser of St Fort-Hay, acquired the lands of Newton, in virtue of a bond of wadset or mortgage for a considerable sum lent by him to Sir John Newton, the proprietor, and they continued with his descendents till about the middle of last century. Immediately north of Newton, and between it and the Tay, are the lands of Wormit, the property of Henry Scrimgeour Wedderburn, of Birkhill and Wedderburn, the representative of the Earls of Dundee, and as such hereditary standard-bearer for Scotland.

North-east of the house of St Ford are the house and grounds of Tayfield, the seat of William Berry, Esq. A view of this fine mansion, with the ferry harbour, and part of the village of Newport, taken from the water, will be found in the engraving. The house of Tayfield has recently been greatly enlarged, and its whole appearance improved, and now presents a good example of the Elizabethan style of architecture. The name of Tayfield is modern; the lands now so called, with the adjoining lands of Innerdovat, having formed originally the barony of Innerdovat, part of which at an early

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period belonged to a family of the name of Leighton, descended from the ancient family of Leighton of Ulieshaven in Forfarshire, long extinct, and the other portion to a family of the name of Leslie. In 1590, John Lindsay, second son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, and the first of the family of Balcarres, acquired the lands of Innerdovat-Leighton. At the time Sibbald wrote, Innerdovat was the property of Mr Gavin Hamilton, one of the clerks of the court of session; and it was afterwards acquired by Doctor James Walker, second son of Alexander Walker of St Fort-Walker. Innerdovat was subsequently purchased by the late John Berry, Esq., the father of the present proprietor.

III. The church of Forgan, which anciently belonged to the priory of St Andrews, is beautifully but inconveniently situated for the greater part of the population, at the south-east extremity of the parish. It is an old building, seated for about 350; but it is in contemplation to erect a new building more in accordance with the extent of the population, and in a more central site than the present one. The present incumbent is the Rev. Charles Nairne; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is—wheat, 8 bolls; meal, 118 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck, and 1 lippie; barley, 118 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck, and 1 lippie; and money, £8 : 6 : 8 sterling. The manse, erected in 1803, is in good condition, and the glebe contains about nine acres. There is a small Independent meeting-house near Newport, the Rev. James Jack, minister, with which about 10 families are connected. The other dissenters attend chapels in neighbouring parishes.

The parish school is situated in a central situation on the farm of Nether Friarton, and is attended by about 120 pupils. The ordinary branches of education, with Latin, French, and practical mathematics, are taught at it. Besides his fees, the teacher has the maximum salary, and an excellent house and garden. There is also a small school taught by two females, near Woodhaven, at which about 30 young children are taught the elementary branches of education, and the female children sewing.

From 4 to 6 poor persons receive a regular weekly allowance from the session, varying from 1s. to 2s., and from 12 to 15 others receive occasional assistance in money, meal, or coals. For this expenditure, the collections at the church door, upon an average about £12 per annum, has hitherto proved sufficient. A heavy charge has for some years been incurred for the support of two lunatics, in the Dundee asylum, and a yearly allowance made for the board of a fatuous person.

IV. The soil is generally of an excellent and fertile nature. The greater part is black loam and clayey earth; but other portions are light and gravelly. The parish altogether contains about 5000 acres; of which nearly 4000 are under regular cultivation, 370 acres in grass, 360 in wood, and 250 unarable. The rent of ground is from £1 to £3 per acre; but some parks near the Tay rent as high as £4 per acre. The valued rent of the parish is £5145 : 6 : 8 Scots. The real rent in 1794 was £2873 sterling; and in 1815, the annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed for the property tax, was £6064 sterling. The average annual value of agri-

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cultural produce, after deducting for seed, &c., including £200 for thinnings and felling of wood, is £16,340 sterling. There are 14 threshing machines in the parish, of which one is impelled by steam power; and a meal mill and barley mill near Newport, worked by water. There are several salmon fishings in the parish, carried on by the net and coble, which altogether, however, do not rent far above £150 per annum. The salmon caught here are either sold in the neighbourhood or in Dundee, or are packed in ice and sent by the Dundee ships to London. Stake nets were at one time used here, when the fisheries were very productive; but as elsewhere, in estuaries, this mode was found to be illegal. The same observations made, when speaking of the fishings in the parish of Balmerino, with regard to the impolicy of preventing stake-net fishing in estuaries of rivers, where the net and coble are so inefficient, are equally applicable to the fishings in this parish. There is a brewery at Woodhaven, at which excellent strong ale and table beer are made; and about 20 individuals are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers of Dundee.

V. There are several tumuli or cairns of small stones in different parts of the parish; but none of them have ever been examined. Some years ago, in cutting the public road at Newport, a few urns rudely made of clay were found; but they were broken and destroyed by the workmen, and their contents, if they had any, were never ascertained.

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PARISH OF FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

I. In 1606, the lands which form this parish were disjoined from that of Leuchars, and erected into a separate parish. The name is obviously derived from that of the village, which received its name from its situation, there having been from a very early period, a ferry here to Broughty castle in Forfarshire, the port or harbour of which was at one time at a point of the Craigs or rocks which bound the shore. This parish occupies the north-east portion of the county: and is bounded on the south by the parishes of Forgan and Leuchars; on the east by the German Ocean; on the north by the estuary of the Tay; and on the west by the parish of Forgan. It is 4 miles in length from east to west, and varies from 1½ to ½ mile in breadth from north to south. It contains 2 miles 1456 yards of turnpike roads, and 1 mile 202 yards of statute labour roads. The population in 1755, was 621; and in 1792, was 875. In 1801, it was 920; in 1811, 1164; in 1821, 1461; and in 1831, it was 1680; having thus nearly doubled its amount within the last 40 years. In 1831, the number of families was 417; of which 36 families are employed chiefly in agriculture; and 151 chiefly in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. There is a large village at the Ferry, in which the greater portion of the inhabitants reside: its population in 1831 being 1538, while the country part of the parish contained only 142.

There is still a ferry here to the opposite coast of Forfarshire, but from the great improvements which have taken place in the ferry of Newport, it is much less frequented than it formerly was. Two piers have been erected as a harbour, one of which is used by the passage boats, and the other by vessels which here discharge coal, lime, and other cargoes, and load with grain, potatoes, and the other produce of the district. A fair is held in the village annually, which was at one time well attended as a market, but is now only attended by a few itinerant hucksters with their stalls. The nearest market towns in the county are Cupar and St Andrews; but the chief intercourse is with Dundee, to which there is easy access either by the steam boat at Newport, or by a packet which leaves the Ferry for that place in the morning, returning in the evening of every lawful day. There is a penny post office at the village, depending on the post office of Dundee, at which there is a daily arrival and departure of the mail. West of the village there are two lighthouses on the shore, which, with those on the coast of Forfarshire, serve as guides to vessels entering the Tay during the night.

II. The mansion-house and inclosures of Scotscraig, long the residence of the proprietor of that estate, which seems to have included all the lands in the parish, is

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situated near the west end of the parish. These lands at an early period belonged to the bishops of St Andrews, by one of whom it was feued during the reign of Alexander II. to Sir Michael Scott of Balweary, the father of the famed Sir Michael Scott, with whose descendants the lands for some time continued. It was in consequence of this that they came to be denominated Scotscraig. From the family of Scots, Scotscraig came by purchase to Dury of that ilk, from whom it passed to the Ramsays, ancestors of the Earls of Dalhousie. It afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Buchanan, from whom it came to a family named Erskine. On 5th October, 1652, John Erskein, son of Erthor Erskein of Scotscraige is served heir to his father, in the lands and toun of Scotscraige, comprehending the lands of Sandichills with the Cunyngar; 5½ aikers of land of the samen with coit-houses and brew-houses, and pairt of the foresaid lands occupied by Mr James Durie: the toun and ferie of Pittencraig (Porton Craig); the corne milne called the Milne of Ferietoun, with the Milne lands, and astrict multers of the lands and aikers of the Ferietoun of Portouncraig; the lands called Chappeltoun within the lordship of Scotscraig and regalitie of Sanct Androis; the lands and toun of south ferrie of Portincraig, with the aikers of arrable land of the said toun, brew-lands, tenements called coit-houses, and commonties; the harbourie of Portincraig, with privilege of the ferrie boat upon the watter of Tay, within the regalitie of St Andrews; the lands of Gappot (or Gorpot), with the milne and fishings of salmond; the lands of Fothers, and Schannell, utherways called Tentsmuires, with fishings of Drumlaw, Johnsands, Pynlknow, and Lindeshott, and other fishings in the regalitie of Dumfermling.*

During the reign of Charles II. the whole estate became the property of archbishop Sharp, from whose successors it was purchased by Mr Alexander Colville, the representative of the Lords Colville of Culross, and whose eldest son John Colville, claimed and obtained the title. From this family the lands were afterwards purchased by the Rev. Robert Dagleish, D.D., who was minister, and proprietor, of the whole parish. The present proprietor is David Dougal, Esq., uncle of the late Miss Dougal, whose father purchased the estate from the representatives of the Rev. Mr Dagleish.

III. The parish church was erected in 1825, and accomodates from 800 to 900. It is situated in the village, and is consequently very convenient for the greater part of the population. It is well attended, and the average number of communicants is 550. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. Nicolson; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is, wheat, 1 boll, 2 firlots, 1 peck, 2 lippies; meal, 3 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks; bear, 55 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 lippies; oats, 21 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 lippies; rye, 2 bolls; beans and pease, 3 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 lippies; money, £38 : 11 : 7 sterling; and an allowance from the exchequer of £43 : 4 sterling. The manse is in good repair, though built in 1796; and the glebe contains about 7 acres arable, and 4 acres of grass glebe, valued at about £35 per annum. There is a chapel connected with the United Associate

* Inquis. Retorn. Abbrev. Fife, p. 799.

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Synod in the village; the Rev. Adam Blair minister. There are about 50 individuals belonging to the parish members of this body, besides others from neighbouring parishes.

At the parish school, besides the ordinary branches, Navigation, Latin, and French, are taught. The teacher, besides his fees, has a house, garden, and school-house; has the maximum salary, and an allowance for teaching 5 poor scholars, from a sum of money invested by the late William Dagleish, Esq. of Scotscraig, for that purpose. There is another school in the parish, which is solely supported by the school fees; and one taught by a female chiefly attended by very young or female children. All the schools are well attended. Sabbath evening schools have also been instituted, which are attended during winter by about 200 children; and in connection with these, there is a small library of religious books. A subscription library was commenced in 1829, which contains a good collection of books in various branches of literature.

There are usually about 20 paupers on the session roll who receive from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week; and extra collections are made at the church door, at the commencement of each year, and on occasion of the dispensation of the sacrament, when additional allowances are made to the poor. The average annual amount collected at the church door, is about £55 sterling, and the proprietors of Scotscraig contribute what may be farther necessary for the support of the poor.

IV. In the western and south-western part of the parish, the soil is a black loam, on a bottom of whinstone rock, and produces excellent crops of all kinds. Towards the east it is flat and sandy, with light loam in some places on a bottom of sand, which yields good crops of oats and barley. At the east extremity of the parish, there is a considerable extent of links, which afford pasturage for sheep and cattle, and are besides stocked with rabbits. There are altogether about 1350 acres in regular cultivation; 1130 waste, or in pasture; and 114 underwood; and about 18 acres of undivided common in the neighbourhood of the village. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £3386 sterling. The real rent is about £2500 sterling. The valued rent is £2183 Scotch. The average annual value of agricultural produce, including £140 sterling as the value of rabbits sold, is £5440 sterling. There are 4 threshing machines in the parish, one of which is moved by water power, and a meal and barley mill also moved by water power.

There is one mill for spinning linen yarn also moved by water; and a great number of the inhabitants of the village are employed in the weaving of linen, chiefly for the manufacturers of Dundee. Several of the inhabitants are also engaged in a sea-faring life. There is an extensive salmon fishery extending along the whole shore of the parish, which is let for £900 sterling per annum. The net and coble are now alone used; but formerly when stake nets were used, the rent was sometimes as high as £2000 per annum. Whinstone quarries for building and for repairing the roads are worked to the value of about £20 per annum.

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PARISH OF KINGSBARNS.

I. The parish of Kingsbarns was disjoined from that of Crail in 1631, and erected into a separate parish. Its name is derived from the lands of Kingsbarns, where there is said to have been a regal castle, in the barns attached to which were stored the grain paid to the crown as the rent of lands belonging to it in this district. The remaining portion of the foundation of this structure, consisting of large stones, were removed only a few years ago. It lies on the east coast of the county, and is bounded by the parish of Crail on the south; by the German ocean on the east; by St Andrews on the north; and by St Leonards and Crail on the west. Towards the east it measures about 2½ miles from north to south; but towards the west it is only 1 to 1½ miles. From east to west its measurement is equally irregular; being at the south 3 miles, while at the north it is only 1½ miles. A short way from the south boundary of the parish, and surrounded by the parish of Crail, is a small disjoined portion of the parish, which measures 1¼ miles in length, and about ½ mile in breadth. The parish contains 3 miles 1735 yards of turnpike roads, and 2 miles 282 yards of statute-labour roads.

There is only one village in the parish, that of Kingsbarns. Here two annual fairs are held, in July and October. At one time these were well attended, and considerable quantities of sheep and black cattle were disposed of. They have now, however, dwindled away, and are only frequented by hucksters and small dealers. The nearest market towns are—St Andrews, distant 6½ miles, and Anstruther, distant 7 miles; at both of which there are regular weekly markets for the sale of grain. Crail, the post town, is distant about 3 miles. The distance of this village from Cupar, the county town, is about 17 miles. The population in 1755 was 871; and in 1790 only 807. In 1801 it amounted to 832; in 1811, to 860; in 1821, to 998; and in 1831, to 1023; of which, 593 resided in the village, and 430 in the country. The number of families in that year was 233; of which, 69 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 71 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. Near the northern boundary of the parish is Pitmilly, the residence of David Monypenny, Esq., lately one of the lords of Session and of Justiciary. The family of Monypenny is of great antiquity in Scotland, and have held the lands of Pitmilly for upwards of 600 years. Richardus de Monypenny obtained the lands of Pitmullen, "quam Malisius tenuit," (now Pitmilly), from Thomas, prior of St Andrews, in 1211. In 1296, John Moneypenny of Pitmilly swore fealty to Edward I; and in 1325-6, John de Monypenny was one of the ambassadors from the Pope and the King of France, to solicit Edward III. on behalf of the Scots. Many eminent statesmen were produced

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from this family; and William Monypenny, a younger son, having been repeatedly employed in foreign embassies, was raised to the dignity of the peerage by the title o Lord Monypenny during the 15th century. Having settled in France, he was created a peer of that kingdom by the title of Seigneur et Baron Banaret de Monypenny et de Concressault, and from him were descended several individuals who became famous in that country. South-west of Pitmilly are the lands of Kilduncan, which, during the 16th and 17th centuries, belonged to a family of the name of Duddingston, and now to John Bell, Esq. South of Kilduncan, is Kippo, the property of George Cheape, Esq. Anciently, these lands belonged to a family of the name of Barclay, descended from the Berkleys, lords of Brechin, one of whom, by marriage, acquired the barony of Arngask. In the reign of James IV., James Barclay of Kippo and Arngask, died without male issue, and his daughter married Sir William Murray, ancestor of the Earl of Mansfield, who thus acquired the lands of Kippo, receiving infeftment in them in January, 1507. In this family they continued till they were disponed to David Murray, designed of Balgony, great grandson of Sir William Murray; and by him were sold, in 1623, to David Philp, M.D., whose brother, John Philp, burgess of Cupar, succeeded to them in 1640. Towards the end of that century, they were sold by the representative of the family to Sir John Aiton, younger son of Aiton of Aiton, who was gentleman of the bedchamber and usher of the black rod to Charles II., who was succeeded, in 1700, by his grandson, John Aiton of Kinaldie.

At the south-east corner of the parish, near the sea, is the fine old mansion and grounds of Cambo, the residence of Sir David Erskine, Bart. Originally, this estate belonged to the Camboes of that ilk, from whom it came to a family of the name of Myreton or Morton. In 1688, Sir Thomas Morton sold the estate to the honourable Sir Charles Erskine, Lord Lyon king-at-arms, brother of the Earl of Kellie. His son, Sir Alexander Erskine, of Cambo, Baronet, received the appointment of Lord Lyon on his father's death, and was crowned at Holyrood-house, in presence of James, Duke of Albany and York, his Majesty's high commissioner, in July, 1681. Three of his sons, who died without issue, succeeded each other in the estate, which at length, with the title, came to Sir David, his fourth son. Colin, Sir Alexander's sixth son, went to Rome to study the art of painting, where, marrying a lady of distinction, he settled, and had a son, Charles Erskine, who was much patronised by Prince Charles Stewart. He was bred to the church, and studied the canon law under the first lawyers in Rome. He was, by Pope Pius VI., appointed to the office of Promotore della fide; and in 1801 was raised to the rank of Cardinal. When the Pope and his college were driven from Rome by the French, Cardinal Erskine went like the others to Paris, where he resided till his death in 1811. As he had been deprived of all his revenues, he was generously allowed by George III. a pension of £200 per annum. Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, the grandson of Sir David above-mentioned, upon the death of Archibald, seventh Earl of Kellie, succeeded to the title, and dying without issue, was succeeded

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by his uncle, Thomas, ninth Earl, who also dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, the late Methven, tenth Earl of Kellie. Upon his death, the title devolved upon the Earl of Mar, as heir-male, and the estates were disponed to the present proprietor. In that portion of the parish disjoined from the rest, and surrounded by Crail, is Randerston, which belonged to the Mortons in the 17th century, and was acquired by Michael Balfour, third son of Michael Balfour of Denmiln. He was succeeded by his brother Sir David Balfour of Forret, whose son, James Balfour, was proprietor when Sibbald wrote. James Balfour left an only daughter, Mary, who, about 1712, was married to George Hay of Leys. Their descendent, David Balfour Hay of Leys, is the present proprietor.

III. The church is situated in the village, and is convenient for the greater part of the population. It was erected in 1631, and repaired and enlarged in 1811, so as to hold 650 sitters. The stipend is—meal, 136 bolls; barley, 136 bolls; and £8 : 6 : 8 sterling in money. The manse is new, having been erected in 1835; and the glebe contains 4 Scots acres, worth £4 per acre; the grass glebe 5½ acres, worth £2 : 10 per acre. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Wright; the patron, the Earl of Glasgow. There is no dissenting meeting-house in the parish, but there are several families of dissenters, who attend meeting-houses at Crail or St Andrews. At the parochial school, which is well attended, besides the ordinary branches of education, Greek, Latin, French, geography, navigation, and land-surveying are taught. There is also a private school, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. A Sunday-evening school has existed for the last 15 years, at which the average attendance is about 80. In 1822, a subscription library was instituted, which has since continued to increase, and contains a small but good collection of books in general literature. There are usually 14 persons on the regular poors' roll, and about 12 who receive occasional assistance. Those on the regular roll receive from 1s. to 2s. weekly, with an additional allowance at the new year, and on sacramental occasions; coals are also annually distributed by Sir David Erskine and Mr Monypenny among the more necessitous poor; and in cases of sickness, medical aid is provided at the expense of the session. The average annual expenditure of the session upon the poor is about £60 sterling, and about £6 per annum is expended on the education of poor children.

IV. The soil of the east part of the parish towards the shore is light and sandy, but fertile, west of which it is generally a deep black loam, in some parts tending to clay. In the western and higher division of the parish the soil is rather inferior, in many places strong and heavy, and in others thin clay and muirish. There are altogether 3057 Scots acres in the parish, of which 2898½ acres are regularly under the plough; 150 acres under wood, and 8½ unarable. Upon an average, the parish produces about 11,070 bolls, old measure, of grain; of which, after deducting seed, servants meal, household consumption, and horse keep, about 7324 bolls are brought to market. About 2200 bolls of potatoes are sold annually, and generally shipped to London and

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Newcastle; besides what are used for feeding cattle and home consumpt. Of cattle 125 head, at 35 stone Dutch weight each, are annually fatted for the butcher; and about 48 head sold annually from the straw yard for grass. In 1832, the rental of the parish was £8299 sterling; but as the farms were mostly let at too high rents, a new arrangement was gone into, and the rents are now generally paid according to the fiar price of grain. In 1836, the rental was £6780 sterling. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £7065 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £7531 : 6 : 8 Scots. There are one meal mill, and 18 threshing machines in the parish. There are upwards of 30 looms constantly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen for the manufacturers in Dundee. A good many of the inhabitants adopt a seafaring life: and some go annually to the whale fishing, remaining at home during the winter and working as shoemakers or weavers, &c. One or two boats are pretty regularly employed during the spring and summer, in fishing along the coast. Lobster and crab, skate and white fish, are caught for home consumption.

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PARISH OF KEMBACK.

I. The name of this parish which is obviously Celtic, is probably derived from *Kempach*, * the field of battle; although there is certainly no tradition to give support to the conjecture. It lies on the south bank of the Eden, east of Dairsie and Cupar, and west of St Andrews. It is scarcely three miles in length from east to west; and in breadth from north to south, it varies from one to two miles. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Ceres; on the east by that parish and St Andrews; on the north by Leuchars and Dairsie; and on the west by Cupar. At the west end the surface of the parish is level, with a gentle inclination towards the river Eden; but towards the east end it is varied and picturesque in a high degree. Here it is intersected by Dura Den, a beautiful and romantic little glen, through which flows Ceres burn to join the Eden; and of the opening into which, where it is ornamented with some beautiful pine and other trees, we have given an engraving. Dura Den, as has been already stated, is peculiarly interesting to the geologist; and not less so to the lover of the picturesque. East of this the surface rises into a beautifully formed hill, which is now finely wooded, formerly called Nydie hill, but now more generally Kemback hill. This hill runs from north to south, or at right angles to the range of hills which bound the How of Fife, and thus terminates this valley on the east. The parish contains about 1850 Scots acres, of which the greatest portion is arable, and the rest in wood. The soil exhibits every variety, clay, black loam, light sandy soil with a dry bottom, and thin gravel; and is upon the whole very fertile. The valued rent of the parish is £2312 : 13 : 4 Scots; the annual value of real property, for which it was assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £3441 sterling.

There is properly speaking no village in the parish; but there are one or two hamlets, and one has been recently built in Dura Den, by David Yool, Esq. in connection with his large spinning mill. The post and nearest market-town is Cupar, which is distant about four miles from the church; St Andrews is distant about four and a half miles from the east end of the parish. The population in 1755, was 420; and in 1793, it was 558. In 1801, it was 626; in 1811, 625; in 1821, 634; and in 1831, 651. In consequence of the erection of Mr Yool's mill, it must have lately received a considerable increase. In 1831, the number of families was 145, of which there were 46

* Kemp as signifying a battle, or a warrior, is found in both the ancient Celtic and Teutonic languages. It is the origin of our words camp, champion, and campaign. In some parts of Scotland the striving of reapers in the harvest field, is still called kemping.

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chiefly employed in agriculture; 47 chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 52 not included in either of these classes. The number of males at the same period was 282; the number of females 369. The parish is sufficiently provided with roads, there being 6 miles, 695 yards of turnpike, and 2 miles, 602 yards of statute labour roads within it. There are two spinning mills in the parish: 1st. Yool-field spinning mill, belonging to David Yool, Esq., which has a water-wheel, impelled by Ceres burn, of 39 feet in diameter, 10 feet wide, equal to between 40 and 50 horse power. This mill is as yet only partly in operation, and employs at present 73 females and 17 males in the spinning department, and 30 males as flax-dressers, in all 120; but when fully at work, it will employ about 100 individuals more: 2d. Blebo mill, possessed by Messrs James and Henry Walker, employing 30 females and 12 males, and moved by a water-wheel of 14 horse power, assisted in summer by a steam-engine of 10 horse power. Besides there are Kemback mills, which consist of a meal mill, a bone mill, and a saw mill; Blebo meal mill, and Nydie meal mill; a barley mill, and a flax scutching mill; the whole of which are driven by water. There are also 10 threshing machines in the parish, one of which is moved by water, one by steam, and the rest by horse power.

II. Near the west end of the parish is Rumgay, or Rumgally, called in ancient writings Rathmatgallum. This formed part of the extensive barony of Strathmiglo, so long possessed by the Scots of Balweary. However, they only possessed the superiority, as the property was at an early period in other hands. We first find it in possession of a family of the name of Douglas; and from them it was acquired by Patrick Wemyss, fourth son of Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, who died in 1591. From the Wemyss's it was purchased in 1658, by the Rev. James M'Gill minister of Largo, with whose family it for some time remained, when it was sold to a family of the Moncrieffs; afterwards it belonged to the Makgills of Kemback, and was ultimately purchased by Mr Thoms, merchant in Dundee, whose son, Alexander Thoms, Esq., is the present proprietor. South of Rumgally is Dura House, beautifully situated on the west side of Dura Den, the seat of Robert Bayne Dalgleish, Esq. of Riras. East of Dura, and on the high ground on the opposite side of the Den, is Blebo House, the seat of Major General Alexander Bethune. Previous to the reign of Charles I., Blebo belonged to a family of the name of Trail. Walter Trail, a son of Trail of Blebo, was elected bishop of St Andrews in 1386; he was a prelate of talent, and had the high honour of receiving the praise of the historian Buchanan, who certainly was not partial to the catholic clergy. In the early part of the reign of Charles I., Blebo was purchased by a gentleman of the name of Kay, but he did not long retain it, as in 1649 it was sold to Mr Andrew Bethune, a son of Bethune of Balfour, and the ancestor of the present proprietor. East of Blebo House is Myreton, also the property of General Bethune, anciently the property of the Myretons of Myreton, afterwards of Cambo. On these lands were discovered in the year 1722, a quantity of metallic ore, which on analysis

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was discovered to be rich lead ore. A co-partnery was entered into between the proprietor, John Bethune, Esq. of Blebo, and some other gentlemen, for the purpose of working the mine if proper veins should be found. An overseer and workmen were employed, who after some labour came upon a vein which gave rich indications of lead; but, from the hardness of the rock, and expense of blasting and working, it was ultimately given up. After this a large nest of the purest lead ore was accidentally discovered, about half a mile to the west of that first discovered. It contained large lumps of ore, one of 24 stones weight, and several others weighing 10 and 12 stones weight, and below this a vein was found, containing a rib of metal 3 inches thick, which afterwards widened to 7 inches. In prosecuting this vein, much annoyance was occasioned by water, and Mr Bethune's partners getting tired of the expense, it was given up. The proprietor in 1748, let the mine to a Captain Thyne who began the work, and both he and his workmen considered it as exceedingly promising; but he was obliged to leave Scotland for the West Indies, and the work has never since been resumed.

North of Blebo, on the same side of the water of Ceres, near the entrance to Dura Den, and on the low ground at the bottom of Kemback Hill, is Kemback House, the seat of George Makgill, Esq. Sibbald designates this as a sweet place, well planted; a character to which it is now still more entitled. It was anciently, he says, in the possession of one Myles Graham, one of the murderers of James I., on whose forfeiture, in 1437, it reverted to the Archbishop of St Andrews, as superior. Archbishop Sheviz, who obtained that office in 1478, conferred the lands upon his cousin, with the office of marischal of the household of the archbishop. With the family, the lands and office remained till 1667, when it was purchased by Mr John Makgill, a younger son of Makgill of Rankeillour, ancestor of the present proprietor. Mr Makgill had been minister of Cupar, but refusing to conform to Episcopacy, he resigned his charge, adopted the medical profession, and travelled for some time on the continent.* In consequence of his purchase of this property, it rather oddly happened, that Mr Makgill, who had refused the authority of the archbishop, in his ecclesiastical office, became marischal of his household, which office remained with his family till the abolition of

* The following notices of Mr Makgill are given by Lamont in his Diary.—1663, Feb.—. About the middest of this monthe, the Earl of Leuen, the Lord Meluen, with Mr Johne Makgill, minister of Cuper, tooke journey from Edb. to London; the said Mr Johne being now lowsed from his chairge, becawse he wold not submitt to episcopall gouerment, intended to sie France before his returne. 1667.—This yeire Mr John Makgill, leate minister of Cwpar, in Fyffe, and now Doctor Makgill, a mediciner, bowght the lands of Kembock, in Fyffe, from the lady Kembocke, surnamed Sivves. It stood him abowt 25 thowsande merkes Scots money, and is estimatte to be abowt 7 chalder of victwall, and seven hundreth merkes of money yeirly—14 in all; besyde the caswalties, which are a libertie of salmond fishing in a pairt of Eden water; 80 of sheipes grasse on the hill, to goe with the tennants flocke; 2 horse grasse, and 2 kay, to be keiped with the tenant both summer and winter; 15 dissone of kean fowlls, &c.

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Episcopacy. "This office," says Martine, "is now in the person of Mr Arthur Makgill of Kemback, (the son of Mr John Makgill,) whose infeftment, dated September 1677, bears this clause relative to the said office:—"Volumus quod dictus Arthurus Makgill, hæredes sui et assignati, tenebuntur ad exhibendum nobis et successoribus nostris in aula nostra, seu alibi, ubi opus fuerit, ad voluntatem nostram seu successorum nostrorum obsequium seu servitium marescallatus, pro quo obsequio seu servitio sic exhibendo, summam 20 libr. pro eorum feodo, annuatim, et singulis annis allocabimus et per nos et successores nostros allocari volumus in summis pecuniariis, pro præfatis terris nobis debitis." From the failure in the male line of the Makgills of Rankeillour, the elder branch of the family, by the death of James Makgill, Esq. of Rankeillour, without issue, about 1765, George Makgill, Esq., the present proprietor of Kemback, is heir of line, and representative of Sir James Makgill, who was provost of Edinburgh in the reign of James V.; and of his eldest son, Sir James Makgill of Rankeillour, who was a lord of Session, and clerk-register, during the reign of Queen Mary. He is also heir-male and representative of the Viscounts Oxfurd, Lords Makgill of Cousland, descended from David Makgill of Cranstonriddel, the younger brother of Sir James Makgill of Rankeillour; and but for the decision of the House of Peers, in the case of James Makgill of Rankeillour, that the claimant required not only to be heir-male, but heir of entail and provision to the estates of Oxfurd, he would be entitled to these honours. We believe it is now considered by those well qualified to judge, that the decision of the House of Peers was erroneous, and that it is sufficient the claimant hold the title of heir-male.

III. The church of Kemback, which is an old building, is pleasantly situated on the western slope of Kemback hill. It was formerly a rectory belonging to the archbishoprick, and was gifted to the College of St Salvator on its institution by Bishop Kennedy. The United College are now the titulars of the teinds, and patrons of the church. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Macdonald, D.D., who was ordained in 1781, and has been upwards of fifty years minister of the parish. The stipend is, wheat, 4 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; meal, 3 bolls, 3 pecks; bear, 21 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 lippies; oats, 29 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 lippies; and money, L.109, 8s. 9d. The glebe contains 5 acres of good land, and is valued at L.24 per annum. The amount of collections at the church-door in 1835 was L.17 : 16s : 5 sterling; but besides this, the session draw for the benefit of the poor, the interest of a sum of money lent at interest, the rent of 11th acres of land, and the mortcloth and proclamation dues. The school is situated near the church, and the ordinary branches of education are well taught. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a free house and school-house. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish.

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PARISH OF CAMERON.

I. Originally forming part of the large parish of St Andrews, Cameron was disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish in 1645. It is bounded on the north by the parish of St Andrews, on the west by Ceres, on the south by Kilconquhar, and Carnbee, and on the east by Dunino. Its form is that of an irregular paralellogram, 5½ miles in length from east to west, and about 4 miles in breadth from south to north. The only hill in the parish is Drumcarro Craig at the north-west, but the whole lies high, rising from the north towards the south, in successive elevations, which run nearly parallel to one another from east to west, with rivulets in the intervening hollows. There are 9 miles 1730 yards of turnpike roads, and 2 miles 1650 yards of statute labour roads in the parish. There is, properly speaking, no village in the parish; but there are 3 hamlets, one at Denhead, one at Lathones, and another at Radernie. There are 8 houses in the parish licensed to sell spirits, and 2 where ale and porter only are sold. In 1755, the population amounted to 1295; but in 1780, it had decreased to 1151. In 1793, it was 1165; and in 1801 it had again decreased to 1095; and in 1811 to 1005. In 1821 it had again begun to increase, being then 1068. In 1831 it had increased to 1207, which, however, was still under what it was in 1755. Of these there were 588 males, and 619 females. The number of families was 255, of which 87 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 29 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. In the west part of the parish, where it borders with Ceres, is Greigston, the property of Thomas Graham Bonnar, Esq. These lands were long the property of a family of the name of Bonnar, of which the present proprietor is the representative in the female line. North of this is Wilkieston, the property of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton, and north of which is Drumcarro, the property of J. Holm Rigg, Esq. of Downfield; and further north is Denork, the property of Thomas Elder M'Ritchie, Esq., who has lately erected a good mansion-house on his estate. These lands originally formed part of the regality of St Andrews; and in the 17th century, they were the property of a family of the name of Robertson, who also were proprietors of the lands of Clermont. East of Denork is Winthank, the property of James Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss Hall. The lands were acquired by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Thomas Wemyss, fourth son of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, who was appointed a lord of session in November, 1544. East of Winthank is Feddinch, the property of William Lindsay, Esq., descended from a younger son of Lindsay of Wormieston. The lands of Feddinch belonged at the beginning of the 17th century

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to a family of the name of Simpson, which ended in 1649 in heirs female. The lands were afterwards purchased by William Aiton, descended from Aiton of Aiton; and were bought from his heirs about the beginning of last century, by William Lindsay, second son of Patrick Lindsay of Wormieston, ancestor of the present proprietor. At the north-east corner of the parish is Mount Melville, a good house, with finely wooded grounds, the residence of John White Melville, Esq. of Bennochy and Strathkinnes. Within the enclosures of Mount Melville is a stone which marks the spot where archbishop Sharp was murdered; these lands having then formed part of the extensive muir called Magus muir.

East of Feddinch is Lambieletham, the property of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton; and near these lands Priorletham, where there is a magnificent sycamore plane tree, of which the following description was given by Mr Sang, nurseryman, Kirkcaldy, in 1818. "The Priorletham sycamore plane tree," says that gentleman, "grows upon a rocky knoll. The shortness of its bole, the great spread of its top, and its general contour, seem to indicate that it has been a lone tree from its infancy. Nevertheless, though it has been deprived of the shelter which might have been afforded by contiguous trees, it has grown to a great size. The bole is 12 feet in height. The girth at the surface of the ground is 26 feet, at the middle, 15 feet 4 inches, and at the upper part, from whence the branches are set forth, it also girths 26 feet. The principal branches, which are 10 in number, are like so many considerable trees, some of them being 2 feet diameter. The general height of the top is about 65 feet. The diameter of the circle over which it spreads itself, is 90 feet. A sycamore, in such a situation, and under such circumstances, will have grown well, if it acquired a diameter of bole of 2 feet in 100 years; and if we calculate its increase of magnitude at the same ratio, then this tree will be 300 years of age; but when a tree is in its prime of growth, it acquires greater accession of solid wood than subsequently; for subsequently, the capillary tubes become more rigid, and the circulation of the juices more languid; and a limit is fixed by nature when all accession of magnitude ceases. It therefore follows, that the annual layers of wood, forming the last 2 feet of diameter, have required a greater length of time to produce it than that immediately preceding, and I should not hesitate to allow it 150 years. But it cannot be less than 80 years since the tree arrived at its climax of growth. It has during all that period been in a progress of decay. At this time, many of the topmost branches are dead, and in several crevices of the bole, decomposition is apparent. Its death may be greatly accelerated by the moisture retained on a flat space covered with grass, some 2 or 3 feet in diameter, on the top of the bole where the branches take their rise. The tree may, however, survive some 60 or 80 years longer. From the above observations, it will follow that the Priorletham sycamore, or plane tree, cannot be of a less age than 430 years, or perhaps nearer 450."

South of Lambieletham, and in the south-east part of the parish is Kinaldie, long the property of a family of the name of Aiton, descended from Aiton of Aiton; and now

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the property of Alexander Purvis, Esq. West of Kinaldie is Lathockar, the property of Thomas Horsbrugh, Esq. In the year 1383, Sir John de Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss, obtained from William Landalis, Bishop of St Andrews, a grant of the lands of le Murton and Lathockar, with the office of constable of the castle and city of St Andrews. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and was one of the ambassadors to the court of England in 1423, to negociate the liberty of James I., and was one of the hostages for him the following year. His eldest son, Sir David, continued the line of the principal family; but his grandson, John Wemyss of Kilmany, son of his third son, Alexander, succeeded to the lands of Lathockar, and the office of constable of the castle of St Andrews, previous to 1440. This family continued to possess the lands of Lathockar, till the middle of last century, when they were sold to the late General Scott of Balcomie, and were sold by his daughter and heiress to the present proprietor.

III. The church is situated nearly in the centre of the parish; and was built in 1808. It is seated to contain 495 persons; and is generally well attended. The number of communicants is about 450. The manse is in good condition, and the glebe contains 5 acres of good land, with a grass glebe of 15 acres, which is constantly in pasture. The two glebes may be worth about £10 yearly. The stipend is meal, 28 bolls; barley, 36 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 1½ lippies; oats, 140 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck, 2 lippies; and money, £24 : 10 : 7 sterling, with £8 : 6 : 8 sterling for communion elements. There is also payable from St Andrews parish, £144 : 10 Scots of vicarage tiends, payable by a great number of properties in small sums. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish; but there are about 12 families of dissenters. There are 3 schools in the parish. The teacher of the parochial one has the maximum salary, a good dwelling-house, and school-room, and rather more than the legal allowance of garden ground. The other two schools, one of which is at Lawhead, and the other at Denhead, are wholly dependant upon the school fees for support, excepting that both have free school-rooms, and the one at Denhead also a dwelling-house. The average number on the poor's roll is 12, who receive about 9d. per week; and there are a few who receive aid occasionally. They are wholly supported by the collections at the church door, and the rent of 2 acres of land belonging to the Kirk Session.

IV. The total number of acres in the parish are 7144; of which 4686 are cultivated, or occasionally in tillage, 476 under wood, 1767 in permanent pasture, and 214 waste. The rent of land on the north side of the parish is from £1 to £2 per Scots acre; and on the south from 10s. to £1 : 6. The rent of the land let for pasture varies from 2s. 6d. per acre to £3 sterling per acre; the average about £1 sterling. The valued rent is £5859 : 7 : 9 Scots; the real rent, excluding mines, £8600 sterling; the rent of mines, £400 sterling; the annual value of real property, assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £8349 sterling.

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PARISH OF DUNINO.

I. The parish of Dunino forms part of that tract in the south-east portion of the county, which still bears the name of the muirs of Fife, though, from the progress of agricultural improvement, it in general no longer deserves the appellation. In length, from east to west, it is about three miles; and, upon an average, including Kingsmuir, about two and a half miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Carnbee, Crail, and Kingsbarns; on the east by Kingsbarns, St Leonards, and St Andrews; on the north by St Andrews and Cameron; and on the west by Cameron and Carnbee. There is no village in the parish; and the nearest market and post-town is St Andrews, which is about four miles distant from the church. East Anstruther, where there is also a weekly market, is distant about five miles; and the county town of Cupar about 13 miles. The parish contains two miles, 132 yards of turnpike roads, and nearly one mile of statute labour roads. There are two inns or taverns in the parish.

In 1793 the population was 383; but in 1801 it had decreased to 326; and in 1811 to 307. Since then it has increased, as in 1821 it was 342; and in 1831, males, 183; females, 200,—total, 383. In 1831 the number of families were 78, of which 53 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 10 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 15 not included in either of these classes.

II. In the north-eastern part of the parish, bordering on the parishes of Cameron and St Andrews, is Stravithy, the property of Patrick Cleghorn, Esq. Previous to 1665, it was the property of Robert Lumsdaine, son of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly, and continued with his descendants till the middle of last century, when it was acquired by the late General Scott of Balcomy, and was sold within the last forty years by his daughter, the Marchioness of Titchfield. At the west end of the parish is Upper Kinaldie, which, with the lands of Kinaldie, in Cameron parish, belonged to a family of the name Aiton, and now belong to Alexander Purvis, Esq. Upon this estate there was an old castle, described by Sibbald as entire. It was situated in a morrass, surrounded by a ditch, over which there was a drawbridge. It is now entirely removed. South of Kinaldie is Pittairthy, the property of Mrs Mouat. A part of these lands, including Chesters and Brunton, belonged previous to 1644 to the Rev. Eleazar Borthwick, minister of Leuchars, whose son was that year served heir to him; and the remaining portion, including also a part of Chesters and Brunton, to William Bruce, designed of Pittairthy. In April, 1700, Captain Alexander Bruce is served

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heir to his brother, William Bruce of Pittairthy, "in partibus seu portionibus terrarum, de Pittairthie jacentibus in regalitate Sti Andreæ." The ruins of the Castle of Pittairthy are still in existence, though now unroofed and dilapidated. It consists of two portions, one obviously of great age, and the other erected in 1653 by William Bruce, the then proprietor, probably the William Bruce above mentioned, who was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Bruce, in 1700.*

East of Pittairthy, and on the south side of the parish, are the lands of Dunino, the property of Lord William Keith Douglas, brother to the present Marquis of Queensberry. In May, 1648, Captain James Bynning was served heir to his father, James Bynning, of Dunino, in the lands of Dunino, &c.; and in 1699, Patrick Thomson, only son of Patrick Thomson merchant-burgess in Edinburgh, is served heir to James Thomson of Dunino, his grandfather, from which it appears that the captain had sold the lands after they came into his possession. South-east of Dunino is Balcaithly, which, in the 17th century, belonged to a family of the name of Corstorphine, James Corstorphine of Nydie having been served heir, 19th May, 1698, in the lands of Balcaithly, to Martin Corstorphine, his grandfather; and at the commencement of last century they belonged to a family of the name of Arnot.

South of Dunino is Kingsmuir, the property of ——— Hannay, Esq. It has been disputed whether these lands belong to this parish, or to the parish of Crail; and an action was raised a few years ago by the heritors of Dunino against Mr Hannay, to have them declared *quoad temporalia* belonging to that parish. After considerable litigation, it was decided in favour of the pursuers, but being reclaimed against the parties, both tired of litigation, have allowed the matter to rest, and nothing farther has been done to have the point adjusted. It is said that in many tacks granted by Mr Hannay's predecessors, Kingsmuir is said to be in the parish of Dunino; but we observe that in the retour of Patrick Thomson, in 1699, already alluded to, it is designated Kingsmuir of Crail. Till lately these lands were quite a common muir, on which almost all the neighbouring proprietors had a right of pasturage, and many a right of cutting turf; from which circumstance, and their little intrinsic value, the dubiety as to the parish in which they are situated has arisen. Originally, as the name implies, Kingsmuir belonged to the crown: and afterwards, it is said, formed part of the extensive estates of the Earls of Fife, and at their forfeiture, in the reign of James I. came again to the crown. About 1540 it was bestowed by James V. on a person who had assisted in carrying military stores to France, with whose descendants it remained till after 1600. Subsequently it became the property of the Town of Crail, and afterwards was purchased by the Town of Leith. It again became the property of

* In the New Statistical Account, this part of the castle is said from an inscription to have been erected in 1653 by Sir William Bruce of Kinross; but this must be a mistake, as he was not made a baronet till 1668, was not designed of Kinross till after that, and never was designed of Pittairthy.

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the crown, and was bestowed by Charles II., after the restoration, on a Colonel Borthwick, a follower of his fortunes when in adversity. Upwards of eighty years ago, Kingsmuir became the property of the ancestor of the present proprietor.

III. The church of Dunino was erected in 1826. It is a neat building in the pointed style, and is seated for 224 persons. It is well situated for the greater part of the parish, and is well attended. The number of communicants is usually from 130 to 160. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Roger; the patronage is in the United College of St Andrews. The stipend is, meal, 54 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck; bear, 57 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies; oats, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 1 lippie; and money, £97 : 19 : 3 sterling. The manse and offices were erected about sixteen years ago; and the glebe contains about 23 acres. There is no school but the parish school, which is centrically situated, and well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a neat dwelling-house and garden; he is also session-clerk, and has the fees of that office. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish; but there are a few dissenting families, who attend the chapels in neighbouring parishes. In 1837 there was only one pauper on the funds of the kirk-session, at 2s. per month. The funds of the session, are derived from the collection at the kirk door, the interest of money lent, seat rent in the church, the use of the mortcloth, and proclamation of bans, amounting in whole annually to the sum of £9 : 8 : 7 sterling. Since 1834, however, the heritors have contributed the sum of £6 : 4 : 5 sterling for the support of four other paupers who receive from 2s. to 3s. per month, with donations of coals.

IV. The total number of acres in this parish is 3275, of which 270 are planted, and about 120 waste. The land now in cultivation, therefore, is about 2865. Probably no parish in the kingdom has undergone so great an alteration for the better as Dunino. At the time that Sibbald wrote, he describes Kingsmuir as a mere waste, and, indeed, considered no place in the parish except Stravithy worthy of notice. The greater part of the improvements in planting, draining, and enclosing, have been made within the last forty years; and they have well rewarded the expense and labour incurred. The real rent of the parish in 1793 was £1157 sterling. In 1815, the parish was assessed for the property tax on a real rent of £2634 sterling; and in 1836, the real rental had increased to £3122 sterling. The valued rent is £2334 : 1 : 8 Scots. In 1793, the value of the annual raw produce was £2596 sterling; in 1836, it was £11272 sterling. In 1793, scarcely any wheat was grown; but in 1836, the value of the wheat crop was £2105 sterling. In 1793, the value of the stock was £2476 sterling. In 1836, the live stock, including horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, was £5670; the implements of husbandry, and thrashing machines £1800,—making altogether, £7475 sterling. Seventy years ago there were five corn mills in the parish, to each of which the estates on which they were situated were astricted; there is now only one, on the estate of Stravithy, and thirlage is unknown. There are 11 thrashing machines in the parish.

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so efficient is it found, that we have seen a field regularly manured with it, which, for the last thirty years, has been every alternate year in wheat. In this part of the parish the rent of land is from £3 to £4 per acre; and in the neighbourhood of the burgh, some fields let as high as from £7 to £8 per acre; in the upper part of the parish, however, land is not so high, and in Kingsmuir, part is let on an improving lease at a very trifling rent. The real rent of the parish in 1798, was between £4000 and £5000 sterling. The annual value of real property, for which the landward part of the parish was assessed for the property tax in 1815, was £7234 sterling; and the burgh, £1391 sterling,—making in all £8625 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £13682 : 13 : 4 Scots, which is very high for the period, and shows the advanced state of cultivation in which this parish was at an early time. Excluding Kingsmuir, there are nineteen thrashing machines in the parish, of which one is moved by steam power, one by water, one partly by both, and the rest by horses. There are flour and meal mills near the burgh, which are partly driven by water, and partly by steam power.

II. The royal burgh of Crail is very ancient, but, as a town, it is of much greater antiquity. So early as the ninth century, it is said to have had commercial intercourse with the Netherlands.* In the Castle of Crail, which stood on a rock which overhangs the harbour to the west of the town, but which is now entirely demolished, with the exception of a small portion of a wall a few feet in height, David I., and others of our kings, resided. It is highly probable, therefore, that the town was first erected into a royal burgh by that monarch, or his grandson, Malcolm IV. This, however, must remain mere conjecture, as the earliest existing charter is granted by Robert I. in 1306. This charter declares that the burgesses of Crail should hold and possess the town of Crail in one free burgh, with all the liberties, advantages, and freedoms which it justly used, or could occupy in the times of former kings of Scotland, from the middle of "the water of Leven to the middle of the brook Putiken." This charter was confirmed by another of Robert II. in 1371; and both by Queen Mary in 1553. The various rights of the burgh were subsequently confirmed by various acts of Parliament, in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. and II. In consequence of their being within the freedom of Crail, East and West Anstruther, and Earlsferry, paid custom to the burgh. An exchange, or communication of privileges, appears to have taken place between these towns and Pittenweem and the burgh of Crail; East Anstruther paying 11s. 1d., and Pittenweem 6s. 8d., in consequence of which, the burgesses and inhabitants of each were made free to trade throughout the whole. A similar contract was entered into with Ellie at the same time; but the yearly return does not appear to have ever

* There seems, about the twelfth century, to have been a family of some consequence, who adopted the name of Crail as their surname, probably from their possessing lands here. Adam Crail or Karail, who died in 1227, was one of the *clerici regis*, and Bishop of Aberdeen.

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been paid. About 1810, the magistrates feued to the late Earl of Kellie, the outteinds and customs, anchorages, and shore-dues of Fifeness, Cambo sands, and Kingsbarns, for £5 of yearly rent, which was afterwards reduced to £2, in consequence of the reservation of the rights of the burghs of Crail, East Anstruther, and Pittenweem, to frequent all creeks and harbours on those shores without payment of dues. There can be no doubt that the privileges of the burgh extended at one time over the whole coast within the bounds mentioned in the charter; but as there is no evidence of customs being exacted farther than has been mentioned, it seems probable that, to the full extent, the privileges have been lost by disuetude.

There are two havens at Crail, the old and the new harbours. The old, situated at the west end of the town, is small, and not very safe, and can only be entered by the smaller class of vessels at high water; but the other, one quarter of a mile to the eastward, called Roome Bay, might, at no great expense, be converted into an excellent harbour, capable of containing 200 sail, which might here lie in from twenty to twenty-two feet water at ordinary tides, and twenty-nine feet in spring tides. It is sheltered from all winds but the south, and may be entered by vessels drawing ten feet water, from any point at an hour and a quarter's flood. Its improvement ought to be at the public expense, as it would be of the greatest benefit to the trade on the Firth, and to the whole east coast of Scotland. Crail was, at the commencement of the last century, the great rendezvous of the herring fishery, and at that time, besides a great number of boats fitted out and manned by the fishermen and others belonging to the town, several hundreds assembled from different parts of the county, particularly from Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeenshire. These were supplied by the inhabitants of Crail, who received in return a certain proportion of what was caught. Immense quantities of herrings were then cured for home consumption, and for exportation.* This, however, has now been long at an end, as, since about the middle of the last century, the herring fishery began gradually to decline, till it almost entirely disappeared from the place; and for

* From the following verse of an old ballad, the coasts of Crail would seem at one period to have been oftener visited by the whale than it now is:

"Was you e're in Crail town,
Saw you there Clerk Dischington?
To see the wonders o' the deep,
Wad gar a man baith wail and weep;
To see the Leviathan skip,
An' wi' his tail ding o'er a ship."

Clerk Dischington was probably either town-clerk, or clerk of the constabulary while it existed. Dischington was anciently a well known name in the East Neuk. A family of this name at one time held the estate of Ardross; and in 1517, Thomas Dischington was captain of the Palace of St Andrews.

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some years only two boats had gone to the north to the herring fishery. The coopers at the time were so numerous that they formed a separate corporation: now there is not a working cooper in the burgh. White fishery has also much decayed here; for many years no boat has gone from Crail to the deep sea fishery; and only a few old men fish along the shore for the supply of the inhabitants. Within the last two years, however, the herring have again made their appearance on the coast, and last season they were extremely numerous. But the inhabitants of Crail were not able to take such an advantage of the fishing as some of the other coast burghs which were better prepared, only seven boats having been furnished by the town, several of which caught upwards of 500 barrels. They were sold to herring merchants from other places, who brought coopers and curers with them, and they were cured and packed in the town. A French vessel also visited the harbour, which purchased about 700 barrels, curing and packing them on board. All this caused animation and stir for a time in the now usually quiet burgh of Crail; but it is to be hoped that, should the herring continue to return, the burgesses will on a future occasion be better prepared to reap the full advantage of such an occurrence.

Crail is governed by 3 magistrates, a treasurer, and a town council, consisting of 21 members. The magistrates have the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction, but little or no cases come before them. The revenue is, upon an average, about £200 per annum; and is sufficient, if carefully managed, as it has been for some time, to meet the necessary expenditure. There were seven incorporated trades in the town, viz., blacksmiths, wrights, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, and bakers; but since the passing of the reform bill, these have been dissolved, and the funds, where there were any, divided among the remaining members. There was, at one time, a fair held annually in the month of March within the burgh; but this has fallen into decay, and no longer exists, neither is there any weekly market held in the burgh. The nearest market town is East Anstruther, distant about 4 miles, where there is a weekly grain market. Crail, however, is a post town, having a regular arrival and departure of the mail every day. There is daily communication with St Andrews by means of a light wagon which leaves Crail every morning, and returns in the evening, carrying passengers and parcels.

III. East of the burgh of Crail, and near the eastmost point of the county, or Fifeness, is Balcomie, the property of Sir David Erskine, Bart. of Cambo. At an early period this estate belonged to a family of the same name, as appears from a charter, of date 27th December, 1375, to Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, of "annual rents of 100 shillings of the king's rente of the burgh of Carale, which belonged to John de Balcomie, and Alexander de Cambok." After this it came, according to Sibbald, to a branch of the great family of Hay.* During the reign of James IV., that is between 1488 and

* Sibbald says the Hays held these lands from the reign of Malcolm IV.; but this is erroneous,

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1513, it was acquired by the eldest son of Learmonth of Dairsie,† who was master of the household to that monarch; and it continued in the possession of his descendants till the reign of Charles II. The last male proprietor of this ancient house, was Sir James Learmonth, who was admitted an ordinary lord of Session, in November, 1627, and was President of that Court in 1643 and 1647. In 1633, he was appointed a member of three parliamentary commissions for surveying the laws, reduction of teinds, and reporting on the offices of admiralty and chamberlainry. He died suddenly on the bench, on the 24th June, 1647, to "the great greiff of much people," who regretted his loss, says Nicol in his Diary, as "a man verie painfull in his office, and willing to dispatche business in this sad time." Sir John Learmonth left an only daughter and heiress, who married Sir William Gordon, Bart. of Lesmoir, and brought with her the estate of Balcomie; and it afterwards became the patrimony of their second son, Mr William Gordon, who was King's Solicitor in the reign of James VII. In 1705, Balcomie was purchased for £7500 by Sir William Hope, a younger son of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, ancestor of the earl of Hopetoun. Sir William Hope had served in the army, and travelled abroad; was considered an accomplished cavalier, and renowned for his skill in fencing and horsemanship, and his grace in dancing. He published 1st, "The Complete Fencing Master, in which is fully described the whole guards, parades, and lessons belonging to the small sword, as also the best rules for playing against either artists, or others, with either blunts or sharps; together with directions how to behave in a single combat on horseback," 12mo, Edinburgh, 1686. 2d, "The Parfait Mareschal, or Complete Farrier," translated from the French of the Sieur de Solleysell, folio, Edinburgh, 1696. He was appointed governor of Edinburgh castle, and died in 1724. His son, Sir George Hope of Balcomie, survived only a few years; and his grandson, Sir William Hope of Balcomie, who was a captain in the East India Company's service, was killed in Bengal in 1763, without leaving issue, when the title became extinct; and the estate of Balcomie was afterwards purchased by the late General Scott. After the death of the General, Balcomie was sold by his daughter, then marchioness of Titchfield, to the late Earl of Kellie, at whose death it came to the present proprietor.

The castle of Balcomie has been a lofty and extensive pile of building, of great strength, and considerable antiquity; but the greater portion of the older part was taken down by the late earl of Kellie after he became proprietor. A lofty tower, however, which still remains, and forms a well-known sea mark, shows what the building must have been when complete. Though the principal part of the castle must have been much older, yet a portion of the buildings which enclosed the court-yard have been

as appears from the charter above referred to, and the Hays appear only to have settled in Scotland during that reign.

† See Vol. 2d, page 261.

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erected at the beginning of the 17th century, as appears from a stone which had been placed over the gateway. The stone bears the arms of the Learmonths of Balcomie, viz., quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on a chevron sable, three mascles of the first, for Learmonth; 2d and 3d, azure, on a bend argent, three roses gules for Dairsey; with the date 1662, and the initials J. L. The initials are those of John Learmonth of Balcomie, the father of Sir James already mentioned. On another stone above the gateway, are sculptured the arms of Myreton of Randerston, viz., argent, a chevron between three Torteaux sable, with the initials E. M; that is of Elizabeth Myreton, the wife of John Learmonth, and the mother of Sir James.

Below Balcomie, among the rocks on the sea shore, is a small cave, where tradition says king Constantine was killed by the Danes in 874; and in this neighbourhood is also to be seen the remains of what has been considered a dry stone dike, said to have been erected by the Danes as a defence for their camp. Doubts, however, have been expressed whether this dike is an artificial work, or a natural ridge; but it seems very obvious that portions of it are artificial, while advantage has been taken in other places of the natural rock. The dike is altogether about ½ mile in length, and stretches from the Firth of Forth on the south-west, to the German Ocean on the north-east; thus enclosing a triangular space of considerable extent, which forms Fifeness, or the east-most point of the county. In this neighbourhood stone coffins have been at different times found, enclosing the remains of human bodies.

West of Balcomie, is Wormieston, the property of James Lindsay, Esq. At an early period, this estate belonged to an ancient family of the name of Spens or Spence, said, like Spens of Lathallan, to be descended from the family of Macduff, earl of Fife; and of which Sir Robert Douglas says, that it produced many worthy patriots, who did honour to their country, both in the cabinet and the field. Of these may be particularized, Sir James Spence of Wormieston, who in the reign of James I. of great Britain, was ambassador to Sweden with the view of effecting a peace between that monarch and the king of Denmark. Nor is it at all improbable that the Sir Patrick Spens, of the ancient ballad which bears that name, was a baron of Wormieston, whose neighbourhood to the sea, and the formerly trading port of Crail, may have led him to adopt a sea-faring life, and enabled him to acquire that eminence as a sailor which led to his having the command of the ill-fated expedition commemorated in the ballad; and which would appear to have been connected with the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Alexander III. with Eric, king of Norway. The barony of Wormieston was forfeited to the crown in the reign of queen Mary, although Sir James Spence still assumed the title, and was gifted in 1571 to Patrick Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who sold it to Sir Archibald Primrose, ancestor of the Earl of Roseberry, by whom it was again sold in 1621, to Patrick Lindsay, burgess in Cupar, and afterwards merchant in St Andrews, descended from William Lindsay of Piotstoun, second son of Patrick, fifth lord Lindsay of the Byres, ancestor of the present proprietor. John Lindsay, son of

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Patrick Lindsay, first proprietor of Wormieston of this name, suffered much for his attachment to the royal cause during the reigns of Charles I. and II.; and two of his sons fought at the battle of Worcester on the side of the king, the oldest being there taken prisoner, and the youngest killed. Patrick Lindsay, the eldest son, after the restoration, was appointed commissary of St Andrews; and the office was subsequently held by four of his descendants in succession.

South of Wormieston, and west of Balcomie, is Pittowie, the property of Alexander Corstorphine, Esq.; south of which, and between Crail and Fifeness, is Sauchope, formerly belonging to a family of the name of Moncrieff, and now to General Graham Stirling of Duchray. Adjoining Sauchope, is Kilminin, where there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Minin, who was an archdeacon and confessor in the 9th century, and whose festival was on the 1st of March; and west of Sauchope, and in the immediate vicinity of Crail, is Pinkerton, the property of William Douglas, Esq. West of the burgh is Kirkmay, the property of Robert Inglis, Esq., formerly part of the estate of Barns; and on the borders of the parish is Barns, with the remains of the old house, the property of Robert Anstruther, Esq. Anciently this place belonged to a family of the name of Cunninghame, descended from the Cuninghames of Kilmaurs, afterwards earls of Glencairn. In 1376, Nigel de Conyngham, son of Sir James Cuninghame of Hassingden, second son of Gilbert Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, had a charter of the lands of Barns, on the resignation of Sir Patrick de Polworth, the previous proprietor; and with this family they continued till the beginning of last century, when they were purchased by David Scott of Scotstarvert, and by descent afterwards came to General Scott of Balcomie, on the death of his elder brother. The lands were ultimately sold by his daughter, the marchioness of Titchfield, now duchess of Portland. North-west of the burgh of Crail, is Sypsies, the property of James Inglis, Esq.

On the high ground and still farther to the west is Airdrie, the property of Sir David Erskine of Cambo. It is highly probable from the name, which in Celtic, *Ard-rhi*, means "the kings height," that in early times there was a royal residence here; but about the reign of David II. it belonged to Dundemore of that ilk. From them Airdrie came about 1466, to a second son of Lumsden of that ilk in Berwickshire, whose family continued to possess it till the end of the sixteenth century, when it was acquired by William Turnbull, afterwards designed of Airdrie. In 1614 Elisabeth Turnbull, and her husband, Sir John Preston of Pennycuik, were served heirs to her father, William Turnbull, in the lands of Airdrie and others; and in 1663 Sir John Preston of Airdrie, was served heir to his father in these lands. Shortly afterwards Airdrie was purchased by Sir James Anstruther, second son of Sir Philip Anstruther of Anstruther, and at the time Sibbald wrote, it was the property of Philip Anstruther Esq. a colonel of foot in his majesty's service. Towards the close of last century, these lands were purchased by Methven Kellie, Esq., sixth son of David Erskine, fourth son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo. Mr Kellie afterwards succeeded his brother as Earl of Kellie, and on his

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death the title became merged in that of Marr, and the lands of Airdrie with the other estates came to the present proprietor. The house of Airdrie which was a fine old mansion has been in a great measure taken down, and is now converted into a farm house. North of Airdrie is Kingsmuir, which has been already mentioned under the parish of Dunino, although it is doubtful whether it belongs to that parish or to Crail.

IV. The church of Crail is very ancient, and although its beauty has been marred by modern improvements, it is still a fine specimen of pointed architecture. It consists of a central nave with aisles, divided by two rows of pillars, one on each side; and an apsis at the east end, which had formed the choir. The pillars are Norman, but the arches are pointed; so that it was probably erected at the time that the early English began to supersede the Norman. The church, at an early period, belonged to the Cistertian nuns of Haddington; but in 1517, on the petition of the prioress of that house, and of William Myreton, vicar of Lathrisk, it was erected into a collegiate church for a provost, a sacrist, or treasurer, and ten other prebendaries.* Here, in consequence of a sermon preached by Knox, the mob in Fife, imitating that of Perth, began their system of demolition, which shortly after led to the destruction of the magnificent cathedral of St Andrews. At Crail, however, they appear to have been satisfied with the more legitimate object of only destroying the monuments of idolatry, reserving their greater destructive propensities for the cathedral. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Merson, A.M. The patron is the earl of Glasgow, as heir of the earls of Crawford and Lindsay. The stipend is meal, 152 bolls; barley, 152 bolls; and money, £8 : 6 : 8 sterling. There is a good manse and garden at the east end of the town; and a glebe to the north of the town, consisting of about 8 acres, which has been let at about £7 per acre. In the year 1835, the ordinary collection at the church door, was £34 : 17 : 3 sterling; the extraordinary £7 sterling. There is a small chapel in connection with the United Associate Synod in the town, of which the members may amount to about 60; but there is at present no settled minister. There are two schools

* Besides the high altar, there were eight altarages or chaplainceries within the church, dedicated severally to the Virgin Mary, St Catherine, St Michael, St James, St John the Baptist, St Stephen, St John the Evangelist, and St Nicholas. There was also a chapel within the castle, which was dedicated to St Ruff, or St Rufus. Near the sea beach, at the east end of the town, are the remains, now scarcely to be observed, of an old building, called the Prior Walls; and traditionally said to have been part of a Priory existing here. No mention, however, is made of such a religious house by Spottiswoode; and although it had been suppressed previous to the reformation, it is hardly possible to think that had there been a Priory, all trace of it would have been so entirely lost. It would rather appear to have been a small chapel, under the patronage of the prioress of Haddington, hence its name of Prior Walls; and that it had been suppressed at the time the church was made a college. It is proper to mention, however, that, according to General Hutton, there is an old MS. inventory among the Harlean MSS. in the British Museum, in which the following charter is mentioned:—"To the Prior of Crail, of the second tiends of the lands between the waters of Neithe and Nith."

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in the town, the parish and the burgh school, at both of which the ordinary branches of education are taught. The parish schoolmaster has the maximum salary, and a good house, garden, and school-house. The burgh school has no endowment, except that of a free school-house. Both are well attended.

V. Forming part of the pavement of one of the passages in the church, is an oblong stone, which obviously belongs to that singular class of monuments usually, but erroneously, called Runic, and of the remote antiquity of which we have already spoken, in noticing the stone coffin of St Andrews. This stone is already greatly mutilated, and from its present situation, must in a short time be entirely obliterated. In order so far to preserve this relique of a period beyond the reach of history, we have given an engraving of it, (figure 3, plate of Celtic antiquities). In the side which is exposed to view, there is sculptured a Maltese cross, on the top of which are two carved ornaments, probably intended to represent serpents. Below the transept, on each side of the lower limb of the cross, a variety of figures are sculptured, now much defaced, and indistinct. On the right side, is a portion of a horse, a wild boar, the legs of a man, another horse, and a ram; on the left, a figure seated in a chair, something like a man, with the head of a bird, as seen on Egyptian antiquities; and lower down, part of a horse, and part of a dog. The opposite side of this relique, which is now concealed, has no sculpture upon it, and has the appearance, as if it had been chipped smooth, to make it more fit for a pavement stone. Where this monument had originally been placed, we have no means of knowing; nor are we aware whether it is the stone alluded to by the Rev. Mr Bell in the following passage of his statistical account; "the only other antiquity in the parish, which seems deserving of notice, is a stone which stands upon a small tumulus, between Crail and Sauchope. A cross is rudely sculptured upon it. Concerning the time or occasion of its erection, there is no tradition." It is probable the stone was put in its present position on some occasion of repairing the church; but it is greatly to be regretted that this has been done; and that no means is taken to have it removed and preserved.

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PARISH OF KILRENNY.

I. The name of this parish is said to have been derived from that of St Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, to whom the church had originally been dedicated. This saint, however, is not mentioned in Keith's Calendar of Scotish saints; and it is much more probable that the church here was dedicated to St Ninian, who was a bishop and confessor in Scotland in the 5th century, and had various churches and chapels dedicated to him. Ninian is still popularised into Ringan; and Kilringan could easily be corrupted into Kilrenny. The parish lies upon the sea coast, and west of Crail; and is bound by the Firth of Forth upon the south; the parish of Crail on the east; by Crail and Carnbee on the north; and by Carnbee, West Anstruther, and East Anstruther, on the west. A ridge of high rocks rise from the sea beach, and from these the land gradually ascends towards the north. It is in general very fertile, like the greater portion of the land upon this coast. The valued rent of the parish is £8470 Scots; the real rent in 1790 was £2195 sterling; the annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, including the burgh, £6805 sterling. There are 14 threshing machines in the parish, two of which are driven by water. In 1753, the population was 1348; but in 1790, it was only 1086. In 1801, it was 1043; in 1811, 1233; in 1821, 1494; and in 1831, it had increased to 1705; of which there were 800 males, and 905 females. The number of families was 381; of these 80 were engaged chiefly in agriculture, 60 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 241, not included in either of these classes. The parish contains 6 miles 1170 yards of turnpike, and 1 mile 1530 yards of statute labour roads.

II. The burgh of Kilrenny consists of two villages, Nether Kilrenny or Cellardyke, which is on the sea coast, divided from Anstruther Easter only by a small burn, and forming with it and Anstruther Wester, apparently one long town; and upper Kilrenny, situated about half a mile inland, which contains the church manse, two gentlemen's seats, and a few cottages. Kilrenny is not properly speaking a royal burgh, as so far as is known it never had a royal charter; and it holds feu of a subject superior, Mr Bethune of Balfour. It appears, however, to have sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and, in 1672, the magistrates presented a supplication to parliament, setting forth that it never was a royal burgh, and praying that it might no longer be considered as such, but continue a burgh of regality. This supplication was submitted to the privy council, and it was afterwards, as appears from the minutes of parliament, "expunged from the rolls, the same being now no royal burgh by act of parliament."

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Notwithstanding this, however, it continued after a time to send a member to parliament, without any objection, till the union, when it was classed with four other burghs in sending a member to the British parliament, and by the reform bill it was conjoined with Cupar, St Andrews, Crail, Anstruther easter and wester, and Pittenweem, for the same purpose. It was formerly governed by a chief magistrate, two baillies, a treasurer, and twelve other councillors. The magistrates had the ordinary jurisdiction of magistrates of royal burghs. In consequence, however, of an error in the election in 1819, the burgh was, in 1828, disfranchised, and has since been under the management of commissioners appointed by the court of session.

Nether Kilrenny or Cellardyke, is a fishing station of considerable importance. It has a small harbour, which is not safe during gales from the east or south-east, when the fishermen are obliged to have recourse to the harbour of easter Anstruther, which is perfectly safe, but labours under the disadvantages that it can neither be left nor entered except at certain states of the tide. In these circumstances it has been proposed to construct a new harbour for both places at Craignoon, an advantageous situation, lying between the two burghs, and equally convenient for both. There is not on the whole of this coast a more adventurous set of fishermen than those belonging to Cellardyke; nor any who go more regularly in all weathers to the deep sea white fishing, or at the proper season to the herring fishing in the north. The population of Cellardyke is about 1800; and the number of fishermen 300. The number of boats 80, the tonnage of each of which on an average is 16 tons: total tonnage, 1280 tons. The value of each boat, including fishing tackle, &c., is, upon an average, £160; total value, £12,800 sterling. The take of herrings in the spring and autumn of 1839, was 25,000 barrels. The take of cod and haddocks during the winter season was 700 barrels cod, pickled and sent to London; 700 ditto, sent to Liverpool; 3000 barrels smoked haddocks, sent to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester; 40 tons of dried cod shipped; and 1500 barrels of cod and haddocks sold fresh. The take of cod and haddocks during the summer season was 3500 tons sold fresh. During last season, of the 80 boats belonging to the town, 50 were employed at the home herring fishing; and 30 at the fishing at Wick, Peterhead, &c., in the north. The fishermen have a benefit society for the support of sick members, widows, and children, which has an income of £66 per annum from rent of land belonging to it near Crail; and there is another society in Cellardyke, called the benevolent society.

III. Adjoining the village and church of Kilrenny, is Rennyhill, belonging to Andrew Johnston, Esq.; but which, at the commencement of last century, belonged to a family of the name of Lumsdaine. Near Rennyhill, is Kilrenny Mains, the property of I. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. of Balfour. East of Rennyhill, is Innergally, the seat of the Rev. E. Sandys Lumsdaine, which about 1640 was purchased by Sir James Lumsdaine of Airdrie, the lineal representative of the ancient family of Lumsdaine of that ilk, in Berwickshire. His son, Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergally, was a major-general under

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Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He afterwards served in the Scottish army, and was taken prisoner by Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar. The present proprietor, having married the daughter and heiress of the late James Lumsdaine, Esq., assumed the name and arms of the family. South-east of Innergally, and on the sea shore, is Caplie, the property of Robert Anstruther, Esq. In the 16th century, these lands belonged to the family of Inglis of Tarvet; and were purchased, along with their other estates, by Sir John Scott, director of chancery, who, in 1611, had the whole of these lands erected into a barony called Scotstarvet, from which he and his descendants subsequently took their title. With this family these lands continued till the death of the late general Scott of Balcomie, who had succeeded his elder brother, David Scott of Scotstarvet. General Scott dying without male issue, was succeeded in his estates in Fife, by his eldest daughter, afterwards marchionness of Titchfield, now duchess of Portland, by whom they were subsequently sold. North-east of Caplie, is Barns Muir, the property of lord William Douglas of Dunino, anciently part of the barony of Barns, belonging to the Cuninghames; and north-east of that place, is Thirdpart, part of the barony of Scotstarvet, now the property of Robert Anstruther, Esq. of Caplie. At the northern extremity of the parish, is Firthfield, the property of Sir David Erskine of Cambo, Bart; south-west of which is Spalefield, the property of Andrew Johnston, Esq. of Rennyhill; and south of it Pitkerie, also the property of Mr Johnston. Adjoining Pitkerie, is Balhouffie, the property of lord William Douglas; and south-west of Pitkerie, is Crowhill and Cauldcoats, the property of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther of Anstruther, Bart; and Briery Bush, the property of Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet.

IV. The church of Kilrenny, which originally formed a vicarage, belonging to the abbey of Dryburgh, is centrically situated in the village which bears its name. The present incumbent, is the Rev. George Dickson; the patron Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. The stipend is, meal, 136 bolls; barley, 136 bolls; and money, £8 : 6 : 8 sterling. The manse is in good condition, and the glebe is valued at £27 : 10 sterling, per annum. The amount of collection at the church door in 1836, was £21 : 18 : 5 sterling. Besides the parish school, which is at Upper Kilrenny, there are two boys' schools at Cellardyke, a female school, and an infant school, which are all well attended.

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PARISH OF ANSTRUTHER-EASTER.

I. The boundary of the royalty of the burgh of Anstruther-Easter is the boundary of the parish. Originally this parish formed part of that of Kilrenny; but it was disjoined in 1636, and erected into a separate parish. There is no landward or rural district attached to it. It is bounded on the east by the burgh of Kilrenny, or Cellardyke; on the north by the parish of Kilrenny; on the west by the burgh of Anstruther-Wester; and on the south by the Firth of Forth on the shore of which it lies. It is situated at the bottom of a small bay, the shore of which is bold and rocky, and is terminated towards the west by a headland, called the Billyness, or Billowness. In 1753, the population of the parish was 1000; but in 1764, it had fallen to 900. In 1795, according to the first Statistical Account, it was above 1000; but in 1801, it had again decreased to 969. In 1811, it was 1008, and in 1821, 1090; but in 1831, it was only 1007; and in 1837, it was supposed to be considerably below 1000. Of the population in 1831, 460 were males, and 547 females. The number of families were 255, of which 10 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 126 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 119 not included in either of these classes. There is 1 mile, 920 yards of turnpike roads in the parish.

II. As a town and burgh of barony, Anstruther-Easter is of great antiquity. In the reign of Malcolm IV. Henry de Anstruther, gave "tres bothas (*shops*) in villa mea de Anstrother," to the monks of Dryburgh. In 1583, the town was erected into a royal burgh by James VI; but it still continues to hold feu of the family of Anstruther, the ancient proprietors. The burgh of Anstruther-Easter, with Cellardyke and Anstruther-Wester, which adjoin it on the east and west, in appearance form one long antique-looking, irregularly built town; but they are under the jurisdiction of separate magistrates, and have distinct interests and common good. The burgh of Anstruther-Easter at one time possessed lands near Kingsbarns, which, in consequence, of the loss of a lawsuit in which the magistrates were engaged, were sold in 1770, for £500. The same lands have since been sold for £5,000 sterling. The present property of the burgh consists of the harbour, town-house, and vacant ground within the burgh, with the customs, harbour dues, shambles, fish-yard, ship-building-yard, wood-yard, and the feu duties of two houses in the town. From the nature of its sources, the revenue of the burgh is variable. In 1788, it was £37 8s. 6d. sterling; in 1832, it was £78 3s. sterling. In 1838-9, it was £86 8s. 1d. sterling. For the current year, from October 1839, to

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October 1840, from the high rate at which the common gude has been let, in consequence of increased herring fishing in the Forth for the last two seasons, it will be upwards of £270 sterling.

The town is governed by a chief magistrate, two bailies, a treasurer, fifteen other councillors, and a town clerk. The magistrates have the usual powers, and civil and criminal jurisdiction possessed by magistrates of royal burghs; but the civil jurisdiction is seldom exercised. Indeed, from 1820 to 1835, no civil cause had been brought before the burgh court; and only twelve criminal cases for petty thefts, assaults, and other breaches of the peace. There are no incorporated trades or other privileged bodies in the burgh. A weekly market is held within the burgh every Saturday, which is well attended by the farmers in the south-east district of the county; and three annual fairs in the months of April, July, and November. There is a post-office in the town, the yearly revenue of which is about £300 sterling; and in 1832, a branch of the National Bank of Scotland was opened, under the direction of M. F. Conolly, Esq., which does considerable business, and has been a great advantage to the town and district. The harbour is small, but safe; but it can only be left or entered at certain states of the tide. In consequence of this defect, and of the still greater defects of the harbour at Cellardyke, it has been proposed to construct a new harbour at Craignoon, near the west end of the latter place; and a survey has been made, and a report given in by Mr Leslie, civil engineer, Dundee. That gentleman speaks most favourably of the proposed site; and estimates that at an expense of £5856 sterling, a harbour could be constructed, perfectly safe inside, of easy access at all states of the tide, and at which steam boats could land and take on board passengers, goods, and cattle. The expense, however, of this great improvement is too great for the funds of the burghs more immediately interested; but as it would obviously be of general as well as local advantage, it can hardly be doubted, that were proper application made, government would be induced to advance a portion at least of the necessary funds.

In 1710, Anstruther-Easter, was made a port, and a custom house was established. In 1827, it was made a subport, dependent on Kirkaldy, and including as creeks St Andrews, Crail, Pittenween, St Monance and Elie. The establishment consists of a collector, comptroller and tide waiter, with a coast waiter at St Andrews, Crail, and Elie. The amount of customs collected at this port, including its creeks, for the year ending January 1839, was £1480. The total number of registered vessels belonging to the port including all the creeks is 76; their tonnage 3514 ton. The number of vessels entered for the year ending January, 1839, were: inwards from foreign parts, with cargoes, 12; outwards from do, with do, 2: inwards, coasting vessels, 476; tonnage, 18,187 ton: outwards, coasting vessels, 387; tonnage, 14,084 ton. In 1768 the tonnage was only 80 ton; in 1795 it was 1400 ton. There are two packets belonging to the town, which sail weekly to and from Leith, exporting agricultural produce, and importing goods for the shopkeepers and merchants of the sur-

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rounding district. They are also fitted up for taking passengers. There are six persons engaged in fish-curing in the town, who carry on the business to a considerable extent. Large quantities of cod are cured yearly, and shipped to London and Liverpool; and considerable quantities of haddocks are smoked, and sent to Glasgow and other markets. Herrings are also cured, and exported; and this branch has greatly increased for the last two years. The number of barrels marked last season at the port of Anstruther, including its creeks, was 40,000, which, at the present selling price of 22s. per barrel, amounts in value to £44,000 sterling. In this fishery, last season, about 100 boats, with 5 men each, were employed, and the average take, per boat, was 400 barrels. There are several benefit societies in the burgh. 1. The Sea Box Society, formed in 1618, and incorporated by royal charter in 1784. The funds were originally raised by a subscription of 8d. in the pound from shipmasters and seamen's wages; but latterly, by one guinea from masters, and 5s. from seamen, annually. The rent of lands in the possession of the society, amounts to about £390 per annum; out of which provision is made for decayed shipmasters and seamen belonging to, or trading to the port, their widows and children, and grand-children if orphans. 2. The Trades' Box, or Burgess and Trades' Box Society. It possesses lands, originally purchased with money accumulated from donations, mort-cloth dues, &c. There is no annual subscription. It affords aid chiefly to aged and infirm freemen, whether residing in town or not, and occasionally to those disabled by sickness. 3. The Merchant Mechanic Box. 4. St Ailes Lodge of Free Masons. 5. The Friendly Society. 6. The Caledonian Lodge of Free Gardeners.

III. The town, as we have mentioned, holds in feu from Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart. of Anstruther, and with part of the surrounding district, would appear to have been the original property possessed by the ancient family of Anstruther, and from which they had assumed their name. William de Candela, obviously of Norman origin, held the lands of Anstruther during the reign of David I., as appears from a charter granted in favour of the monks of Balmerino, by his son William, wherein he is designed "Filius Willielmi de Candela, domini de Anstruther." Henry, his son, first assumed the name of his lands, and in a charter of confirmation of his father's grant, he is designed "Henricus de Aynistrother, dominus ejusdem, Filius Willielmi, &c." This confirmation is dated in the 7th year of the reign of Alexander II., which is 1221. From these early proprietors, the family of Anstruther are lineally descended, as is shown by Douglas in his Baronage. About the year 1515, Robert Anstruther, and David, his brother, younger sons of Robert de Anstruther, the sixth in descent from the original William, having gone into the service of the King of France, were promoted to be officers of the Scots Guards; and David having married a lady of distinction, settled in that country, and his posterity continued long to subsist there. His descendant, Francis Cæsar Anstruther, afterwards Anstrude, was by Louis XV., in

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1737, raised to the dignity of a Baron of France, by the title of Baron de Anstrude of the Seigniory of Barry.

Sir James Anstruther, the 12th in direct descent from William de Candela, was appointed heritable carver to James VI. in 1585; and in 1592, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, and was appointed one of the masters of the household to his Majesty. His son, Sir William, succeeded to his father's offices, and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed chamber. On the King's accession to the English throne, he accompanied his Majesty to England, and at his coronation, was created a Knight of the Bath. He was also in great favour with Charles I., by whom he was appointed gentleman usher of his Majesty's privy chamber. Sir Robert, the younger brother of Sir William, was appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Council, by Charles I. He was a man of great talent, and was repeatedly employed in negociations of state, both by James VI., and Charles I. In 1620, he was sent ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark; in 1627, he went ambassador to the Emperor and States of Germany at Nuremberg; he was also appointed by Charles I., and by Edward, King of Bohemia, elector palatine, their plenipotentiary to the diet at Ratisbon; and in 1630, he went as ambassador to the meeting of the Princes of Germany at Hailburn. He was succeeded by his second son, Sir Philip, who afterwards succeeded his uncle, Sir William, in the Anstruther estates, he having died without issue. Sir Philip was a zealous loyalist, had a command in the royal army at the battle of Worcester, was heavily fined by Cromwell, and his estates sequestrated till the restoration in 1660. He had 5 sons, all of whom were created either Baronets or Knights.

Sir William Anstruther, the eldest son, was a member of the Scots Parliament when the Duke of York was his Majesty's high commissioner, and strongly opposed the measures of the court. He early joined the party who brought about the Revolution, and was appointed by William III. one of the senators of the College of Justice, and a Lord of Justiciary, 1689, and continued a Member of Parliament from that time to 1707. Soon after, 1689, he was made one of his Majesty's Privy Council and of Exchequer. He was created a Baronet in 1694, and the same year also got a charter from Queen Anne "of the baronies of Anstruther and Ardross, with many other lands, with the heritable bailiarie of the lordship and regality of Pittenweem, and the offices of searcher and giving coquets in the ports of Anstruther and Elie." At the same time, he was constituted heritably one of the *cibi cidæ*, or carvers, and appointed master of the household. Sir James Anstruther of Airdrie, the second son, was an advocate, and principal clerk of the Bills. His son, Philip, adopted a military life, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, but dying unmarried, his estates came to his cousin, Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther. Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, the third son, acquired the estate of Balcaskie, and was created a Baronet the same year, with his elder brother, Sir William. Sir Philip Anstruther, the fourth brother, was made a Knight, and was designed of Anstruther-field, from lands he so named near

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Inverkeithing. Sir Alexander Anstruther, the fifth brother, married in 1694, Jean Baroness Newark, daughter and heiress of David, second Lord Newark, and was father of William, third Lord Newark, and Alexander, fourth Lord.

Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, the son of Sir William, married the lady Margaret Carmichael, daughter of James, second Earl of Hyndford, and on the failure in the male line of that noble house, and the title becoming extinct, their descendant, Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, succeeded to the entailed estates of the earldom, and assumed the name of Carmichael. The present Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet, succeeded his cousin, Sir Philip, in 1819, he was second son of Sir John Anstruther, Baronet, of Cassis in Staffordshire, M.P., formerly chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and grandson of Sir John Anstruther, by his wife, Lady Margaret Carmichael, above-mentioned.

IV. The church was built by subscription and donation in 1634, and the spire about 10 years afterwards. In 1834, it was thoroughly repaired and reseated to hold 630. The manse was built in 1590, by James Melville, brother of the celebrated Andrew Melville, at an expense of 3500 merks, partly contributed by the town and landward part of the parish, but chiefly by himself. Mr Melville, at that time, had the pastoral charge of what has long been 5 parishes, viz., Kilrenny, Anstruther-Easter and Wester, and Pittenweem. The manse is now an old building, but is well situated, and still of great strength; and if properly repaired, might be made a commodious dwelling, and long remain a memorial of the builder. A question, however, is likely to occur, whether the town is responsible for upholding it, and we believe it is generally understood that it is not so. There is, properly speaking, no glebe; but there are 9 acres of land that receive that name, which were mortified towards part of the stipend, and are worth about £25 per annum. The remaining portion of the stipend is, wheat, 23 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, 1 lippie; beer, 23 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, 1 lippie; oats, 23 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, 1 lippie; money from the Exchequer, £64: 15: 10 sterling; and a fish tiend, which, however, is difficult of collection, and for many years has produced very little. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Ferrie, A. M.; the patron, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther. The average number of communicants is about 330. There are three Dissenting meeting houses in the parish; 1 in connection with the United Associate Synod, the Rev. John Brown; 2 Independents, the Rev. John Murdoch; and 3rd, a Baptist Chapel. The congregations consist of individuals from all the adjoining parishes, and from 30 to 40 families belonging to the parish.

There is only one school in the parish, the burgh or parochial school. The ordinary branches of education are taught, with Geography, and occasionally Latin. The average number of pupils is about 80. The teacher has a school house, dwelling house, and garden, with a salary of £5: 6: 8 sterling from the town, and £6 sterling, the annual value of two mortifications, on one of which a number of poor children are edu-

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cated. The number of poor regularly receiving aid from the Kirk Session funds is 18, who receive an average allowance of 1s. per week. The funds arise from the contributions at the church door, which amount to from £20 to £30 per annum; and the rent of lands, amounting to £34: 10 sterling. A collection is made annually in December, for providing clothing to the poor; and a subscription is usually made about the same time, for supplying them with coals. A female society was established two years ago, for aiding the destitute, which distributes small sums from its funds. There are two Missionary and Bible Societies, one connected with the church of Scotland, which distributes about £18 per annum, and one with the dissenting congregations.

V. The town of Anstruther-Easter has the honour of being the birth-place of the most celebrated pulpit orator of our day, the Rev. Dr Thomas Chalmers, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh; and of that eminent scholar and poet, Professor Tenant of St Andrews, the author of Anster Fair. The ancient burgh of Anster had long been celebrated by the well known old Scottish song of Maggy Lauder; but Professor Tenant has added a classic celebrity, by his imaginative and humorous poem, which will be lasting as the language in which it is written. Mr Andrew Bruce, the last Bishop of Orkney, was buried in the church-yard here, in March, 1700. He was the son of Mr Bruce, Commissary of St Andrews; and was archdeacon of that diocese. In 1679, he was appointed bishop of Dunkeld, but was deprived of his office in 1686, for non-compliance with the measures of the court, he conceiving there was an intention to repeal the laws against Popery. In 1688, James VII. withdrew his enmity to him, and he was, on the 4th of May that year, elected bishop of Orkney; but the revolution coming shortly after, he was deprived of his office, with the rest of his order, and retired to Fife, where he died in 1700.

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PARISH OF ANSTRUTHER-WESTER.

I. This small parish lies upon the shore of the Firth of Forth, immediately west of Anstruther-Easter and Kilrenny. It is bounded on the south by the sea for about half a mile, and by the parish of Pittenweem; on the east, by Anstruther-Easter and Kilrenny; on the north, by Kilrenny and Carnbee; and on the west, by Carnbee and Pittenweem. It is of very irregular form, and varies in breadth from about 1 mile to ¼ mile from east to west; and is in length from south-east to north-west, about 2 miles. The shore is bold and rocky, and the surface of the parish rises gently from the south towards the northern extremity. There is 1 mile 1018 yards of turnpike roads; but no statute labour roads. The population in 1755 was 385; in 1791, it was 370; and in 1801, it had decreased to 297. In 1811, it had begun to increase, and amounted to 393; in 1821, to 429; and in 1831, to 430. The males, at this time, were 191; the females, 239. The number of families, 105; of which 21 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 28 in trade and manufactures. There are about 600 acres of land in the parish, almost the whole of which is arable. In the lower part of the parish the soil is either black loam, or a light sand mixed with shells, both of which are very fertile. Farther north, there is some light soil, but the greater part of it is deep clay, which has been much improved, and yields good crops in favourable weather. About 25 acres are covered with wood. In the upper part of the parish, the rent varies from £2 to £3 per acre; but near the town, or what is called the burgh acres, are let for about £8 per acre. Indeed we believe that the whole lands of Chesterhill produce that rent. The raw agricultural produce of the parish has been estimated as averaging £4,000 sterling per annum.

II. The royal burgh of Anstruther-Wester is situated on the sea shore, immediately adjoining Anstruther-Easter, from which it is only divided by a burn, over which there is a bridge. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1554; and in 1587, it was created a royal burgh by James VI. It is quite a small place, and has scarcely any trade; the whole customs, shore dues, and anchorages, belonging to the town, yielding in 1833 only £1 : 16 sterling. The property belonging to the burgh consists of the town's common, the town house, vacant ground within the burgh, the old school-house, the customs, shore dues, teinds of white fish and herring, the iron-stone and sea-ware upon the sea shore; and a sum of money due on bonds and bills. The revenue necessarily varies; last year it was £72 sterling, and the expenditure, £57 sterling. The town is governed by a chief magistrate, two bailies, a treasurer, eleven other councillors, and a

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clerk. The magistrates have the usual jurisdiction, but hardly any cases are ever brought before them. There is no guildry or incorporation within the burgh. The magistrates, with the minister of the parish, have the presentation of a bursar to the University of St Andrews, who receives the interest, at 4 per cent., of £550, mortified by the late Bailie Thomson, for the purpose, and which has been lent to the University.

III. Immediately west of the Burgh are the lands of Chesterhill, the property of Matthew F. Conolly, Esqr., writer and banker in Anstruther-Easter. On this property there is a rising ground from which it receives its name, and which in all probability was anciently the site of a castle or fortress, as the name would imply. In the middle of it there is a fine well. "Two or three years ago," says the last Statistical Account, "in digging on the side of this mound, a foundation for a house, two skeletons were found in the most perfect preservation, at a small distance from each other. They were enclosed in a kind of coffin consisting of a large stone at each end and side." North-west of Chesterhill is Grange Muir, the house on which, and a portion of the lands, belong to Lord William Keith Douglas of Dunino; and the remaining part of the land sto Robert Bruce, Esqr. of Kennet. The other proprietors in the parish are Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., the Sea box Society, and the Burgh.

IV. About six miles to the south-east of the town, and in the Firth of Forth is the Isle of May, which is supposed to belong to this parish, although it is also claimed as belonging to the parish of Crail. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile broad. It affords fine pasture for sheep, May mutton being proverbially excellent, and has a sufficient supply of good water, there being a fine well and a small lake on it. Every variety of sea fowl which visit our coasts frequent it. The island belonged at a very early period to the monks of Reading, in Yorkshire, for whom David I. founded here a cell or monastery, and dedicated the place to all the saints. Afterwards it was consecrated to the memory of St Adrian. William Lamberton, Bishop of St Andrews, purchased it from the monks, and bestowed it upon the canons regular of the priory. It was subsequently conferred upon the priory of Pittenweem. After the Reformation the island came to the Balfours of Montquhannie, aud afterwards to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunninghame of Barns. Alexander Cunninghame of Barns obtained a charter from Charles I., of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was put on all ships passing up the Firth. He erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. The architect of this tower is said to have been drowned on his return from the island, in a storm supposed to have been raised by some old women who were in consequence burned as witches. With the estate of Barns, the island was purchased by Scott of Scotstarvet, upwards of 120 years ago, and came to the late General Scott of Balcomie, by whose daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold to the Commissioners for Northern Lights. In 1816, they rebuilt the tower, and fitted it up with oil lamps and reflectors.

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At one time about 15 fishermen and their families resided on the isle, but now the only inhabitants are the two light-keepers, their families and servants.

V. The parish church is a very ancient structure, although the date of its erection is not known. The present incumbent is the Rev. Hew Scott; the patron, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. The stipend is: meal, 26 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; bear, 64 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 lippies; oats, 20 bolls; beans and pease, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 1 lippie; money, £20 14s. sterling; and £24 1s. 10d. sterling from the Exchequer. The manse is in good condition; and the glebe is valued at £22 10s. sterling per annum.* The amount of the ordinary collections for 1835, was £8 3s. The only school in the parish is the parochial one, which is well attended and skilfully conducted. The teacher has the maximum salary, with an excellent dwelling-house, garden, and school-house. In connection with this parish we may mention a Society, called the East of Fife Educational Society, although it is not more connected with it than with the others on the coast. This Society was begun in October 1833. At present it embraces, as members, all the Schoolmasters along the coast from Elie to Boarhills. They meet once a month, at each other's houses in rotation, and regular minutes are kept of the proceedings. The object of the Association is the mutual improvement of the members in matters connected with education. They are in possession of a small library consisting of works on Education, Science, &c. and they have also a set of chemical and other apparatus, both of which are receiving additions from time to time. At each meeting of the Society a subject is discussed, and another appointed for discussion at the following meeting. An essay is occasionally read; but the stated production of one is not imperative. The members are also expected to bring before the meeting any information or suggestion, connected with the profession, which they may have acquired by reading, observation, or otherwise, and to give an account of the schools which they may have visited, plans of teaching and improvements they may have observed, and so on. Such communications lead to much interesting and useful conversation, keep the members alive to the improvements that are going on in education, stimulate their diligence, and prevent them from falling behind the times in the methods of communicating instruction. At these meetings the "brethren" really meet as brothers, and an unbroken course of good feeling is kept up among them.

* Mr Thomas Auchinleck, who was admitted Minister of the parish, January 1689, is said to have been the last Episcopal clergyman admitted to any parish in Scotland. He was removed, however, by the Lords of the Privy Council, in the month of September same year, for not reading the proclamation, and praying for King William and Queen Mary.

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PARISH OF PITTENWEEM.

I. West of Anstruther, and upon the shores of the Firth of Forth, is the parish of Pittenweem. It forms a small parallelogram of about 1½ miles in length from east to west, and of about ½ mile in breadth from north to south, bounded on the east by Anstruther-Wester, on the north by that parish and Carnbee, on the west by the parish of St Monan's, and on the south by the Firth of Forth. It is level in its surface, and its soil in general a black loam, very fertile, yielding heavy crops of wheat and barley. The population in 1755 was 939; in 1791, it was 1157. In 1801, it had decreased to 1072; in 1811, it was 1096; in 1821, 1200; and in 1831, 1317. The number of families on the last occasion was 336; of which 27 were engaged chiefly in agriculture; 83 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and a great number of the remaining families are engaged in fishing. There are 2 miles 1679 yards of turnpike roads in the parish. The valued rent of the parish is £2452 Scots. The annual value of real property for which it was assessed for the property tax in 1815 was £1712 sterling; of which £1127 was assessed on the burgh, and £585 sterling on the landward part of the parish.

II. The burgh of Pittenweem, from which the parish derives its name, consists of a street running east and west, having the parish church at the east end; the street which fronts the harbour; and a street of modern erection built parallel to these, on the line of the toll road, with several connecting lanes running north and south. Even the old part of the town is well built, and both in the old and more modern parts there are several well filled shops, and excellent houses, which with its superior cleanness to most of the little coast towns, gives it an air of comfort and respectability, which one would not at first expect to meet with. Originally it was a burgh of barony holding of the priors of the priory of Pittenweem, but by a charter granted by James V. dated February 1542, in favour of John, then prior, it was erected into a free royal burgh, and subsequently in 1547, the prior and convent granted to the provost, bailies, council, community, burgesses, and inhabitants, the burgh as the same was builded, or to have been builded, and the harbour thereof, and all moors, mosses, waste ground, common ways, and other commonties, liberties, customs, anchorages, &c. belonging thereto. In 1593, a charter was also granted by James VI. to the town, of that great house or lodging of the Monastery of Pittenweem. These charters were all ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament, in June 1633. The town is governed by a chief magistrate, three bailies, a treasurer, 19 councillors, and a town clerk, who acts as assessor

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to the magistrates. The magistrates have the usual jurisdiction of magistrates of royal burghs; but very few cases are ever brought before them. There are no guildry or incorporations within the burgh. The property of the burgh consists of lands, mills, slaughter-house and byres, ship-building yard, cellar and shed, shares in a granary, washing house and bleaching-green, seats in parish church, harbour, petty customs, shore, boom, and crane dues, ironstone on the sea-shore, sea ware, stances for curing herrings, feu duties, and ground annuals. The income is of course variable; for the year ending October 1839, it was £466 4s. 2d. sterling, besides considerable arrears owing to the town, and money in bank. For the present year, it will be considerably increased, in consequence of the improvement in the herring fishing. The debt owing by the town at last October was about £1200 sterling, but the expenditure is considerably within the income. The harbour is much exposed to winds from the south-east but every attention is paid to its improvement by the magistrates, and should the herring fishing continue for a few years, as valuable as it has been for the last two seasons, they will be enabled to expend still more upon its improvement than they have heretofore been able to do. A few sloops and schooners belong to this town, but they have of course been included in the harbour of Anstruther-Easter, of which Pittenweem is one of the creeks. Fish-curing is carried on to a considerable extent in the town, and large quantities of fish are besides sold fresh throughout the surrounding country. There are grain mills adjoining the town, which belong to it in property, but are let to a tenant. At one time, it is said, there were 30 brewers here, now however there is only one. In the view of Pittenweem in the engraving, the harbour and that portion of the town which fronts the sea, are seen.

III. The priory of Pittenweem was founded for canons regular, who were first introduced into Scotland about 1114; it belonged to the priory of St Andrews. It had many lands belonging to it, and the churches of Rhind, Anstruther-Wester and others. John Rowle, prior of Pittenweem, was a Lord of Session, and first appears in the Sederunt book on 5th November 1544. In March 1542, he had been one of the lords for discussing of domes; and in March 1544, he was one of the Lords of the Articles. In 1550, he accompanied the regent Murray to France, and died in 1553. In 1583, William Stewart, a captain in the King's Guard, descended from Alan Stewart of Darnley, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem, and was afterwards styled Commendator of Pittenweem. In 1606, the lands and baronies belonging to the priory were erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Frederick Stewart his son, who had farther charters in 1609 and 1618. He died, as is supposed, without issue, and the title never has since been claimed by any heir general or assignee. Previous to his death he disponed the lordship to Thomas Earl of Kellie, who with consent of his son Alexander Lord Fenton surrendered the superiority of the same into the hands of the king.

A considerable portion of the buildings of the priory are still in existence, and in-

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habited. The prior's house is now the property and residence of the right Rev. David Low, LL.D., bishop of the Scottish Episcopal united diocese of Ross and Argyle. The wall which surrounded the precinct is still in existence, and with the other buildings and ruins give some idea of the extent and breadth of this priory, Below the priory, and near the sea beach, is a large cave, consisting of two apartments, in the inner one of which there is a well of excellent water. At the junction of the two apartments there is a stone stair, which went up to a subterraneous passage, leading to the abbey, at the end of which there was another stair, which landed in the fratory or refectory of the priory. The two stairs still remain, but the passage, which would be about 50 yards in length, has for many years been destroyed by the falling of the superincumbent earth.

IV. The lands of Greendikes, Waterless, and Coalfarm, lying to the north-west and west of the burgh, and some acre lands, are the property of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. The other lands in the parish consist of burgh acres, the proprietors of which are Sir Ralph Anstruther, Baronet, of Balcaskie, the Pittenweem Sea box Society, the Sea box of Anstruther-Easter, the Kirk Session of Pittenweem, the Kirk Session of Anstruther-Easter, and the Trades box of Pittenweem.

V. The church is obviously of considerable antiquity, and is supposed to have formed part of the priory, but the period of its erection is uncertain. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Cooper; the patron, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. The stipend is, meal, 80 bolls; barley, 80 bolls; money, £22 4s. 4d. sterling. The glebe is worth about £12 12s. sterling, annually. The ordinary collection for the poor at the church door in 1835 was about £30 sterling. Besides these collections the Kirk Session is possessed of heritable property. There are two benefit societies in town, which have considerable funds, and are enabled to prevent many from becoming a burden on the Session. There is also a mason lodge in the town "St Andrew's of Pittenweem," with which a benefit society is connected. The teacher of the parochial school has the maximum salary, school-house, dwelling-house and garden, and an allowance of £1 5s. sterling for deficiency of garden ground. The average attendance at the school is 90. Besides the parish school there is one unendowed, at which the attendance of pupils is about the same, a female school supported partly by subscription, at which from 60 to 80 pupils attend, and a Sabbath evening school which is well attended.

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PARISH OF ABERCROMBIE, OR ST MONAN'S.

I. The ancient name of this parish was Abercrombie, or Abercrombin; and it appears to have been a parish as far back as 1174. In 1646, the barony of St Monan's was added to it, *quoad sacra;* and from that time it sometimes received the one name, and sometimes the other, till at length the old name fell into desuetude, and St Monan's became the sole designation. About the year 1804, however, the old name was revived, and is now always used in public documents. The parish lies on the shore of the Firth of Forth, west of Pittenweem. Its form is that of a parallelogram, about 2 miles in length from north to south, and about one mile in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the east by Pittenweem and Carnbee; on the north by Carnbee; and on the west by Elie and Kilconquhar. The sea coast above the beach is bold and rocky, from whence the surface of the parish declines towards the north, and afterwards reascends to the farm house of Abercrombie, after which it is level to the northern termination of the parish. There are 3 miles 603 yards of turnpike roads in the parish, and 1 mile 154 yards of statute labour roads in the parish. The population in 1755 was 780; in 1790, it was 832; and in 1801, 852; in 1811, 849; in 1821, 912; and in 1831, 1110. The number of families were 244; of which 30 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 197 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, which included those employed in fisheries, in the coalworks, and in quarries.

The soil is light friable loam, with little clay, very fertile, and easily managed. It is peculiarly well adapted for green crops, but yields all the usual crops in abundance. The total number of acres in the parish, is 1084; of which there are 1015 under tillage; 57 under wood; and a common of 12 acres. The average value of the raw produce raised in the parish, is estimated at £5380 sterling. The rent of land varies from £1: 14 to £3: 4 sterling per acre; the average rent of the parish is about £2: 5 sterling per acre. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, for the property tax, was £2616 sterling.

II. The town of St Monan's was erected into a burgh of barony, holding of the proprietor of the barony, by a charter granted in favour of Sir William Sandilands, in 1584. It is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. Twelve constables are chosen annually from among the inhabitants, for the preservation of the peace. In the town-house, there is a hall for the meetings of council, and a room, which is used as a prison, though none are confined in it above a single night. There is no market held in the town, nor is there a post-office. Pittenweem is the nearest

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market and post town. The harbour is tolerably good, and is formed by a natural opening in the rocks, which has been improved by a strong pier running nearly in a direct line from the shore, and then gradually bending towards the west. At stream tides there are 18 to 20 feet of water at the entrance, and in ordinary tides, from 13 to 15 feet. There are two vessels belonging to the harbour; a schooner, 78 tons, old register, and a sloop of forty tons. They are solely employed in the coasting trade. Other vessels also visit the harbour in summer, though not to any great extent. The chief imports are coal and lime; the exports, potatoes, cured cod, and herrings.

St Monan's is a very important fishing station; about 300 individuals, including men, women, and children, being employed in connection with the fishery. About 26 boats, of 15 tons, with 5 men in each, are annually fitted out for the herring fishing, and regularly go for that purpose to the north. One of these boats, with all her tackling and appurtenances, may be valued at £85; 20 nets at £4 each, £80; and provisions, £30. Cod-fishing, for exportation, is also carried on to a considerable extent; the packing furnishing employment to a number of females. Haddocks, turbot, cod, &c. are also sent in great quantities fresh to the Edinburgh market, and sold through the surrounding country. Besides the boats already mentioned, there are 14 yawls, of 7½ tons, employed in fishing along the coast. St Monan's, like other towns on this coast, obtained its own share of the herring fishery, which has been so plentiful in the Forth for the last two seasons. There are only 4 weavers in the parish; but the working of nets is a very general occupation among the young. There is a very extensive malting and brewing establishment in the town.

III. The barony of St Monan's forms the southern part of the parish, and is the property of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Baronet. This barony was acquired by James Sandilands of Cruvy, who died in 1585; and his grandson, Sir William Sandilands, who succeeded him, had a charter of the barony in 1596. Sir James Sandilands, his grandson, succeeded him in 1644, and next year had a charter of the lordship of St Monan's, with the tower and fortalice thereof, called the Newark, and of different other lands in Fife; and in 1646, he had a charter of the barony of Abercrombie. In 1647, he was raised to the dignity of the peerage by Charles I., by the title of Lord Abercrombie. Being, according to Lamont, a riotous young man, he wasted his whole estate in five years after his succession to his grandfather; and in 1649, sold St Monan's, with the castle of Newark, and his other properties in Fife, to Lieut.-General David Leslie. He left an only son, who dying without issue, the title of Lord Abercrombie became extinct. General Leslie was the fifth son of the first Lord Lindores. Having entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, he eminently distinguished himself, and rose to the rank of a colonel of horse; and returning home when the civil war broke out, he was appointed major-general of the Scottish army which entered England in 1644, under the Earl of Leven. He was afterwards recalled to Scotland, to oppose Montrose, was made lieut.-general, and defeated that skilful com-

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mander at Philiphaugh. He subsequently opposed Cromwell, but was defeated by him at Dunbar, and obliged to retire with the remains of his army to the north. He was afterwards, with Charles II., at the battle of Worcester; was taken prisoner in his retreat, committed to the Tower, and fined in £4,000. After the Restoration, he was created Lord Newark, and had a pension of £500 per annum granted him, and died in 1682. His son David, second Lord Newark, died without male issue, when the title became extinct, and his eldest daughter married in 1694, Sir Alexander Anstruther, Knight, fifth son of Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, Bart. St Monan's afterwards became the property of the principal family of Anstruther, with whose representative it still remains.

The barony of Abercrombie, which occupies the inland portion of the parish, belonged of old, to a family of the name of Abercrombie, who assumed their name from these lands. About 1315, Humphry de Abercrombie obtained a charter from Robert Bruce, and in the reign of James II., anno 1457, Sir Thomas Abercrombie, of that ilk, was one of the Committee of Parliament, who previous to the institution of the College of Justice, were for one session of parliament appointed for the administration of Justice. From this family are descended the Abercrombies of Birkenbog, and all other families of the name in Scotland; and from the house of Birkenbog were descended the Abercrombies of Tullebody, the present representative of which is the present Lord Abercrombie. His father was the great Sir Ralph Abercrombie of Tullebody, who commanded the British army in Egypt, and was killed at the battle of Alexandria in 1801. Thomas Abercrombie, of that ilk, in 1646, sold the ancient inheritance of his family, to Sir James Sandilands of St Monan's, who was created Lord Abercrombie the following year. He, as already mentioned, sold the baronies of St Monan's and Abercrombie to Sir David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark. Abercrombie afterwards became the property of the family of Anstruther of Balcaskie, a branch of the ancient house of Anstruther. It now belongs to Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. On these lands are still the remains of the old parish church of Abercrombie, which has been abandoned as a place of worship for nearly 200 years. It stands in a romantic situation, in the old burying ground, near the enclosures of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, and is still used as a cemetery by the family of Balcaskie.

IV. The parish church, situated on the sea shore, near the village of St Monan's, is conveniently placed for that portion of the inhabitants, but not so for the rural part of the population. It is obviously of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by David II., in gratitude for his having been preserved from shipwreck in the Forth, and landing here. It was originally only a chapel, served by a chaplain, but was afterwards, by James III., given to the Black Friars, and a monastery was erected here. In addition to the gifts bestowed upon it by David, the monastery of Cupar was conferred upon it; but they were both subsequently annexed to the convent of Black Friars at St Andrews. The buildings of the monastery, with the exception of the

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church, are now entirely destroyed. It is said to have been originally in the form of a cross, with a large square tower, surmounted by a short spire in the centre. If this ever was the case, no vestige of the nave, or portion west of the tower now remains. At present it consists of what had formed the choir, east of the tower, and a south and north transept, the tower forming the western termination. The choir, which has a beautiful groined roof, was long the only part of the building used for public worship; and it was in a very damp and uncomfortable state. In 1827, however, the whole was repaired, and the walls of the two transepts being raised, they received a new roof, which was made to correspond internally with the fine old roof of the choir. A view of this fine old structure, taken from the east, is given in the engraving.

It is seated for 528; but the average attendance is only about 300; the number of communicants is about 210. The present incumbent, is the Rev. Robert Swan; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is, bear, 84 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 lippies; oats, 45 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; money, £15 : 6 : 10; money received from Exchequer, £32 : 19 sterling. The manse and offices are good, with an excellent garden. The glebe contains about 10 acres. There are no dissenting chapels in the parish; but there are several families of dissenters.

The parochial school has an average attendance of about 86. The teacher has the maximum salary, with the legal accommodation. There is another school unendowed in the village of St Monan's, at which the average attendance is about 70. There is besides an infant school supported by Lady Anstruther of Balcaskie; and a sabbath evening school, taught by the parochial teacher. For the year ending December, 1836, the number on the poor's roll was 19, who received on an average 3s. 2d. per month. The expenditure of the Session, for that year, was £91 5s. sterling, while their income for that year was only £39 : 1 : 9½; leaving a deficit of £52 : 3 : 2½, which was supplied by the heritors by voluntary assessment.

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PARISH OF CARNBEE.

I. NORTH of the coast parishes of Anstruther, Pittenweem, and St Monan's, is the inland parish of Carnbee. Its form is that of an irregular square, measuring rather more than four miles from north to south, and about the same extent from east to west. A ridge of rising ground stretches from east to west nearly through the middle of the parish, which in different places rises into hills of a beautiful conical form, and green to the summit. These are, Carnbee-Law, Kellie-Law, Gellands-hill, and Cunner-Law. From Kellie-Law, on the top of which is a large cairn of stones, one of the most delightful views in Scotland is obtained. Immediately below, to the south, is a rich and beautiful stretch of country, all enclosed and highly cultivated, an extensive range of sea coast, studded with numerous little towns and villages, the ample bosom of the Firth of Forth, enlivened with shipping and fishing boats, and in the extreme distance the coast of the Lothians, from St Abb's Head to Edinburgh. Kellie-Law is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and about three miles distant from it. The southern portion of the parish, from the range of high ground to the boundary of the parish, is fine rich fertile soil, which produces most luxuriant crops of all kinds. In general, the soil here has a mixture of clay; in some places it is a deep loam, and in others a rich black earth. The part of the parish lying to the north of the ridge of high land, is not equal in natural fertility to that on the south, but it in general bears excellent crops, under the present improved system of husbandry.

The population of this parish has decreased considerably since 1755; but it has varied little for the last 40 years. In 1755, the population was 1293; and in 1791, it had decreased to 1041. This extraordinary decrease in the population in so short a period as 46 years, is attributed in the Statistical Account, to the enlargement of the farms, and some coal works which had previously been worked in the parish, having stopped. In 1801, the population was 1083; in 1811, 1098; in 1821, 1048; and in 1831, 1079; of which, 516 were males, and 563 females. The number of families was altogether 235, of which 102 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The coal-works being again at work, 21 men were employed at them, and in quarries, in 1831. There are 9 miles, 528 yards of turnpike roads, and 6 miles, 206 yards of statute labour roads in the parish. The valued rent of the parish is £10,202 Scots; the annual value of real property for which it was assessed in 1815, was £11,502 sterling.

II. About the centre of the southern boundary of the parish, is Balcaskie, the seat

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of Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart. It is described by Sibbald as "a pretty new house, with all modish conveniences of terraces, parks, and planting." It is still an elegant mansion, though antiquated in appearance; and is surrounded with extensive enclosures, richly ornamented, with a variety of well grown and stately trees. A view of the front of the mansion, and part of the park, is given in the engraving, taken from the south-west. Anciently Balcaskie belonged to a family of the same name, from whom it came to a family of the name of Strong or Strang. In 1466, William Strang of Balcaskie was one of an assize of perambulation, for clearing of marches; and in 1517, George Strang of Balcaskie formed one of a jury who made a valuation of the county. In 1603, a son of the family joined the expedition to the Lewis, for the purpose of colonizing that island, and improving the fisheries. On the destruction of the expedition, this gentleman appears to have retired to the Orkneys, where he settled. Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, who carried that art to a height, yet unsurpassed, was his lineal descendant; and on the failure of the principal family of Strang of Balcaskie, he became male representative of the family, and was found, after legal investigation, to have a right to wear the armorial bearings and other marks of honour of that ancient family. About the middle of the 17th century, the lands came, by marriage, to David Moncrieff, grandson of Sir William Moncrieff of Moncrieff, and by his descendant, were sold to William Bruce, second son of Robert Bruce of Blairball. This eminent man, was architect for Charles II.; he completed the palace of Holyrood-house, and executed many other works, remarkable for the period. In 1668, he was created a Baronet, by the title of Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie; but having afterwards acquired the lands and barony of Kinross, he was subsequently designated of that place. Before 1690, the lands were acquired by Robert Anstruther, third son of Sir Philip Anstruther of that ilk, Bart.; and in 1694, he was created a Baronet, by the title of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Baronet. The present Sir R. A. Anstruther, is his lineal male representative. North-west of Balcaskie, is Balcormo, the property of Hugo Arnot, Esq. North-east of Balcaskie, is Kellie Castle, which, with a small portion of the original barony of Kellie, belongs to the right hon. the Earl of Marr. Kellie Castle, with the barony, which had previously been the property of a family named Olyphant, belonged in the reign of James VI. to Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, eldest son of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, fourth son of John, fourth lord Erskine, and brother of the Earl of Marr. Sir Thomas Erskine was a great favourite with James VI., and was with him at Perth, when the attempt was made on his life by the Earl of Gowrie. He attended the King to England, was made Viscount Fenton; and afterwards Earl of Kellie in 1619. Thomas Alexander, sixth Earl of Kellie, was a proficient in polite literature, but his favourite study was music, in which he attained great excellence, having produced works that would have done honour to the greatest composers of the age. On the death of Archibald, seventh Earl of Kellie, in 1797, the title and estates went to the Erskines of Cambo, after which the castle

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appears to have been the seat of the family. It is described by Sibbald as a good old house; and in 1791, in the Statistical Account, it is said "the Castle of Kellie, where his lordship resides, is a very large and strong building, with stately apartments, which the present Earl has lately fitted up in a most elegant manner, and laid out the pleasure grounds about the place with great taste." The castle still remains entire, though it is now used as a farm house; but the pleasure grounds have long ceased to exist as such. The Earl of Marr succeeded to the castle, and a small portion of the lands adjoining, with the title, on the death of Methven, tenth Earl of Kellie, without issue. The principal part of the lands of Kellie now belong to Roger Hogg, Esq., and others.

Immediately to the west of Kellie castle, is Gibliston, the seat of R. Gillespie Smyth, Esq. At one period, Gibliston belonged to the Forresters of Strathenry, and afterwards to George Sibbald, M.D., brother of Sir James Sibbald of Over Rankeillour, an eminent physician in the reign of Charles I. He was uncle of Sir Robert Sibbald, the historian of Fife. After his death the lands came to the ancestor of the present proprietor. South-west of this, and on the borders of the parish is Pitcorthie, the seat of James Simpson, Esq., a magnificent house, recently erected. A view of this splendid mansion is given in the engraving taken from the south-east. Pitcorthie was the birth-place of the famous Earl of Carlisle, of whom an account has been given in the description of the parish of Dairsie. North of Gibliston, and Pitcorthie, is Cassingray, the property of Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune of Kilconquhar. North-east of Cassingray, and on the borders of the parish, is Lingo, the property of John Dalyell, Esq., which appears to have belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, and afterwards to have formed part of the barony of Kellie. North-east of Kellie castle, is Nether Carnbee, the property of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther; and north of it, Over Carnbee, the property of J. H. Brigs, Esq. The lands of Carnbee belonged anciently to a family of the name of Melville, Robert Melville, son of Sir Richard Melville, and nephew of John Melville of Raith, having acquired them during the reign of Robert Bruce. John Melville, the eighth in direct descent from this Robert, was killed at Flodden in 1513; and Sir John Melville, his great grandson, who was knighted by James VI., sold the lands in 1598, to Sir William Moncrieff of that ilk, Baronet. During the same year, he sold the lands to Sir James Galloway, son of the Rev. Patrick Galloway, minister of Edinburgh. Sir James was master of requests, and a privy councillor. He was joint secretary of state with the Earl of Stirling, and was created a peer, by the title of Lord Dunkeld, in 1645. His grandson James, third Lord Dunkeld, was with the Viscount Dundee at the battle of Killicrankie, for which he was outlawed. He retired to France, and was afterwards a colonel in the French service.

East of Nether Carnbee, is Gordonhall, the property of Robert Briggs, M.D. During the 16th century, these lands belonged to a family of the name of Borthwick, as we find John Borthwick served heir to his father, Robert Borthwick of Gordonhall, (qui obiit apud Pinkencleuch), on the 6th March, 1557. A short way north of Gordonhall,

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is Balmonth, the property of General Graham Stirling; which, in the 17th century, belonged to a family of the name of Scott. South-east of Gordonhall, is Balhouffie, described by Sibbald "as a good new house, with all suitable ornaments and conveniences," but now in ruins. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Balhouffie belonged to the Borthwicks of Gordonhall, and from them it came to a family of the name of Patullo, descended from one of that name in the Mearns. With this family the lands remained till recently; they are now the property of Lord William K. Douglas of Denino.

III. The parish church, which originally belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, is situated in the south-eastern part of the parish, and is therefore rather inconveniently situated for the western and northern portion of it. This has, in part, been remedied by the chapel at Largo ward, in Kilconquhar parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. Anstruther Taylor; the patron is Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart. of Balcaskie. The stipend is, wheat 5 bolls; meal, 125 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks, 3 lippies; barley, 125 bolls, 1 firlot, 3 pecks, 3 lippies; and money, £8: 6: 8 sterling. There is a good manse, with a glebe valued at £30 per annum. The amount of ordinary collections at the church door in 1835, was £14: 2 sterling. The parish teacher has the maximum salary, with a dwelling-house, school-house, and garden. The school is well attended.

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PARISH OF KILCONQUHAIR.

I. This parish extends from the shores of the Firth of Forth, towards the north about 9 miles in length. Its breadth is various. At the south it is 3 miles, about the middle 2 miles, but towards the north only from 1 to ½ mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south partly by the Firth of Forth, and partly by the parish of Ellie; on the east by the parishes of St Monan's and Carnbee; on the north by Cameron and Ceres; and on the west by the parishes of Newburn, Largo, and in part by Largo bay. The surface of the parish is highly diversified. Immediately from the beach at the south-west end of the parish, Kincraig hill rises to the height of about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its southern front presents a nearly perpendicular rugged wall of trap rock, of the most picturesque appearance.* From the summit of this hill the ground gradually descends towards the north, till it becomes nearly level, and then gently ascends to Reres and Kilbrackmont, where it is 600 feet above the level of the sea. North of this it descends into a deep ravine, and from thence it again rises for two miles till it reaches its greatest elevation, about 750 feet, at Dunikeir Law. From thence it again declines for two miles, and then again ascends to Bruntsheilds, at the northern extremity of the parish. Various rich and most delightful views can be obtained from different elevations in the parish; and of these the most extensive are from Kincraig point, Reres and Kilbrackmont, Balcarres Craig, and Dunikeir Law. There are 10 miles, 152 yards, of turnpike; and 7 miles, 1326 yards, of statute labour roads in the parish. In 1755 the population was 2131; in 1794, 2013; in 1801, it was 2005; in 1811, 2103; in 1821, 2317; in 1831, 2540; and in 1836, 2732. Of the population in 1831, there were 1138 males, and 1402 females. The number of families was 618, of which 140 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 191 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. There are 10 miles 152 yards of turnpike roads, and 7 miles, 1326 yards of statute labour roads in the parish.

II. Colinsburgh, situated in the level portion of the southern part of the parish, is a well-built, thriving, little town. It was originally built by Colin third Earl of Balcarres, who died in 1722, and is named after him. It is a post town, and has a weekly market, attended by the farmers and corn dealers in the neighbourhood, and two fairs annually for the sale of cattle. The East of Fife Agricultural Society meets annually at

* In these rocks are several caves, called Macduff's-cave, the Hall-cave, the Devil's-cave. Macduff is said to have lain concealed in the cave which bears his name, when flying from the jealous rage of Macbeth.

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Colinsburgh, on the first Thursday of March, when there is an exhibition of agricultural stock, grain and seeds, &c., and a competition among the members for premiums and sweepstakes. On this occasion there is also a market for the sale of cattle, which is well attended. The Commercial Bank of Scotland have for some time had a branch bank here, John Wood, Esquire, agent. There is also an extensive currying work, at which leather to the value of from £14,000 to £15,000 sterling is annually manufactured. A circuit sheriff small debt court is held in Colinsburgh in the months of February, May, August, and November; and a Justice of Peace small debt court is also held here at stated intervals. Altogether Colinsburgh is, as it appears to be, a thriving and flourishing little town, very different indeed in its appearance from many of the older coast towns. The village of Kilconquhar is situated near the church; and here there is an extensive tan-work, carried on by the proprietor of the currying-work already mentioned at Colinsburgh.

Earlsferry is a small village on the sea-coast, inhabited principally by weavers and colliers; but it is a very ancient royal burgh. The tradition is that it was originally constituted a burgh by Malcolm III., between 1057 and 1093, at the request of Macduff, the maormor of Fife, who in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kincraig point, which still bears his name, and was afterwards ferried across the Firth to Dunbar, by the fishermen of the place. From this circumstance it was called Earlsferry; and it likewise obtained the privilege that the persons of all who should cross the Firth from thence should be for a time inviolable, no boat being allowed to leave the shore in pursuit, till those who had already sailed were half way over. There does not seem any reason to doubt the fact of Macduff having been concealed in the cave at Kincraig, nor that he was assisted in making his escape to the opposite coast by the inhabitants of the village in its neighbourhood. But the erection of it into a royal burgh, must have been at a subsequent period, and was probably done at the request of one of the descendants of the great Macduff. The Celtic people of Scotland erected no royal burghs; and we have no evidence of any earlier than the reign of David I. or Malcolm IV. The title of Earl, too, was equally unknown to the Celts; so that the name of Earlsferry must have been bestowed at a subsequent period, though in commemoration of the escape of Macduff. Earlsferry however is a burgh of great antiquity, but its earliest charter, the date of which is unknown, was destroyed by fire in Edinburgh. A new charter was in consequence granted by James IV., in which it is narrated that the burgh of Earlshall was "*of old past memory of men*, erected into ane free burgh," &c. By this charter all its ancient privileges and immunities were renewed and confirmed. A considerable trade is said at one time to have been carried on here, and two annual fairs and two weekly markets to have been held. This has long been at an end, and the fairs and markets have long been discontinued. The magistrates of Earlsferry have the same powers with other magistrates of royal burghs; but it does not appear that at any time Earlsferry had exercised its privilege

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of sending a Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. The town-house stands in the middle of the town. It is an old building, surmounted by a spire, in which there is a clock and bell. It contains the town-hall, and a very wretched cell which forms the prison for criminals; fortunately, however, it is little if at all used. Debtors when there are any, are confined in the town hall, and sleep in a small room adjoining, but it is several years since there occurred a case of imprisonment for debt.

III. The estate of Kincraig, in the south-west extremity of the parish, belonging to Miss Gourlay, has for nearly 600 years been the property of a family of that name, previous to which it belonged to a family of the name of Bickerton. Anciently it formed a barony, and included many other lands in various counties. The original of the family was Ingelramus de Gourlay, who came from England, and settled in Scotland, during the reign of William the Lyon. East of Kincraig, and also on the coast, is Grange, the property of Sir John Malcolm of Balbeadie, Bart., the representative of the ancient family of Malcolm of Lochore. This property belonged to the nuns of North Berwick, who sold it to Alexander Wood of the family of Largo; and by his descendents, it was afterwards sold to Mr James Malcolm, a brother of Sir John Malcolm of Lochore. About a mile north of Grange is St Ford, the property of Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart., long the property of a family of the name of Duddingston. Stephen Duddingston had a charter of the lands of St Ford and others, in January 1488; and with his descendants they continued, till the close of last century. North east of St Ford, and immediately east of the church and village of Kilconquhar, is Kilconquhar house and lands, the property of Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart. It is a handsome house, surrounded with extensive inclosures finely wooded. Kilconquhar formerly belonged to a family of the name of Carstairs, from whom it came to the ancestors of the present proprietor. Sir Henry is descended from the ancient family of the Lords Lindsay of the Byres, who afterwards became Earls of Crawford and Lindsay. The immediate ancestor of this branch was William Lindsay, second son of Patrick fourth Lord Lindsay, who obtained a charter of the lands of Pyotston, in March 1529; and from him also are descended the Lindsays of Wolmerston and other families of the name. Sir Henry was created a baronet for his distinguished services in Persia, where he was mainly instrumental in placing the present Shah upon the throne. He afterwards held a high command in the Persian army, from whence he has only recently returned.

Immediately north of Colinsburgh, and where the ground begins to ascend towards Rires, is Balcarres, the property of James Lindsay, Esq. Mr Lindsay is at present erecting a new house here, on a magnificent scale, which will be more in accordance with the extent and beauty of the enclosed grounds, than the old house which has been taken down was. Within the enclosures of Balcarres, is Balcarres Craig, a lofty ridge, with a precipitous termination to the south-west, which, with an artificial ruin on its summit, is a marked feature in the landscape, from every point in this part of the

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county. A view of this highly picturesque Craig, with the ruins which surmount it, is given in the engraving, taken from the grounds to the south. In 1587, John Lindsay, rector of Menmuir in Forfarshire, obtained charters of an annual rent out of the lands of Balcarres, and of other lands in Fife; and in 1592, he had a charter of the lands of Balcarres and Balweel erected into a free barony. He was the second son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Glenesk, who was great grandson of Walter Lindsay of Kinblemonth, second son of Alexander, second Earl of Crawford, who died in 1445. The rector of Menmuir, is said to have been "a wise and learned person," and very skilled in the law; he was appointed a lord of session in 1581. In 1592, he was appointed master of all the metals and minerals within the kingdom; and in January, 1595, one of the Commissioners of Exchequer, called the Octavians; in March, same year, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal; and the following year Secretary of State. He was also Chancellor of the University of St Andrews. He died in September, 1598, and notwithstanding the numerous honours he had attained, was only in his 50th year. His eldest son died shortly after him, and was succeeded by his brother Sir David Lindsay of Balcarres, a man of great learning, who is said to have had the best library of his time. He was a laborious alchemist, and there were 10 volumes in the library at Balcarres, written in his own hand, upon the Philosopher's stone. He was created Lord Lindsay of Balcarres by Charles I. in 1633. Alexander, second lord Lindsay, engaged in a military life, and had command of a troop of horse in the army of the covenanters; but afterwards, seeing how matters went, he accepted the colonelship of horse for the shire of Fife, when troops were raised to attempt to rescue the King. On the arrival of Charles II. in Scotland, he repaired to his majesty, by whom he was created Earl of Balcarres in 1650-1. He was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Secretary of State, and high Commissioner to the General Assembly, which met at St Andrews in 1651. In 1664, his estate was sequestrated, and he fled to the continent, joining Charles II. at Breda, where he died previous to the Restoration. Colin, the third Earl of Balcarres, was a strong friend of James VII., and refusing to acknowledge William III., was, on the rising under the Earl of Dundee, apprehended and thrown into prison. He was subsequently set at liberty, and engaged in the plot of Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly, for the restoration of James, on the discovery of which he fled to the continent; where he wrote, "An account of the affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688." With great difficulty, he was allowed to return home in 1700, after an exile of ten years. He obtained a pension from Queen Anne, in consideration of his losses; and he afterwards supported the treaty of union in parliament; but on the breaking out of the Revolution in 1715, his old predilections returned, and he joined the standard of the Pretender. After the suppression of that outbreak, he surrendered by advice of the Duke of Marlborough, and was confined to his own house, till the bill of indemnity was passed. He died in 1722, at the age of 70. The fourth, fifth, and sixth Earls of Balcarres, all served in the army, and saw much service in various parts of the world.

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The Hon. Robert Lindsay, second son of James, fifth Earl, born in 1754, was many years in the civil service of the East India Company, and on his return to Scotland, he purchased not only the lands of Balcarres, but the other lands belonging to the earldom which were then for sale. The present proprietor of Balcarres is his eldest son. Since the sale of the Scotch estates, having now no property in Scotland, the earls of Balcarres reside on their estates in England. Lady Anne Lindsay the eldest sister of the Hon. James Lindsay, was the authoress of that exquisite Scottish lyric, "Auld Robin Grey," which was long supposed to be an ancient poem, and puzzled for a time the antiquaries both of Scotland and England. She also wrote various other poems of considerable merit, though not likely to attain the undying fame of this pathetic and simple ballad. She married Andrew Barnard, Esq., of Barnard Castle, Secretary to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and died in 1828.

West of Balcarres is Charleton, the seat of John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton and Kilmany; and on the height to the north of Charleton and Balcarres, Reres, the property of Robert Bayne Dalgliesh, Esq. of Dura. To the north east of Balcarres is Kilbrackmont, long the property of a family of the name of Hamilton, descended from Hamilton of Orbiston in Lanarkshire, now belonging to James Lindsay, Esq. of Balcarres. Proceeding farther north, and on the west side of the road to Cupar, is Lathallan, the seat of James Lumsdaine, Esq. From the reign of Robert II., till near the end of last century, when they were purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor, these lands were possessed by the Spens's, said to be descended from the Earls of Fife, and now represented by Colonel Spens of Craigsanquhar. This ancient family we have already noticed in our account of the parish of Leuchars, in which parish Craigsanquhar is situated. North west of Lathallan is South Falfield, the property of James Wyld, Esq. of Gilston, and rather more than a mile farther north is North Falfield, the property of James Bethune Walker, Esq., R. N. At the northern extremity of the parish is Burntshields, the property of the Messrs Herd.

IV. The parish church was built in 1821, from designs by Messrs Dickson of Edinburgh. It is an exceedingly handsome building in the pointed style of architecture, with a fine tower 80 feet high. It is well situated on a small knoll, which forms the church-yard, in the middle of the village of Kilconquhair. It is well situated for the whole of the inhabitants, except those in the northern part of the parish who are at a distance of nearly seven miles. It contains 1035 sittings of which 50 are allotted to the poor. Divine service is well attended; the number of persons belonging to the Established Church in the parish are 2300. The number of communicants on the roll in 1837 was 1110, and the number usually present, 1000. The present incumbent is the Rev. Wm Ferrie, D.D.; the patron is the Earl of Balcarres, who is still titular of the teinds. The stipend is, meal, 107 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 1 lippie; barley, 116 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck, 1 lippie; bear, 40 bolls, 2 pecks, 3 lippies; oats, 8 bolls; and money, £10 sterling. The manse and offices are in excellent condition; and the glebe containing 12 acres is

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estimated as worth from £30 to £35 sterling, per annum. In consequence of the great distance of the northern part of the parish from the parish church, a chapel has been erected at a place called Largoward, the present incumbent of which is the Rev. Mr King. It is not only advantageous for the more distant part of the parish, but for portions of the adjoining parishes, which are also, though not so far, distant from their parish churches. It is most desirable, however, that this district should be erected into a separate parish, provided this could be got done by the court of teinds.

There are altogether six schools in the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, with dwelling-house, school-house, and garden; and having ample accommodation, the present teacher has, for a considerable period, always kept boarders, sent for their education from various parts of the country.

There are three dissenting meeting-houses in the parish: 1st, One in connection with the Relief Synod at Colinsburgh, of which the Rev. Archibald Cummin is minister; 2nd. Another at the village of Kilconquhair, in connection with the United Associate Synod, the Rev. George Kennedy, minister; and 3rd. An Independent meeting-house on the borders of the parish, near Elie, the Rev. D. B. M'Kenzie, minister.

The average number of poor on the roll, and receiving regular supply is about 36, besides which a number of others receive occasional assistance from the Kirk Session. The amount of money distributed yearly varies considerably: but the average of seven years previous to 1835 was £146, sterling. The average collection at the church door in the same period was £66 sterling, which with £38, the interest of money belonging to the Session, and the proclamation of marriage, and mort-cloth dues, made in all £109: 17: 4, sterling to provide for the poor. The remaining funds necessary have been raised by voluntary contribution by the heritors according to their valued rent.

V. The average amount of raw agricultural produce in this parish has been estimated at £24,632 sterling; the produce of mines in coal and lime £6000 sterling. The average rent of land is £2 per acre. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815 for the property tax, was £10,357 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £9546: 3: 4 Scots. About 235 persons residing in the villages are employed in weaving linen for the manufacturers of Dundee, Kirkaldy and Leven; and a few of the men residing on the coast, go in July and August to the herring-fishing in the north.

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PARISH OF ELIE.

I. THIS parish lies on the sea shore, west of St Monan's. It is but a small parish, and originally formed part of the parish of Kilconquhair, from which it was disjoined about the year 1639. In length it is about two miles from east to west, and nearly one in breadth from north to south. It is bounded partly by the Firth of Forth, and partly by the parish of St Monan's on the south, by the same parish on the east, and by the parish of Kilconquhair on the north and west. About a mile to the north-west of the principal part of the parish, there is another portion, which is entirely cut off from it by the intervention of a part of the parish of Kilconquhair. It is bounded by that parish on the south, east, and north, and by Newburn on the west. There are no hills, and scarcely even a rising ground in the parish, the whole surface being flat, and a considerable part of it near the sea shore forming sandy links, on which rabbits were at one time encouraged, and where some still remain, though no care is now taken for their preservation.

The population in 1755 was 642, and in 1794, it was 620. In 1801, it was 730; in 1811, 886; in 1821, 966; and in 1831, 1029. Of the population in 1831, 421 were males, and 608 females. The number of families was 248, and of these 28 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 86 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. There are 3 miles, 1428 yards of turnpike roads, and 1679 yards of statute labour roads in the parish. There is only one inn in the village, but there are several shops where spirituous liquors are sold.

II. The village of Elie is situated on the sea shore, and is a burgh of barony. It is neat and well built; the streets are wide, clean, and regular. It is well sheltered from the east wind, is very healthy, and has for a long time been a place of considerable resort during summer for sea bathing. Though said in a modern Gazetteer to be dull, it is pleasant and agreeable, and is much resorted to, particularly by people from Edinburgh, desirous of spending a few weeks in a quiet and healthy retirement. No market is held in the town, but Colinsburgh in the parish of Kilconquhair, which is only 2½ miles distant, has regular weekly and yearly markets. There is a post-office in the village, which is a sub-office to that of Colinsburgh. The coach from St Andrews to Largo passes regularly through Elie every day during the summer, to meet the steam boat for Newhaven; and the Aberdeen and Dundee steam-boats land and take on board passengers twice, and sometimes three times a-day. There are also two regular

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packets that sail weekly to Leith, exporting grain, potatoes, &c., and importing articles of merchandise for the shopkeepers in the district.

The harbour at Elie is naturally an excellent one, and forms a safe and accessible shelter for vessels, during a gale from the west or south-west, when they are in danger of being blown out to sea. Some care appears to have been at one time taken to improve the natural advantages of the harbour, by erection of quays and a pier; but for some time these works have been going to ruin, as nothing has been done for their preservation. A number of gentlemen and agriculturists in the neighbourhood have obtained a report from Mr Stevenson, C. E., who gives a plan for its improvement, at an expense of not more than from £4000 to £5000 sterling; and some correspondence has in consequence taken place between these gentlemen and the proprietor, and his trustees, but nothing has, as yet, been done in the matter. Indeed, unless government lend its aid, which it ought to do, as the harbour would be of great advantage to the whole of the shipping frequenting the Firth of Forth, there is little likelihood of any improvement being made for some time.

III. The greatest proportion of the parish belongs to Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther of Anstruther, Baronet. Originally it formed what was called the barony of Ardross, and belonged to a family of the name of Dischington, from whom it came about the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir William Scott, who held the office of director of chancery, during a part of the reign of Charles I. From his descendants the barony was acquired about the close of that century, by Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther, ancestor of the present proprietor. An account of this ancient family has been already given, in the account of the parish of Anstruther-Easter. The ruins of the ancient castle of Ardross, the manor place of the barony, still remain, about a mile east of the village. Elie house, the present mansion house, is situated north of the village, and in its immediate vicinity. It is a large building, erected apparently rather more than 150 years ago in the semi-classic style introduced by Sir William Bruce of Kinross. The grounds are beautifully wooded, and have been laid out with great taste, but as the proprietor does not reside, the house and grounds have been for some time greatly neglected. In the isolated part of the parish, is Muircambus, the property of John Fortune, Esq., which, at one time, formed part of the barony of Ardross; and the lands of Easter Newton, belonging to John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton.

IV. There are 1570 imperial acres in the parish, of which 56 acres have never been cultivated; and about 50 acres are in wood. The rent of the arable land varies, according to its quality, from £1 to £4 per acre; the average being nearly £1 : 15 per acre. The valued rent is £4105 : 13 : 4 Scots; the annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £3857 sterling, and the rental in 1836 was about £2562 sterling. The value of raw produce raised annually within the parish, £5200 sterling. The leases are in general only for 7 years in this parish. The farm-steadings are good; but the fences, which are generally hedge and ditch, are in very bad

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order. Notwithstanding the advantages which Elie enjoys as a fishing station, very little profit is derived by its inhabitants from that branch of industry. There are few fishermen in the place; and these merely fish along shore for white fish, to supply the consumption of the village and neighbourhood. The herring fishing, and the deep sea fishing, are entirely neglected by them.

V. The parish church is situated in the village, and consequently is most convenient for the great proportion of the population. It is not known when it was built, but from an inscription, it appears that the spire was built in 1726, and it is probable the church was built much about the same time. The church received a thorough repair in 1831: it is therefore in good condition, and has rather a handsome appearance. It is seated for 610, and is usually well filled. The number of communicants varies from 330 to 380. The stipend is, wheat 48 bolls; bear, 18 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; oats, 66 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; pease and beans, 17 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; with £12: 14: 8 sterling from the Exchequer. The manse was built in 1824, and consequently is in good condition. The glebe consists of 5 acres, and is let at a yearly rent of £28: 17: 6 sterling. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Milligan; the patron Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther, Bart. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish, but there are several families of dissenters who attend worship in the chapels in the neighbouring parish of Kilconquhair.

There are three schools in the parish. The parochial school is in the village, and is well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, besides school-house, dwelling-house, and garden, and £2 for deficiency in the latter. He is also session clerk. One of the other schools is taught by a female; and the third is but small, and unendowed. About 50 children from this parish attend the school at Earlsferry, where the fee is a trifle less. A subscription library has existed for a long time in the village of Elie, which contains several hundred volumes of books in various branches of literature, and to which additions of new publications are made from time to time. There is a friendly society, called the Sea Box, being an association of masters of vessels and seamen belonging to the place. This society has a royal charter; and as its income, arising from land, houses, interest of money, &c., is large, and the burdens on it few, its funds are in a very flourishing condition. The average number on the poor's roll is about 20, who receive at the rate of 8s. 6s., 4s., or 2s. 6d. per month, according to their necessities. The collections at the church door average about £30 per annum; besides which the Session have an income of £58 per annum from rent of land, and of £15: 12s. of interest of money lent. Besides those on the regular roll, occasional assistance is given to others, whose wants require it; and some houses belonging to the Session are given to poor persons, rent-free.

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PARISH OF NEWBURN.

I. The ancient name of this parish was Drumeldry, but it has long borne its present one. The parish lies on the east side of Largo bay, and is in form nearly a regular parallelogram of about three miles in length from north to south, and about 1½ miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by Largo bay, on the east by the parishes of Elie and Kilconquhair, on the north by Kilconquhair and the parish of Largo, and on the west by Largo. The surface of the parish near the shore is sandy, and forms extensive links, which are kept in pasture. From thence the ground ascends towards the north, till it attains a considerable height at Gilston. From the quantity of wood with which the parish is ornamented, the landscape here is rich and varied. It contains 4 miles, 941 yards of turnpike roads, and 3 miles, 888 yards of statute labour roads. The population in 1801 was 412; in 1811, 428; in 1821, 398; and in 1831, 418. The number of families then was 86, of which 50 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. There is only one public house for the sale of spirits in the parish.

II. In the south-east part of the parish, is Balchristie, the seat of James Buchan, Esq. These lands are said to have been granted by Malcolm III. to the Culdees, whence it is presumed they had received their name—Balchristie, the town of the christians. The Culdees are said to have had a church or chapel here, and the foundation stones of an ancient structure was dug up, about half a century ago, at the place tradition pointed out as having been its site. David I., when he began to suppress the Culdees, and to favour the regular monks, granted Balchristie "cum suis rectis divisis, excepta rectitudine quam Keledei habere debent." A dispute subsequently ensued between the prior and canons of St Andrews, who came in place of the Culdees, and the monks of Dunfermline, about their respective rights to these lands. William the Lyon determined that the monks of Dunfermline should have Balchristie subject to the rights which the Culdees had in it during the reign of David I. After the Reformation, the lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Alexander Seton, third son of George, sixth lord Seton, who was created Earl of Dunfermline, and thus became proprietor of Balchristie. He was appointed an extraordinary lord of session in 1585, and in 1604 was one of the commissioners to treat of a Union with England. In 1605, he was appointed lord chancellor of Scotland, which he held till his death in 1622. He was a man of great talent, and an up-

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right judge, and had the singular merit of being praised both by Spottiswoode, and Calderwood, two historians having very different leanings. He was also panegyrized by Arthur Johnston. His son, second Earl, was an extraordinary lord of session, and keeper of the privy seal. James, the fourth Earl, having joined Viscount Dundee, fought at the battle of Killicrankie, and was in consequence outlawed and forfeited by parliament. He died without issue. Balchristie afterwards belonged to a family of the name of Christie.

Next to Balchristie, towards the west, is Dumbarnie, the property of Charles Halket Craigie, Esq. This property belonged to John Craigie, Esq., Professor of Philosophy at St Andrews, and brother to the laird of Dumbarnie, in Perthshire, from which the lands were named. This family ended in an heir female, who married Charles Halket, Esq., a colonel in the Dutch service, and commandant of Namure, descended from Sir John Halket, second son of George Halket of Pitferran, who lived in the reigns of Mary and James VI. Sir John Halket was in the Dutch service, and had the command of a Scots regiment in that service: he was also president of the grand court-marischall in Holland. He was killed at the siege of Bois-le-duc in 1628. His son, Maurice, was a captain in the army, and was killed at the siege of Mæstricht in 1675, leaving a son, Edward, who was killed at the battle of Ramilies in 1706. Charles, the son of Edward, also entered the army, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and had the command of a regiment of Scots in the service of Holland. It was his son, colonel Charles Halket, who married the heiress of Dumbarnie, assuming the name and arms of Craigie, which have since been borne by his descendants. In consequence of the failure in the male line of the original family of Halket of Pitferran, the present Mr Halket Craigie is the heir male and representative of that ancient house. A curious circumstance with regard to this family, is worthy of notice. We have already seen, that Mr Halket Craigie's direct ancestors from the time of Sir John Halket, had all been in the army, and that three of them, father, son, and grandson, had all fallen in battle. If we go back through the line of their ancestors, the Halkets of Pitferran, to David de Halket, who flourished in the reign of David Bruce, we will find, that up to the present proprietor of Dumbarnie, who is also in the army, the heads of this family have been soldiers for sixteen generations, without a single intermission.

West of Dumbarnie, is Drumeldry, which originally gave name to the parish, at one time, belonging to the representative of the old family of Auchmuty of that ilk, now the property of Thomas Calderwood Durham, Esq. of Largo. North of Drumeldry, is Hallhill, formerly a part of the barony of Auchmuty, the residence of Mr Halket Craigie; and east of it, is Coats, the property of Matthew Wilkie, Esq., who succeeded to the late Sir John Leslie of Coats, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, who attained a European celebrity as a man of science, particularly for his investigations with regard to light and heat. North of Coats, is East Newburn, the

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property of Mr Wilkie, and north of it Wester Lathallan and Gilston, the property of John Wyld, Esq.

III. The parish church was erected in 1815; it is commodious, and conveniently situated for the population. It is well attended, and the average number of communicants is 180. The stipend is, meal, 7 bolls, 3 pecks; money, £195 sterling. The manse was built in 1819, and is in good condition. The glebe contains about 5 imperial acres; the grass glebe from 21 to 22 acres. The value of both is about £30 per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Laurie, D.D.; the patron is Charles Halket Craigie, Esq. of Dumbarnie. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish; and only a few dissenting families in it. At one time there was an Independent meeting-house, but this has long been given up. Besides the usual endowments from the parish, the parochial schoolmaster has a liberal allowance for teaching poor children, in consequence of John Wood, Esq. of Orkie having mortified that estate, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a free grammar school in this parish. This free school has existed in the parish since the year 1658. The average number of persons on the poor's roll is 12, who receive each £1 : 15 : 5 yearly. The annual amount of contributions for their relief is £28 : 16, of which £13 : 3 : 8 sterling is collected at the church door.

IV. The parish contains 2400 imperial acres, which are either under regular cultivation, or are occasionally in tillage; 350 acres which remain in pasture, and never have been cultivated; and 130 under wood. The average rent of the arable land is £2 : 10 per acre. The total valued rent is £4531 Scots. The value of real property for which it was assessed in 1815, was £4318 sterling. The average annual value of the raw produce raised in the parish is £11,148 sterling. The general duration of the eases is nineteen years; and the farm steadings and enclosures are in good condition There are no manufactures in the parish. For several years salmon fishing has been tried on the shore of this parish with stake nets, but with no great success.

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PARISH OF LARGO.

I. THIS parish lies on the sea shore, at the bottom of the bay of the Firth of Forth, to which it gives name. It extends to the north, at the east end, for about 4½ miles, but at the west end little more than 3 miles. Its breadth on the south, along the shore, is only about 2¾ miles, but at north it is about 4¼ miles. On the south it is bounded partly by Largo bay, and partly by the parish of Newburn; on the east by the parishes of Newburn and Kilconquhar; on the north by the parish of Ceres; and on the west by the parish of Scoonie. The shore is in general low and sandy, but the ground soon begins to rise towards the north. The surface of the parish is throughout exceedingly diversified by rising grounds and valleys, and beautifully ornamented with wood of various kinds. On the east side of the parish, and at the distance of about 2 miles from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 910 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From the hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, of the Firth of Forth, and its islands, and of the opposite shore of the Lothians is obtained. West of Largo-law, a deep ravine, called Keil's den, and through which flows a small burn, intersects the parish from north to south, for about 2 miles. It is finely wooded, is exceedingly picturesque, and forms a favourite walk for persons residing at Largo during the summer for the benefit of sea bathing. There are 10 miles, 1665 yards of turnpike roads, and 10 miles, 1664 yards of statute labour roads in the parish.

The population in 1755 was 1396, and in 1791, it was 1913. In 1801, it had decreased to 1867, since which it has gradually increased. In 1811, it was 1973; in 1821, 2301, and in 1831, 2567. Of these 1210 were males, and 1357 females. The number of families was 590, of which 159 were chiefly engaged in agriculture, and 343 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. About 48 males are employed in coal-works, and about 14 in quarries. Of the population, about 1761 reside in villages, and 806 in the country. The villages are Lower Largo, including Temple and Drummochy, situated near the sea, which have a population of 567; Upper Largo, with a population of 413; Lundin Mill, population, 453; and Backmuir of Gilston, and Woodside, 316. There is a post-office at Upper Largo, which is a sub-office to Leven, and at which mails, both from and to the south and north, arrive and depart daily. Except during winter, a coach runs daily between Lower Largo and Cupar, the county town;

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one three times a-week between Largo and Anstruther, and another between Largo and St Andrews. A steam-boat plies twice a-day between Largo and Newhaven during summer, and once during the winter months. The harbour, which is at the mouth of the Keil burn, is not good, but might be improved and made a very excellent one at no great expense. At present, it is only at certain states of the tide, that the steam-boat can approach the harbour, and vessels of small burden only can enter it at any time. There are only three small vessels belonging to it. In old times, a trade was carried on with Campvere and Rotterdam in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, &c.; and more recently, with Norway in wood; but the whole of this is now entirely at an end. The nearest market towns are Leven and Colinsburgh, each about 3 miles distant.

II. The estate of Largo, the most extensive in the parish, is now the property of Thomas Calderwood Durham, Esquire, who has just succeeded to his uncle, the late General James Durham, who, at the time of his death, was one of the oldest officers in the service. At no great distance from the village of Upper Largo, is the mansion-house, an elegant modern dwelling, situated on a pleasant slope, with a southern exposure, and surrounded with enclosed grounds, well laid out, and richly ornamented with a great deal of fine wood. The barony of Largo was conferred by James III. in 1482, by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, his naval commander, in acknowledgment for his brilliant achievements against the English. An account of this brave man, who retained the friendship, not only of James III., but of his son, James IV., has already been given in the first volume of this work. Sir Andrew, like Commodore Trunion, brought a considerable portion of his nautical ideas and manners with him on shore. He caused a canal to be formed from his house almost down to the church, and on this he used to sail in his barge in state every sabbath day. From the descendants of Sir Andrew, this barony came to a Mr Peter Black, and from him to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, who, in August, 1663, during his father's lifetime, had a charter, "Alexander Gibson, juniori de Durie, terrarum baroniæ de Largo, &c." He does not appear to have long retained them, but to have disposed of them to Sir Alexander Durham, third son of Sir James Durham of Pitkerrow, descended from Sir William Durham of Grange, a man of rank and distinction, who figured during the reign of Robert Bruce. Sir Alexander Durham was a great loyalist, and for his services to the royal family, was knighted by King Charles II., and appointed lord lyon king at arms, in 1660. He was also a colonel of a regiment, and receiver-general of the land-tax of Scotland. His elder brother, James Durham of Pitkerrow, was also of the loyal party, and a captain in Sir Alexander's regiment. Afterwards he betook himself to the study of theology, and became an eminent divine. He was first one of the ministers of Edinburgh, also one of the King's chaplains, and attended his majesty to the battle of Dunbar. He was afterwards minister of the high church of Glasgow, and the author of several works on divinity. While at Glasgow, he had an opportunity of preaching before Oliver Cromwell, when he spoke with freedom of the injustice of his invasion of

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Scotland. Being afterwards severely challenged by the usurper, he calmly answered that he thought it incumbent upon him to speak his mind freely on the subject, as he had an opportunity of doing so in his hearing. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir —— Mure of Glanderston, widow of the well-known Zacharias Boyd, his colleague, and the translator of a metrical version of the Bible. By this marriage he had two sons; Francis, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Alexander, in the estate of Largo; and James, who succeeded his brother Francis. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, who, upon the failure of issue male of her father and brother, became heir of line to the title of Lord Rutherford, on which account he quartered the arms of Rutherford with those of Durham. The late General James Durham was his great-grandson.

Immediately west of Largo house, is Lundin or Lundie house and grounds, the property of James Erskine Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss. Philip de Lundin obtained this barony from Malcolm IV., whom he outlived, and continued to flourish under William the Lyon. He was succeeded by his son Walter, who obtained from King William a confirmation of the lands of Lundin, and granted from them to the monks of Cambuskenneth, four bovates of land, with a toft in the village of Balcormak, near Lundin, with pasture over his whole estate for 500 sheep, 20 cows, and 3 acres of land which he had perambulated. Malcolm de Lundin, a brother of Philip, obtained from Malcolm IV., the lands of Lundie in Forfarshire. His son, Thomas, had the office of doorward or hostarius, from which they afterwards assumed the name of Durward. It is said that Thomas de Lundin, a natural son of William the Lyon, married the heiress of this house, and from him the family of Lundie or Lundin were afterwards descended. The family of Lundin continued uninterruptedly to possess the lands of Lundin till 1648, when, on the death of John Lundin of Lundin, he was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, who married the Hon. Robert Maitland, second son of John, first Earl of Lauderdale. Mr Maitland in consequence assumed the name and arms of Lundin. He supported the engagement for the rescue of Charles I. in 1648; for which he was obliged to make repentance in the parish church of Largo. He accompanied Charles II. to England, was taken at the battle of Worcester, and remained some years a prisoner. He was fined £1000 by Cromwell, and dying at Lundin in 1658, was buried at Largo. His only surviving son, John Lundin of Lundin, dying a few years afterwards unmarried, was succeeded by his sister Sophia, who married in 1670, John Drummond, second son of James, third Earl of Perth. He was appointed general of the ordnance, and deputy-governor of the castle of Edinburgh in 1680; treasurer-depute in 1682; and one of the principal secretaries of state in September, 1684. In 1685, he was created Viscount Melfort, and Lord Drummond of Gilston. In 1686, he was created Earl of Melfort, Viscount of Forth, and Lord Drummond of Riccarton, Castlemains, and Gilston; the patents being to him and the heirs male of his body of his second marriage; which failing, to the heirs male of his body whatsoever. This arrangement was

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in consequence of his being disappointed in having his two sons of his first marriage educated as Catholics, by their mother's family the Lundins, who were zealous protestants. After the Revolution, he followed King James to Ireland, where he was created Duke of Melfort, Marquis of Forth, made a knight of the thistle, and invested with the order of the garter. He afterwards went with the King to France, where he remained, and was attainted by act of parliament in 1695; a clause in the act, however, declared that this forfeiture should in noways affect or taint the blood of his children, by Sophia Lundin, his first wife. His son, James Lundin of Lundin, succeeded his mother in the estate of Lundin, and dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, Robert Lundin. He was succeeded in 1735, by his son, James Lundin of Lundin, who, on the death and forfeiture of Edward Drummond, representative of the Earls of Perth, and styled Duke of Perth; was served heir male of James, fourth Earl of Perth, his grandfather's brother. He assumed the title of the Earl of Perth, and died in 1781. His son, James Drummond, obtained possession of the estate of the earldom of Perth in 1785, and was created a British Peer, by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stobhall; and dying in 1800, was succeeded by his daughter, the Hon. Clementina Sarah Drummond, who was thus the heir of line of the ancient family of Lundin of Lundin. She married in 1807, the Hon. Peter R. Burrell, eldest son of lord Gwydir, and Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, to which titles he has since succeeded. The estates of Lundin having been sold towards the close of last century, were purchased by Sir William Erskine of Torry, from whom they came to the present proprietor, in right of his mother.

South-east of Largo house, is Strathairly, the seat of J. F. Briggs, Esq. These lands, during the 17th century, belonged to a family of the name of Lundin, who were cadets of the principal family of Lundin of that ilk. Previously they had formed part of the barony of Lundin.

North west of Largo house, is Balcormo the property of Captain Ker of Carskerdo, and others, which formerly formed part of the barony of Lundin; and west of Balcormo, is Pratis the property of Andrew Pitcairn, Esq., also originally a portion of the barony of Lundin. North of Balcormo, is Teuchats the property of Dundas Blair, Esq., east of which is West Gilston, the property of Alexander Youngson, Esq., further east is Gilston, the property of James Wyld, Esq., and south west of Gilston, and between it and Largo house, is Balhousie the property of David Millie, Esq.; the whole of which were also anciently included in the extensive barony of Lundin.

III. The objects of antiquity in this parish are more than usually numerous, and some of them peculiarly interesting. Within the grounds which surround Largo house, is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which is alleged had previously formed a jointure house of the queens of Scotland. The late General Durham some few years ago, had inserted into the wall of the tower a stone slab, on which was engraved a copy of the original charter granted to Sir

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Andrew by James III. On the banks of the water of Keil, to the north of Largo house, is an old square tower, part of the castle of Balcruvie, anciently also called Pitcruvie. At one time these lands formed part of the barony of Lundin; but they were acquired by marriage by John, Master of Lindsay, commonly styled Sir John Lindsay of Pitcruvie, Knight, son of Patrick fourth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, he having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Lundin of Balgony, High Treasurer of Scotland from 1497 to 1512. He and his father were for a time joint sheriffs of the county of Fife. He obtained a charter of the lands of Pitcruvy in June 1498, in favour of himself and his wife; and subsequently they, with other lands, situated in various places, were erected into a barony in favour of his descendants. In all probability the old castle of Balcruvie was erected by Sir John Lindsay, as a separate residence during his father's lifetime, who resided at Struthers in the parish of Ceres. The tradition is that Balcruvie belonged to the family of Crawford; but this is a mistake originating in the fact that the family of Lindsay, at a subsequent period succeeded to the estates and titles of the Earls of Crawford. Previous however to this, the Lord Lindsay had sold the lands of Pitcruvie to Mr James Watson, Provost of St Andrews, whose grandson James Watson was served heir to him in the lands of Pitcruvie, Auchindownie and Brissemyre, on the 8th of March 1664. In the centre of the present house of Lundin which is of modern erection, there is a square tower of great antiquity, which formed part of the ancient castle of Lundin, the residence of the family of Lundin.

There is another class of antiquities, however, in this parish of far more ancient date, and of much greater interest than attaches to these old towers, interesting though they no doubt are. South-east of Lundin house, and between it and the high road, are three upright stones, of red sand-stone, commonly called "the standing stones of Lundin," which have obviously formed part of one of these circles of stones, believed to have been druidical temples; and of which Stonehenge in England is the largest and most remarkable example now existing. The Lundin stones are rude blocks of a triangular form, and are each about eighteen feet in height, and supposed to be nearly as much below ground. The fragments of a fourth stone, which appeared to have been of equal magnitude, recently lay near them. Sibbald says that in his time it was alleged, "that some ancient sepulchres had been found in their neighbourhood." By some it has been supposed that these stones were erected in commemoration of the death of some of the Danish chiefs, who fell in battle here, during the time they were making incursions on our shores; but this an extremely improbable conjecture, and there seems to be no reason to doubt, that they are remains of the druidical worship.

In the lawn in front of Largo house is one of those carved stones, erroneously called Rhunic, of which we have already had occasion to notice three specimens in other parts of the county, viz., one at Mugdrum, another at Crail, and the St Andrews Sarcophagus. A considerable number of years ago one half of this stone was found on the estate of Largo, and at a subsequent period the other half was found at a place more

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than a mile distant. Being found to be part of the same ancient relique, they were built into a wall in order to preserve them; but recently the late General Durham, being made aware of their obviously very great antiquity and unknown origin, had the two pieces removed, and erected on a pedestal, in their present situation in the lawn. This singular monument presents on the one side a Maltese cross, something like that on the cross at Crail; the upper part of the stone presenting a circle, ornamented in the style of a part of Crail cross, and one of the side slabs of the St Andrews Sarcophagus. On the right side of the body of the cross below the transepts, are two fish or serpents intertwined, having heads like horses; and on the left something like a figure sitting having an elephant's head, of which the trunk is apparent. The body of the cross has been ornamented with a variety of carving, some of which would appear to have been serpents intertwined. The reverse side of this monument represents the usual hunting scene, which this class of remains almost invariably represents. Three men are seen on horseback, and there are five dogs or other animals. There is also the figure of an elephant very distinct, though as is often the case rather grotesquely formed. A view of both sides of this singular remain is given in our plate of Celtic antiquities.

On an artificial rising ground or tumulus to the north of Largo house, called Norrie's law, a very singular relique was found about the year 1819, which it is infinitely to be regretted has not been preserved entire. A man digging sand at this place came accidentally upon a stone coffin, in which he found a complete suit of scale armour, which with the shield, sword-handle, and scabbard was entirely of silver. No bones, ashes, or human remains appear to have been found in or near the grave; but there is every reason to believe that the body of some man of importance in ancient times, had here been interred, arrayed in this splendid suit of armour, though from the remoteness of the period his remains had entirely disappeared. A considerable number of silver coins were also at the same time found. The discovery was at the time kept secret, and almost the whole of it concealed by the finder. A few portions however of the armour was obtained by the late General Durham, and is still preserved at Largo house. These consist of two circles or armlets, rather rudely formed and but indifferently preserved, the one seven inches in diameter, and the other six and a half inches; two bodkins seven and a fourth inches in length, with heads beautifully ornamented and of exquisite workmanship, one of which has the symbol of a broken sceptre engraved on the back of the head; two oval-shaped plates, on which are engraved symbols often found on the class of stone monuments, of which Largo cross is a specimen, viz., two ornamented circles joined together by straight lines, and intersected by a broken sceptre and the head of an animal somewhat like a horse; a beautiful finger ring in the form of a coiled serpent; a small sword hook; the mouth piece, and the tip of a large sword scabbard; an ornamented circular plate, and various other lesser fragments the uses of which are not very easily determined. It does not appear however that any of

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the coins have been preserved; but it is said by those who have seen some of them, that they contained no inscription but were marked with symbols similar to those on the oval plates. At the time General Durham obtained the portions of the armour above-mentioned, he was not aware that more had been found, or exertions might have been made to recover more of it. Unfortunately when the truth came to be known, it was too late to do so. The man who found it appears to have sold it in portions to a hawker, by whom it was again sold to different silversmiths and thus found its way to the melting pot. Mr R. Robertson, jeweller, Cupar, purchased at one time £5 worth, and subsequently made two purchases of £10 each; and he knows that a jeweller in Edinburgh made a purchase of other portions to the value of £20. A farmer in the parish of Ceres likewise got possession of some of the scales, with which he had heads made to some staffs; and we have seen in his possession, one or two of the links by which the scales were connected. Altogether from what has been ascertained, it would appear that there could not have been less than 400 ounces of pure bullion in the armour. Mr Robertson has a distinct recollection of the forms of various portions of the armour which came into his possession, and speaks in particular of the rich carving of the shield, the helmet, and the sword handle, which were brought to him crushed together, for the purpose of being easier carried and concealed: the shield was heart-shaped and had upon it the figure of a man on horseback. A considerable part of the armour was partially corroded, the alloy having been eaten away as if by some weak acid; and the bullion in these cases was much more pure than where it remained solid and untouched. It was in fact reduced to the state of porous, brittle, spongy silver. The parts chiefly affected in this way were those lowest down, which seem to have suffered from long exposure to some slight acid. The upper portions were fresh, compact, and entire; and of nearly the same quality as our present standard.

The most remarkable circumstance in connection with this armour, is the similarity of the symbols engraved upon it, with the carvings on some of the carved stones found in the north-east of Scotland: the same symbol being found on those of Glammis, Crosstown, and Balkello in Forfarshire; of Dyce, and Muir of Rhynie in Aberdeenshire; of Fordun in the Mearns; of Newton in Banffshire; of Elgin in Morayshire; of Foulis Wester, and Abernethy in Perthshire; and of Baldowrie in Strathmore; and various others. Though the same symbols are not found on the Largo cross, yet from the carvings which it presents being similar to those found on others which have the symbol, there can be no doubt of their all belonging to one class. This remarkable class of monuments present a fruitful field for speculation, which has, as yet, been little entered upon. Tradition assigns them, in various districts, to the period of the Danish invasion of our shores; but as no such class of monuments are to be found in any of the Scandinavian countries, there is no good ground for assigning such an origin to them. It is said that many of the symbols represented on them, are found on stones of great and unknown antiquity in India; and as the Celtic people came from the east,

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they would no doubt bring their superstitions, and the appropriate symbols along with them. The question, however, is altogether one of darkness and uncertainty; yet the opinion may be hazarded, that these relics were some of them erected previous to the introduction of christianity into this country; and that others, where the cross is introduced, belonged to a period just after that event, when the symbol of that faith, and those of their more ancient superstitions were united on these monuments. There can be little doubt, however, of the extreme antiquity of these ancient remains; and when the rich dresses which are worn by the characters represented on them, and the extreme value of the suit of silver armour found at Largo, are considered, it opens up a new view to us altogether, of the state of this country at a period which is certainly long antecedent to all written history, or even oral tradition. Indeed tradition seems to have been silent on the subject at the time of the earliest of our historians.

IV. The late Sir John Leslie, K.G., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, was born in the parish in 1766. He discovered an early predilection for mathematical and physical science, having, with little aid, qualified himself, in his thirteenth year, for the senior mathematical class in the University of St Andrews. In 1784, he entered as a student of divinity at Edinburgh; but soon gave up all thoughts of the church as a profession, and devoted an interval of several years to private teaching, travelling, and writing for periodical publications. Becoming well known by his differential thermometer, completed in 1794, by his Essay on Heat published in 1804, and by other works published in Nicholson's Journal, and the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh in 1804; in 1809, Professor of Natural Philosophy; and in 1820, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. He contributed largely to the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica; and in that was published his last and best production, "The Progress of Mathematical Science in the 18th century." In 1832, he was created a Knight of the Guelphic Order, and died in November of the same year.*

In the village of Lower Largo, Alexander Selkirk was born in 1676. Little is known of him in early life, except that he went to sea; and that on one occasion when at home, he had committed an assault on his brother, which led to his being brought before the Kirk Session of his native parish.† In 1703, he engaged as sailing master

* New Statistical Account, Parish of Largo, p. 437.

† The following extracts from the Session books are curious, as giving the particulars of the quarrel, and also showing the pertinacity with which the Session in those days followed up any subject which it had once taken up.

"1695. *Alexander Selchraig to be summoned. August* 25. This same day the Session mett. The qlk day Alexr. Selchraig, son to John Selchraig, elder, in Nether Largo, was dilated for his undecent beaiviar in ye church; the church officer is ordirred to ga and cite him to compear befoor our Session

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on board the Cinque Ports, bound for the south sea, and having quarrelled with the captain, he was put ashore on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained in entire solitude four years and four months. He was at length discovered, and brought to England by Captain Wood Rogers; and subsequently returned to Largo, where he remained for some time. From his adventure in the island of Juan Fernandez, Daniel Defoe took the hint for his admirable romance of Robinson Crusoe, one of the most popular and delightful books in the language. Selkirk brought home with him his gun, sea chest, and drinking cup, which he had with him on the island; and they are still preserved, in the house in which he was born, by the descendant of one of his brothers.

agst ye nixt dyett. *August 27th*, ye Session mett. *Alexander Selchraige did not compear.* The qlk day Alexr. Selchraig, son to John Selchraig, elder, in Nether Largo, called, but did not compear, being gone avay to ye seas; this business is continued till his return.

" 1701. *Nov. 25th*, the Session mett. *John Selcraige compeared.* The same day John Selcraige, elder, called, compeared, and being examined what was the occasion of the tumult that was in his house, he said he knew not, but that Andrew Selcraige, having brought in a canefull of salt water, of qch his brother Alex. did take a drink through mistake, and he laughing at him for it, his brother Alex. came and beat, upon qch he rune out of the house, and called his brother. John Selcraige, elder, being againe questioned, what made him to site one the floor with his backe at the door, he said it was to keep down his sone Alexr. who was seeking to go up to get his pystole; and being enquired, what he was to do with it, he said he could not tell. *Alex. Selchraige compeared not.* The same day Alexr. Selchraige, called, compeared not, because he was at Coupar, he is to be cited *pro secundo* agt the nixt Session. *John Selchraig, younger, compeared.* The same day, John Selchraige, younger, called, compeared, and being questioned concerning the tumult that was in his father's house the seventh of Novr, declared, that he being called by his brother Andrew, came to it, and when he entered the house, his mother went out, and he seeing his father sitting one the floor, with his back at the door, was much troubled, and offered to help him up, and do—brang him to the fire, at which time he did see his brother Alexr in the other end of the house casting off his coate, and coming towards him, whereupon his father did get betwixt them, but he knew not what they did otherwayes his head being born down by his brother Alexr. but afterwards being liberate by his wife, did mak his escape. *Margaret Bell compeared.* The same day Margaret Bell, called, compeared, and being enquired what was the occasion of the tumult which fell out in her father of law's house the seventh of Novr, she said that Andrew Selchraige came running for her husband John, and desireng him to go to his father's house, which he doing, the said Margaret did follow her husband, and coming into the house, she found Alexr Selcraige gripping both his father and her husband, and she labouring to loose Alexr's hands from her husband's head and breast, her husband fled out of doors, and she followed him, and called back againe, you fals loun will you murder your father and my husband both; whereupon he followed her to the door, but wither he beat her or not, she was in so great confusion, she cannot distinctly tell, but ever since she hath a sore pain in her head. *Andrew Selchraige compeared.* The same day Andrew Selchraige, called, compeared, but said nothing to purpose in the forsd business. This business is delayed until the next Session, till further enquiry be mad yrunto

" *Nov.* 29, the Session mett. *Alex. Selchraige compeared.* The qlk day sederunt, the minister,

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John Wood of Tilliedavy, son of Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, was born in this parish. He was bred to the church, and obtained the vicarage of Largo. He attached himself to the service of Murray, the prior of St Andrews, afterwards Regent, and accompanied him to France in 1548. He was of course active in the cause of the Reformation, and corresponded with the English resident in 1559. He returned to Scotland on the return of Queen Mary, and seems for a time to have given displeasure to Knox, but afterwards regained his favour by his rudeness in reproving the queen's dancing. In December 1562, he was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session; but in consequence of his share in the rebellion of Murray his old patron in 1565, he was warded in Dumbarton castle and deprived of his seal. In June 1566, shortly after Murray's return from exile, he presented a letter from the queen to the Court of Session restoring him to the office of an extraordinary lord; but as there was no vacancy, excepting that of the commendator of Kilwinning then abroad, as to whom the queen had previously given an order that no other should be received in his place, the court was puzzled how to proceed. The queen having been consulted in the matter, determined that the commendator should retain his place, but that Mr Wood might have it, if he chose, till his return. On these terms he accepted the office; but the commendator having subsequently returned, resumed his office, and Mr Wood had to demit. He then obtained an order from the queen that he should hold the office of any extraordinary lord who might be abroad, and that he should obtain the first vacancy that might occur. In 1567, he joined the association which drove Mary from the throne, and was a commissioner against her at York in 1568. He was killed by the laird of Reres within a few days after the assassination of the Regent his master. Mr Wood appears to have been a person of very different character from his father; and he has been very unfavourably spoken of by various writers. Melville describes him as ambitious and

Moderator, John Lundine of Baldastard. Magnus Wilsone, James Beat, James Smith, in the Kirktowne, William Beat, John Guthrie, James Smith in Drummechee, Thomas Ness, Thomas Mortone, William Jervies. After prayer, Alexr Selcraige, scandalous for contention and disagreeing with his brothers, called, compeared, and being questioned concerning the tumult that was in his father's house, whereof he was said to be the occasion, he confest that he, having taken a drink of salt water out of the cane, his younger brother Andrew laughing at him for it, he did beat him twice with a stafe; he confest also that he had spoken very ill words concerning his brothers, and particularly he challenged his eldest brother John to a combate, as he called it, of neiffells, then he said he would not come to do it even now, which afterward he did refuse and regrate: moreover he said several other things, whereupon the Session appointed him to compear before the pulpit agst to-morrow, and to be rebuked in face of the congregation for his scandalous carriage.

"*Alexr Selcraigie's public compearance before the pulpit, Nov.* 30.—Alexr Selcraige, according to the Session's appointment, compeared before the pulpit, and made acknowledgment of his sin in disagreeing with his brothers, and was rebuked in face of the congregation for it, and promised amendment in the strength of the Lord, and so was dismissed."

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mercenary, and accuses him of selling to Elizabeth all the letters written by the Duke of Norfolk, which could tend to injure that nobleman. He also alleges that he gave the following answer to Kirkaldy of Grange, who complained of the Regent's promise having been broke to the Duke of Chatelherault: "I marvelle yow. How sall we, that ar my lords dependers, get rewardis bot by the wrak of sic men?" Keith also accuses him of being a most violent enemy to the queen, and a rapacious devourer of all her friends.

V. The parish church is very conveniently situated for the most populous portion of the parish, being situated in the village of upper Largo. It was built in 1817, and in 1826 there was taken into the new building, an aisle belonging to the old church, which supported the spire and bears the date of 1623. It is seated to accommodate upwards of 800. A view of this church which is in the pointed style, with a portion of the village of upper Largo is given in the engraving. About 350 families are in connection with the established church; the number on the communion roll is 760. The present incumbent is the Rev. Robert Brown; the patron Thomas Calderwood Durham Esq. of Largo. The stipend is, meal 136 bolls; barley 132 bolls, 1 firlot; bear 3 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; and £10 sterling in money. The manse was originally built in 1770, to which a large addition with new offices was made in 1823, and another addition in 1837. The glebe extends to five acres and is worth £20 per annum; £11 per annum has also been paid for many years in lieu of a grass glebe. There were societies for religious and charitable purposes, but it has been found more expedient to have regular collections several times a-year. The average of the three years previous to 1837, was £30 per annum.

There are two dissenting chapels in the parish, both situated in the village of lower Largo: a Relief chapel of which the Rev. James Gardner is minister; and a Baptist chapel. The number of dissenters within the parish is said to be about 200, but of course the chapels are attended by persons residing in other parishes.

There are four schools in the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, and more than the legal accommodation besides his fees. Of the three other schools, two have salaries of £5 each from the heritors, besides their school fees. There are few children, if any in the parish, above six years of age who have not been sent to school. A subscription library has been established for a number of years, containing upwards of 500 volumes, which is on the increase.

By a deed of mortification dated 7th July, 1659, John Wood, a younger son of the family of Wood of Largo, bequeathed the sum of £68,418 Scots for the purpose of building and endowing an hospital within the parish, for the maintenance of 13 indigent and enfeebled persons of the name of Wood, besides a gardener, a porter, and a chaplain; the building was commenced in April 1665, and completed about the end of the same year. It appears to have been first inhabited about Candlemas, 1667. The following is the account given by Lamont in his Diary of this. "1665, April.—

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About the begining of this monthe, the hospittall att the church of Largo in Fyffe, appointed to be buelded by the deceassed John Wood, was founded at this tyme, by Robert Mill, measter measson in Edb., and some men that he hyred for the worke, some meassons, some qwarriers, some barrowmen, to the number of 18 or 20 persons, or thereby. He vndertooke to bueld itt for a penny, and to deliver the keys to the ouerseirs, viz. E^r of Weyms, Lundy, Largo, Kirke sessiown of Largo, Balfowre, Pat. Scot of Langshaw, and Sr Tho. Gourlay of Kincraige, and Mr John Alleys advocat in Edb. Some say that he was to have for the worke, being compleit, nyne thowsande merkes scots, and iff itt was founde weill done 500 merkes more. About the end of An. 1665, the rooffe was put on this buelding, and sclaited and glased. It consisted of thrie rooffes, one to the east, one to the north, and one to the west. The entrie of itt looked to the sowth. It was a buelding that consisted of 14 divers rowmes, with a publicke hall; in each rowme ther was a bed, a clossett, and a lowme, being all fyre rowmes, with a large garden; a stone bridge for its entrie; a howse besyde for the gardiner two stories high. About 6 persons were entered to stay att the said hospitall abowt Candelmisse 1667." In 1830, this building was found to be in a state of great decay, and a new one was erected by the patrons, which is not only much more commodious, but is an elegant and ornamental building, on the Elizabethan style. The designs were furnished by Mr James Leslie, civil engineer. The whole expense of erection was £2000 sterling. It is fitted to accommodate 16 individuals, each having a sitting and a sleeping apartment. In the centre is a large hall, where the inmates are conveyed to prayers, morning and evening; above which is a room for the meetings of the patrons. The annual allowance to each inmate is £15 sterling, paid monthly, and a supply of vegetables. The funds arise from the interest of £2000 sterling, and the rent of a farm, which averages about £280 sterling. The patrons are the Earl of Wemyss, the lairds of Largo, Lundin, and Balfour, with the minister and Kirk session of Largo. Little is known of Mr Wood, the founder, except that he was a cadet of the house of Wood of Largo, that he was as Lamont says, "sometime a courtier," that he was designed of "Orkie," and that besides this hospital, he founded a school at Drumeldrie, and built at his own expense, a wall round the church yard of Largo.

A savings bank has existed in the parish since 1815, and has been gratuitously managed by the parochial teacher. The average of the whole deposits up to 1837, was about £1200 sterling; and the average sum annually deposited and withdrawn, about £250 sterling. The investments are chiefly made by servants, labourers, weavers, and mechanics. There are no benefit societies in the parish. At one time two existed, but they were dissolved in consequence of their having been found, like many others, to be calculated on erroneous principles.

The average number of persons on the regular poor's roll is 40; and their average allowance 1s. per week. The parish has also a number of insane and fatuous persons to maintain. The only source of maintenance is the collections at the church door,

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which vary from £30 to £40 annum, and the mort-cloth dues, which are very trifling. The deficiency is made up by voluntary contributions from the heritors, which it has sometimes been necessary to make as high as £250 per annum.

IV. The soil of the parish is as varied as its surface is unequal. In the north it is generally a thick black mould on a wet bottom; in the south, a black loam partly on a wet and partly on a dry bottom, intermixed with some light land; in the south east, a rich mouldering clay; but to the west of Largo law, the soil is bad and the bottom wet. There are altogether 5,935 acres in the parish under cultivation, 290 in pasture, and 595 under wood. The average rent of land in the parish is about £2 per acre. The annual value of real property, for which the parish was assessed in 1815, for the property tax was £8,281 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £7,813 10s. sterling.

There is one mill for spinning flax, which is partly moved by water and partly by steam; about 85 hands male and female, young and old included, are employed at it. There is also a mill for cleaning flax, which is driven by water, and at which four persons are employed. Several years ago, a stake-net fishery for salmon was commenced on Largo bay, which from the loss sustained upon it was given up: it has since been again resumed however, and we believe is now more prosperous than it formerly was.

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DISTRICT OF KIRKALDY.

PARISH OF KIRKALDY.

I. The parish derives its name from the town of Kirkaldy, where there is said to have been in ancient times a place of worship belonging to the Culdees; whence the name. Kilculda, the cell or place of worship of the Culdees, afterwards corrupted into Kirkaldy. This parish is situated on the shore of a bay of the firth of Forth, and is about eighteen miles south west of the county town of Cupar, and about ten miles directly north of Edinburgh. It is a small parish of an oblong shape, about two miles in length from north to south, and scarcely in any place more than three-fourths of a mile in breadth from east to west. The sea beach is low and sandy, and the surface of the parish continues flat for a short way inland, when it rises suddenly to a considerable height, and continues afterwards to have a slight ascent to the northern extremity of the parish. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; by the parish of Dysart on the east; by the same parish and Auchinderran on the north; and by the parish of Abbotshall on the west.

Originally the greater part of the parish of Abbotshall formed part of the parish of Kirkaldy, the church of which was a mensal church belonging to the monastery of Dunfermline. In 1649, the presbytery on an application from the heritors, found that a new kirk should be erected in the parish of Kirkaldy, for the accommodation of the parishioners; and recommended to the commissioners of the parliament for surrenders and tithes, to carry the erection into effect. The next year, the new parish of Kirkaldy, since called Abbotshall, was erected; and the parish of Kirkaldy proper, has from that time been confined nearly to the burgh, the burgh acres, and the common land and moor, comprehending in all an extent of about 890 Scots acres

The population of the parish in 1755, was 2296; and in 1795, it was 2673. In 1801, it had increased to 3248; in 1811, it was 3747; in 1821, 4452; and in 1831, 5034. Of these there were 2317 males, and 2717 females. The number of families was 1002; of which 30 were chiefly employed in agriculture; and 532 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The number of inhabited houses was 463.

II. The town of Kirkaldy, which is a populous and thriving sea-port, is a royal burgh; and also the seat of presbytery. The first notice we have of the burgh is in 1334, when it was mortified by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline, with whom it continued till 1450, when the commendator and convent, conveyed to the bailies and community, the burgh and harbour, the burgh acres, the small customs, the right of

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pasture on the muir, the right to hold courts, &c. Previous to this, it had only been a burgh of barony, holding of the abbot and monastery; but it was immediately thereafter erected into a royal burgh, with all the customary privileges. Its original charter, and all the privileges which it contained, were not only specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; but the burgh, for good and gratuitous services performed by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, and new and larger immunities granted to it. Nothing is authentically known of the state of Kirkaldy at the time of its being disjoined from the lordship of Dunfermline; but as the churchmen were among the earliest cultivators of foreign commerce, it seems reasonable to suppose that Kirkaldy has been the port of the monks of that abbey, and that it consequently must have received benefit from the foreign commerce of the period, such as it was. At a later period, and before the Union with England, we know that the whole of the burghs on the coast of Fife enjoyed a large share of trade, not only with the Continent, but with England. They were extensively engaged in the fisheries, and exported not only salted fish, but salt and coals. Of the commerce of the period, Kirkaldy enjoyed a principal share; and tradition relates, that when this charter was renewed by Charles I., it had a 100 sail of ships belonging to it. This tradition is supported by the evidence of an authentic account preserved among the records of the burgh, from which it appears that 94 vessels belonging to the port, had been either lost at sea or taken by the enemy, between the year 1644, and the period of the Restoration. These are said to have amounted in value to the sum of £53,791 sterling. This severe loss must have tended greatly to check the prosperity of the town; but other occurrences connected with the unhappy disputes of the period, must have increased this in a great degree.

At the time that Dundee was taken by General Monk, the inhabitants of Kirkaldy lost goods to the value of £5,000 sterling, which they had deposited there as a place of security; and several of the wealthier inhabitants suffered the loss of considerable sums of money which they had lent to the committee of estates for the public service, and which they found it impossible afterwards to receive. During the course of the civil war, 480 persons belonging to the burgh were killed in battle; of which 200 were said to have been killed at the battle of Kilsyth alone. All these loses, which was aggravated by the suspension of the trade with Holland after the restoration, brought ruin and deep distress upon the burgh. Indeed so much so, that in 1682, an application was made to the convention of burghs to consider its poverty, and to take measures for easing it of its public burden. The parish however having fallen under the displeasure of the court, for the part it had taken during the civil war, was not only refused all relief, but was rather burdened by an addition to its annual assessment of 2,000 merks. In 1687, a new application was made to the convention, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee for the purpose met at Kirkaldy the following year, which after proper investigation, reported "that the customs payable to his ma-

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jesty were not the half of what they had been some years before; that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and skippers, and loss of ships and decay of trade; that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same; that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants, that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the King, and that with difficulty.

Before the effect of this report could be known, the Revolution took place, into which the inhabitants of Kirkaldy entered with alacrity; and in consequence of their conduct on the occasion, and a representation of their poverty, they obtained an abatement of £1000 Scots from their annual assessment. This relief, and the security which the country enjoyed after this great event, so had its effect upon this burgh. Its languishing commerce began speedily to revive, and wealth again to circulate among its inhabitants. The treaty of the Union, however, again, for a time, put a stop to the prosperity of Kirkaldy. In consequence of the taxes and customs which were imposed in Scotland, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of the country was fettered by the English, commerce every where declined; nor did any place suffer more than the various towns on the coast of Fife. The shipping of Kirkaldy, on which it had hitherto mainly depended, fell rapidly into decay; and the different wars which followed for more than half a century, so continued to depress trade, that in 1760, Kirkaldy employed no more than one coaster of 50 tons, and two ferry boats of 30 tons each. On the return of peace in 1763, the shipping trade immediately began to revive. In 1772, it had increased to 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and 49 men; and although its progress was retarded by the American war, it amounted at the close of that war to 12 vessels, carrying 750 tons, and 59 men. In 1792, its shipping consisted of 26 square rigged vessels, 1 sloop, and 2 ferry boats, carrying, by the register, 3700 tons, and employing 225 men. Some of the larger vessels were employed in the trade to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America; but the greater proportion was employed in the trade to Holland and the Baltic. The smaller vessels were employed chiefly as coasters. Since then, its shipping trade has gone on regularly, and progressively increasing.

The linen trade, which is now the staple manufacture of the town, appears to have been but little attended to, till after the destruction of the foreign trade, in consequence of the Union. At this time, however, the manufacturers wove their own webs, and probably purchased in the surrounding district: little capital was consequently engaged in the trade. In 1733, the whole amount of linen cloth stamped at Kirkaldy, was no more than 177,740 yards. In 1743, it had increased to 316,550 yards, the computed value of which was nearly £11,000 sterling. But this included not only the manufacture of Kirkaldy, but of the parishes of Abbotshall, Dysart, Leslie, &c. The linen trade continued to be diligently prosecuted, and gradually to increase, till about 1755, when it amounted to about the value of £22,000 sterling; but in consequence of the

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war which then began, interrupting the intercourse with America and the West Indies, the manufacture began to decline, and, in 1773, had fallen to £15,000 sterling, and the following year was still lower. Mr James Fergus, however, an enterprising manufacturer of the period, succeeded in opening up a new channel for disposing of the manufactures of Kirkaldy, by introducing them into England, since which time they have gone on rapidly increasing. In 1792, they employed about 810 looms, of which about 250 were in the parish, about 300 in the parish of Abbotshall, about 100 in Dysart, about 60 in Largo, and the rest in other parishes. The total value of the manufacture at that time was supposed to be about £45,000 sterling; and at that time the manufacturers of Kirkaldy purchased from the neighbouring districts goods to the farther value of about £30,000 sterling. The manufactures of Kirkaldy consist almost exclusively in weaving coarse linen, and coarse cotton goods; chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sailcloth. These are woven partly by power looms, and partly by the hand loom; but the probability is that ere long the whole of these species of goods will be wrought by the power loom. The spinning and preparation of flax is also a considerable branch of the manufactures; and in 1831 the merchants of the town possessed ten distinct spinning establishments impelled by steam power. There are four bleachfields connected with the town for bleaching the yarns; a ropework; a distillery; and two extensive iron founderies and machine works, at which spinning and other machinery is made. The manufactures of Kirkaldy, however, may be said to include that of many of the surrounding parishes; the public works in which chiefly belong to capitalists and merchants in that enterprising and thriving burgh. The increase of the trade and manufactures of this town led, in 1825, to the formation of the Kirkaldy Chamber of Commerce, of which the principal merchants and manufacturers of the district are members; and the object of which, as elsewhere, is to attend to the varied interests of the mercantile and manufacturing community. It is managed by a committee of directors, and a chairman. A weekly stock market for the sale of grain is held every Saturday, at which not only the farmers and corn-factors of a large surrounding district attend, but also corn merchants from the south side of the Forth. Three cattle markets are held in the course of the year, viz. in the months of February, July, and October, which are well attended. There are four branches of banking companies in the town, viz. of the bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank of Scotland, and the Glasgow and Ship bank. There are a public reading room, well furnished with metropolitan and provincial journals; a subscription library; and a mechanics' library. By the steam-boats which cross the Firth from the harbour, from Pettycur, and from Burntisland, there is ample communication with the south; and by the coaches which pass daily from Edinburgh, there is every facility of communication with the north of Scotland.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, sixteen other councillors, and a town clerk. The magistrates have all the powers possessed

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by magistrates of royal burghs, and hold regular courts for the decision of civil causes and the trial of crimes; the town clerk acting as assessor. Justice of peace courts for the recovery of small debts for the town and several surrounding parishes are also held here at stated periods; and in terms of a late act of parliament, the sheriff holds circuit courts for the recovery of small debts six times in the year, viz: in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The income of the burgh for the year from October 1838 to October 1839 amounted to £1942 sterling, and its expenditure for the same period £1511 sterling. The incorporated trades of the town are seven:—the smiths, wrights, and masons; weavers; shoemakers; tailors; bakers, and fleshers; but these incorporations have lost all the political influence which they once enjoyed, by the parliamentary and municipal reform bills. Previous to the union Kirkaldy sent a member to the Scottish parliament, and after that event it sent one to the British parliament in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. This arrangement has been continued since the passing of the reform bill, Kirkaldy being the returning burgh. It is also one of the polling places for a district of the county. The house rents of the burgh in 1817 amounted to £6800 sterling. The annual value of real property for which the burgh was assessed in 1815 was £5093 sterling, and the landward part of the parish £4281 sterling.

The town consists chiefly of one long street running from east to west on the low ground near the sea shore, about one mile in length; and several cross streets and lanes; partly running from it towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the north, where there is another street partly built, running parallel to the principal one. The principal street is in general narrow, crooked, and inconvenient; but in 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for widening and paving the streets, and lighting and watering the town, since which considerable improvements have been made. The town is well lighted with gas, first introduced in 1830, and well supplied with water. The main street has been in many places widened; and though many of the houses are still irregularly placed, it has been much improved by the erection of numbers of substantial and elegant buildings. A number of elegant shops of various kinds, especially those of drapers and haberdashers, tend considerably to ornament the town, while they show the wealth and respectability, not only of the occupiers, but also of the consumers, residing in the town and suburbs, and the surrounding district. The principal public building in the town is the town-house and jail, situated in the main street. It is a handsome building in the Norman style, of recent erection, having the town-hall and public offices in front, and the jail behind. The jail is unquestionably not only the best in the county, but there are few equal to it of its extent elsewhere. According to the report of Mr Hill, however, it had required to be but little used, which is certainly much to the credit of the burgh. In 1836, when he visited it, there was not a single criminal confined in it, and the average was not above three in a year; the average of debtors confined was still less. A view of that portion of the principal street which contains

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High Street, Kirkaldy

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the town-house, and which gives a graphic conception of the chief business part of this

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the town-house, and which gives a graphic conception of the chief business part of this industrious and enterprising town, is given in the engraving.

Although we have said that this street, in so far as it is within the burgh, is only about one mile in length, yet it stretches on the same irregular manner into the neighbouring parishes of Abbotshall on the west, and of Dysart on the east, and from its extreme length when taken altogether, has obtained for Kirkaldy its well known appellation of the "lang town." This when its extreme length is taken into consideration with its breadth, is not improperly bestowed, as from the western extremity of the Linktown of Abbotshall, as the western suburb is called, to the eastern extremity of Pathhead, the suburb on the east, the distance is considerably more than two miles, and including Sinclairtown and Gallowtown still farther to the north-east, the traveller landing at Pettycur, and proceeding to the north-east of Fife, is astonished at having to pass along apparently one continued though irregular street of about three and one-half miles in length.

The harbour of Kirkaldy is situated near the east end of the burgh. It is large, and has good stone piers; but has the disadvantage of being dry at low water. It enjoys, however, a considerable coasting trade; and also a trade with the Continent and the Baltic. The Kirkaldy and London shipping company have two smacks, which sail regularly for London, and return once a fortnight; and the Kirkaldy and Leith shipping company have four smacks, two of which are in the Leith, and two in the Glasgow trade. The harbour is also visited, when the tide permits, by the steam vessels plying on the Forth, which land and take on board passengers and goods; but at low water this is done by small boats, or by a small pier which moves upon wheels upon the sands beyond the harbour. The shore dues and anchorage for the year from October 1838 to October 1839 amounted to £1460 sterling, and the commuted anchorage for steam-boats to £206 sterling. Kirkaldy is the seat of a custom-house, the jurisdiction of which extends from St Andrews on the east, to Aberdour on the west. Anstruther is a sub-port, with the supervision of all the creeks to the east of Largo; while Kirkaldy has the immediate supervision of the creeks or harbours of Largo, Leven, Buckhaven, East and West Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Aberdour. In 1831, Kirkaldy, with its immediate creeks, possessed 95 vessels, measuring 10,610 tons, and manned by 831 seamen. Kirkaldy has for a considerable time sent several vessels yearly to the whale fishery. A view of the harbour, with its shipping, is given in the engraving.

In the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, and especially on the high ground to the north, are a number of elegant villas and well-built houses, which with the finely wooded ground surrounding Dunnikeir house, occupying the north part of the parish, and the still more extensive and more magnificently wooded grounds of Raith in the neighbouring parish of Abbotshall, add much to the appearance of the distant view of the town, when seen from the only point where a really distant view can be obtained, viz.:

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the sea, when entering the bay from the south-east or south-west. In approaching the harbour from either of these directions, and especially the last, the view of the town with the surrounding country is exceedingly fine; but it is not fitted for transferring to canvass, or for an engraving, as it presents too long and uniform a line of sea coast, without any distant back ground, so as to form a good picture.

III. In the north part of the parish is Dunnikeir house, the residence of General Sir John Oswald, G. C. B. This house is not built on the lands of Dunnikeir proper, which are in the parish of Dysart; but was erected in this parish, by the late Mr Oswald of Dunnikier, on the lands which formerly were part of the burgh moor of Kirkaldy. The lands have been finely laid out, and are beautifully wooded, and as we have already mentioned, add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The remaining portion of the landward part of the parish, is divided among a variety of feuars, who are too numerous to be particularly mentioned.

IV. Henry Balnaves of Halhill, who figured in the latter part of the reign of James V., and during that of his daughter Mary, and the regency of her brother Murray is said to have been a native of Kirkaldy. Of this active political partizan, who was a pensioner of Henry VIII., and occupied for a time a seat on the bench of the Court of Session, we have already given a more particular notice in our account of the parish of Monimail. In later times Kirkaldy had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Adam Smith, who occupied the chairs of moral philosophy in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; author of the Wealth of Nations, and the Theory of Moral Sentiments. The house in which he was born, which has been but recently taken down, was situated immediately to the west of that occupied by the Bank of Scotland, and is the property of Mr Beveridge, merchant. The Hon. Mr Oswald of Dunnikeir, an eminent statesman and patriot, who long represented the burgh in parliament, was also a native of this town. He was grandfather of the present proprietor of Dunnikeir. The mansion house of Dunnikeir in which he resided, a large old fashioned house, still exists in the town. Nor, in noticing the eminent persons who have been natives of this parish, can Sir John Oswald be omitted, who entering at an early period into the army, bore a prominent part in many of the valiant achievements of the late war.

V. The parish church stands on the rising ground north of the town. It was rebuilt in 1807, and is rather a handsome structure. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Alexander; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is valued at about £170 per annum, with a manse, and a glebe considered to be of the annual value of £30 sterling. The ordinary collections at the church door in the year 1835 was £178 sterling. There is also a chapel in Cowan Street, formerly belonging to the original Burgher Associate Synod, but now in consequence of a recent agreement with that body connected with the established church, of which the Rev. Robert Macindoe is minister. There is also an Episcopal chapel in the town, to which the Rev. Norman Johnstone has just been appointed. The United Associate Synod have two chapels here, of one of

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which the Rev. James Law is minister, and the Rev. James Bain minister of the other. Besides these different chapels there is an Independent congregation, the ministry of which is at present vacant.

Education is well provided for in the burgh. In the parochial or burgh school, Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing and Drawing are taught. One of the schools founded by the late Mr Philp of Edinshead, has also been erected in the burgh, at which, according to the will of the benevolent donor, 100 children are educated gratis, each pupil receiving in addition 30s. annually for clothing. There are private schools for the ordinary branches of education, besides boarding and day schools at which young ladies are instructed in music and other elegant accomplishments.

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PARISH OF ABBOTSHALL.

I. As mentioned in the account of the parish of Kirkaldy, the whole of this parish, with the exception of two farms taken from the parish of Kinghorn, and one from the parish of Dysart, was disjoined from Kirkaldy in 1650, and it received its name from the fact of the abbots of Dunfermline having a country residence within it, at which they had occasionally lived. The mansion was situated about a quarter of a mile west of the present church, and near the centre of the gardens of Raith House. A fine yew-tree which stood in front of the mansion, and which is many centuries old, still marks the spot, under which the lordly abbots of Dunfermline sought ease and rural retirement. The parish is something in the form of an irregular triangle, having its apex towards the sea, and its base towards the north. On the south towards the sea-coast it is only about half a mile in breadth, but from thence it gradually widens both to the east and west, till at the northern boundary, it is about three and a half miles in breadth. Its extreme length from south-east to north-west is also about three and a half miles. It is bounded on the south-east by the Firth of Forth, on the east by Kirkaldy, on the north by Auchterderran, and on the west by Auchtertool, and Kinghorn.

Along the shore the land is flat and level, forming what is usually called Links, and thus continues for about half a mile inland, when the ground begins to ascend into fine sloping banks, varied by hills and deep valleys, but continuing upon the whole to ascend for three miles, after which it again descends towards the north. From the extensive pleasure grounds around Raith House, which are varied by wooded hills, deep valleys, and fine open lawns, the principal part of the parish is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, particularly when approached from the sea.

The population of this parish has increased very much since the middle of last century, chiefly caused by its neighbourhood to the burgh of Kirkaldy, and the increase of the western suburb of that town, and its manufactures. In 1755, the population of the parish, was 1348; in 1791, it was 2136. In 1801, it was 2501; in 1811, 2879; in 1821, 3267; and in 1831, it had increased to 4206. The number of families in 1831, was 942; of which 35 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 850 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The number of miners was 21; and the number of individuals engaged in fishing about 43.

The Linktown, so called from its being built on the Links near the shore, consists of one long street, which forms a suburb to the town of Kirkaldy, and a new street running at nearly right angles to it towards the north-west. The inhabitants of this town amounted in 1831, to 3607; there are besides some other small villages or hamlets in the parish,

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the inhabitants of which only amounted to 197, while those inhabiting the rural portion

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the inhabitants of which only amounted to 197, while those inhabiting the rural portion of the parish were only 408. Kirkaldy is of course the post and market town, and the various conveyances to and from it, give ample facilities of transit to the inhabitants of Abbotshall.

II. The largest proprietor in the parish is Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, M. P. for the Kirkaldy district of burghs, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Fife. He sat in the House of Commons for the county of Fife in 1806, for the Kirkaldy burghs from 1831 to 1834, for Haddingtonshire from 1835 to 1837; and was that year again returned for Kirkaldy. His mansion house of Raith is situated amidst extensive pleasure grounds of the most beautiful description, upon the summit of a considerable hill near the centre of the parish. Of this finely situated mansion house, with its wooded grounds and beautiful lake, a view is given, taken from the south. The house is said to have been built in 1694, by Alexander Lord Raith, then treasurer-depute, and must have been an excellent house for the period. The late Mr Ferguson of Raith increased the accommodation by adding a wing to each end; and the present proprietor added considerably to its appearance by erecting in front a fine Doric portico as an entrance. The library of this house contains an extensive and well chosen collection of books both ancient and modern, and a cabinet of minerals, which for richness and extent is surpassed by few private collections of the kind in the kingdom. The estate of Raith appears to have belonged as early as 1296 to Sir John de Melvill, who that year swore fealty to Edward I. Sir John Melville of Raith, the ninth in descent from the first proprietor, was a favourite with James V., and was by him appointed master-general of the ordnance, and captain of the castle of Dunbar. He was among the first men of note in Scotland who embraced and favoured the reformed religion. He was in consequence of the enmity of the Catholic clergy tried for high treason and executed in 1549; and his estates forfeited, and his family reduced to great distress. He was the father of five sons who were all eminent during the reign of Queen Mary, and the Regency which followed her resignation of the crown. The eldest son John Melville of Raith was restored to his father's estate by the queen regent about 1553, at the special request of Henry II. of France. Sir Robert Melville of Murdocairney the second son, was created first Lord Melville; but of him an account has been already given.* Sir James Melville of Hallhill the third son, was also eminent, and of him an account has also been given.† William Melville the fourth son was commendator of Tungland and Kilwinning, and was appointed an ordinary Lord of Session, in 1587. He was shortly afterwards sent by James VI. to the court of Navarre to see and report upon the princess as a wife for the king, and returned with a picture of the lady, and "a good report of her rare qualities." The marriage, however, did not take place. He was repeatedly employed as one of the lords com-

* Vol. II. p. 55. † Vol. II. p. 103.

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missioners for opening parliament; and he died about 1613. He is said by his brother in his memoirs to have been a good scholar, and to have been able to speak perfectly "the Latin, the Dutche, the Flemyn and the Frence tongue." Sir Andrew Melville of Garvock the fifth son was master of the household to Queen Mary, and afterwards to James VI.; and David Melville of Newmill, the sixth son, was a captain in the army.

John Melville of Raith, the grandson of John Melville, to whom his father's estates were restored, succeeded his cousin Robert, Lord Melville, and became third Lord Melville. His son George, fourth Lord Melville, was created first Earl of Melville, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Leven and Melville; of this eminent nobleman a short account has also already been given.* His eldest son Alexander, Lord Raith, was a nobleman also of great talents, and is alleged to have built Raith House. He was treasurer-depute, and had the management of the public revenues from 1689 till his death in 1698. He died without issue before his father, so that his second brother David succeeded to the earldom of Melville, and afterwards to that of Leven, through his mother. Shortly after the death of George first Earl of Melville, the estate of Raith passed into the possession of the ancestor of the present family.

Now forming part of the estate of Raith are the lands of Abbotshall, anciently belonging to the monastery of Dumfermline; and afterwards to the Scotts of Balwearie. From the Scotts this property appears to have been purchased by Sir Andrew Ramsay, Bart. of Waughton, who was son of Andrew Ramsay, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Sir Andrew Ramsay was bred a merchant, and elected provost of Edinburgh in 1654, and for the three succeeding years. He gained the favour of Lauderdale by prevailing on the town council to give that minister £5000 sterling for the superiority of Leith; and under his auspices was re-elected provost of Edinburgh in 1662, and kept the chair for twelve successive years, in spite of all the attempts of the council to remove him. He was nominated a privy councillor, and admitted an ordinary Lord of Session in 1671, and was commissioner to parliament for Edinburgh. From the various offices which he held, he was extremely useful to Lauderdale, and was necessarily obnoxious to the opposite party in the state. It was therefore resolved to get quit of him by impeachment, and accordingly articles were given in by the earl of Eglinton bearing that "albeit by the act against billeting, it was declared a crime in any man to endeavour to thrust any of his majesty's subjects out of their employment without a formal and legal sentence, yet he, the said Sir Andrew had procured a letter from his majesty to thrust Mr Rochead out of his employment as town clerk of Edinburgh, and albeit the making lies betwixt the king and his people was punishable by death, he had represented to his majesty that the town had risen in a tumult against the king, and had thereupon procured another letter commanding the privy council to proceed

* Vol. II. p. 124.

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against the chief citizens as malefactors." This struck at Lauderdale himself as the procurer of these letters, and he therefore prevailed on Sir Andrew to escape from the impeachment by resigning his situation both as a magistrate and a judge, in 1673. This rather equivocal character, who appears to have been thrust upon the bench without the necessary qualifications, died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Andrew Ramsay, also designed of Waughton, who was that year served heir to his father in the lands of Abbotshall, and also in various lands in the counties of Haddington and Berwick. He was named a commissioner of trade in 1685, and was succeeded after his death by his nephew, Mr Andrew Ramsay, a grandson of the laird of Whitston, in the Mearns, who was proprietor when Sibbald wrote his history. Shortly afterwards the property was purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Mr Ferguson.

South-west of Raith is Balwearie, anciently the property of the family of Balwearie of that ilk. In the reign of Alexander III. Sir Richard Balwearie, of that ilk, left an only daughter and sole heiress, Margaret, who married Sir Michael Scott, the grandson of Sir Michael Scott, who had married the daughter and heiress of Duncan Syras, of Syras, obtaining with her the lands of Ceres. Sir Michael Scott, of Balwearie, the son of Sir Michael and Margaret Balwearie, was the celebrated Michael Scott, whose fame as a philosopher and man of science was European during his life; and who has been in consequence looked upon for centuries by his unlettered countrymen as a necromancer. Of this eminent man a short account has been given in vol. I. p. 63, and of his descendants, the Scotts of Balwearie, now of Ancrum, in the account of the parish of Strathmiglo, vol. II. p. 185. John Melville, of Raith, who succeeded his father in 1603, and was father of John Melville, who succeeded his cousin, and became third Lord Melville, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott, of Balwearie, and with her acquired the lands of Balwearie, which we afterwards find belonging to the earldom of Melville. Balwearie appears to have been sold about the same time that Raith was sold to the ancestor of Mr Ferguson, the present proprietor. The ruins of the ancient fortalice of Balwearie still remain, and show that it must have been a place of considerable strength. The Scotts of Balwearie appear to have possessed these lands for nearly 500 years; from the time of the marriage of Sir Michael Scott with the daughter of Sir Richard Balwearie, till the period of their transfer to the noble family of Melville.

North-east of Raith is Bennochy, which was acquired in 1580 by John Whyte, second son of John Whyte, who in 1539 had a charter of the lands of Lumbenny, Ballingal, Balgedie, &c., and was the second son of David Whyte, of Maw. Bennochy is now the property of John Whyte Melville, Esq. representative of the ancient families of White of Bennochy, and Melville of Strathkinnes and Mount Melville. North of Bennochy is Easter Bogie, the property of Sir John Oswald, G. C. B. of Dunnikeir. Anciently these lands, with Easter and Wester Touch, belonged to the family of

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Wemyss, of Wemyss; and Sir David Wemyss, of that ilk, who lived in the reign of queen Mary and king James, conferred this and other lands upon his second son, afterwards designed Sir James Wemyss of Bogie. He was knighted by James VI. and held the office of vice-admiral of Scotland. He lived to a great age, and obtained from king Charles I. a charter of the lands of Wester Bogie, in 1640. His grandson, Sir James Wemyss, of Bogie, was created a baronet by queen Anne, but he embarrassed the estates, which were at length sold by Sir James Wemyss, the third baronet of Bogie, his grandson. West of Easter Bogie is Wester Bogie, the property of Miss Thomson, on which has been erected an elegant mansion in the castellated style, from designs by Mr Gillespie Graham, architect. Wester Bogie belonged at one time to Wemyss of Easter Bogie; and, at the time Sibbald wrote, to Mr John Skeen, a cadet of Skeen of Halyards. North of Wester Bogie is Touch, the property of John A. Thomson, Esq. of Charleton.

III. The church was built in 1788, and is a substantial building, though rather small for the population of the parish. It stands on an eminence to the north of the Linktown, and is usually well attended. The number of communicants is about 700. The present incumbent is the Rev. Alexander O. Laird; the patron Robert Ferguson, Esq. of Raith. The stipend is meal 63 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; bear 75 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; oats, 33 bolls; and money £53 3s. 7d. sterling. There is also a manse, with a glebe which is valued at £36 per annum. There is one chapel connected with the United Associate Synod, with a good house and garden. There are a few Episcopalians, and also a few Baptists and Independents, who attend their respective places of worship, in Kirkaldy, and a few persons connected with the Relief Synod, who attend a chapel in Dysart.

The parochial school has generally from 150 to 200 pupils attending it. The branches taught are Latin, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Navigation, English reading and writing. The teacher has the maximum salary, and £5 per annum, being the interest of a sum mortified for the purpose, with a school house and dwelling house. There is also a school founded by the late Mr Philp of Edenshead, for the gratuitous education of 100 children, who, besides their education, have the same allowance for clothing as in the school founded by him at Kirkaldy. There are four unendowed schools in the parish, at which the ordinary branches of education are taught, and sabbath evening schools have been for some time established both in the town and country part of the parish.

The poor must necessarily vary much in a parish so populous as this; but in 1835, there were only 12 on the ordinary roll, and 7 extraordinary, each of whom received a weekly allowance, according to their necessities. In addition to their regular weekly allowance, they received twice in the year a sum to assist in paying house rent and to procure coals for the winter. There were also several who, though not on the roll, received occasional assistance; and many are prevented from becoming burdens on the

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parish, by the liberality and generosity of the family of Raith. The whole disbursements to the poor by the Session do not exceed on an average £131 sterling per annum. The necessary funds are made up from collections at the church door, the rents of a few pews belonging to the session, and a small contribution made by the heritors.

IV. The soil is necessarily varied, but upon the whole is of a superior quality. Near the shore it is generally decomposed whin or trap rock, and is particularly favourable for raising crops of barley and turnips. Farther north, and where the grounds begin to ascend, the soil is richer and stronger, being for the most part of a clay or dark loamy substance, and well adapted for wheat, beans, and other heavy crops. Towards the extremity of the parish the bottom is cold till, and consequently less productive, but capable of improvement. There are 3166 Scots acres in the parish, of which 2631 are in tillage, and 535 acres under wood. The rent of land varies much, that on the coast and near the town being as high as £5 and £6 per acre. In the centre of the parish the rent is from £2 10s. to £3 per acre, while in the more remote parts it is as low as from £1 10s. to £1 sterling per acre. The average rental may be about £2 10s. per acre; and the real rental of the parish about £7500 sterling.

The chief manufacture of this parish is the same as that carried on at Kirkaldy; and indeed it is properly to be considered as a part of the linen manufacture of that town. Besides this there are a brick and tile work carried on to considerable extent; a pottery, at which a brown kind of earthenware is made, having a mill for grinding flint; two breweries for small beer; and mills for grinding flour, barley, meal, &c., at one of which from 10,000 to 15,000 bolls are annually manufactured.

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PARISH OF DYSART.

I. The name of this parish is obviously Celtic, *Dys-ard*, signifying the height of God; it is therefore probable that at an early period a place of worship existed here, from which the name originated. The parish is situated on the Firth of Forth, to the east of Kirkaldy. Its form is that of an irregular parallelogram, nearly four miles in length from north to south, and varying from one and a fourth to two and a fourth miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth; on the east by the parishes of Wemyss, and Markinch; on the north by Kinglassie; and on the west by Kinglassie, Auchterderran, and Kirkaldy. The sea coast which extends between two and three miles is bold and rocky, and the surface of the parish afterwards continues to ascend for about a mile towards the north.

The population of this parish in 1755, was 2367; and in 1791, it was 4862. In 1801, it was 5385; in 1811, 5506; in 1821, 6429; and in 1831, 7104. The number of families in 1831, was 1712; of which, 106 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1222 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The number of males was 3291, the number of females 3813.

II. The town of Dysart is a royal burgh, and joins with Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to parliament. It was originally a burgh of barony holding of the St Clairs of Rosslyn, afterwards Earls of Orkney, and subsequently of the Lords Sinclair. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, it was erected into a royal burgh, but the early charters have been lost. A few years ago, the burgh was disfranchised, in consequence of some informality at the election of the magistrates; and its affairs have since been under the superintendence of three managers appointed by the Court of Session. The revenue is from £500 to £600 per annum. The burgh consists of three narrow streets, having a kind of square in the centre. The central, or High street presents a number of antique substantial houses, having dates and inscriptions on their fronts. Many of them had piazzas on the ground floor, where the merchants exposed their goods for sale, but these are now mostly built up. In the centre of the town, is the town house, which contains a council hall, the prison, the weigh-house, and the guard-house. It is a plain building, ornamented with a tower and spire. Fortunately the prison requires to be but seldom used. The harbour of Dysart though not deficient in size for the trade, was formerly very unsafe, the swell when there was a gale from the east, being so great, that vessels were driven from their moorings and nearly wrecked within it. A few years ago, however, an adjoining quarry was converted into a wet dock, which has 18 feet of water, and is sufficient to contain

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17 or 18 vessels of different burden, exclusive of the old or outer harbour. The population of the burgh in 1831, was 1801.

So far back as 1450, salt was manufactured and shipped at Dysart, not only to other places in Scotland, but to Holland and the Continent; fish was also exported; as also great quantities of coal; and malting and brewing was carried on to a great extent at an early period. In fact it is admitted that Dysart enjoyed a large share of the trade which the different burghs on the south side of the Forth anciently possessed. But the same circumstances which destroyed the trade of the other burghs, also had a destructive effect upon that of this town. Its trade decayed, and its shipping rapidly disappeared. A few brigs, and a few sloops, are all that now belong to the harbour, and foreign vessels seldom visit it, except a few from Holland or the Baltic.

Besides the burgh of Dysart, there are several populous villages in the parish. 1. Pathhead, situated at the south-western extremity of the parish, at the head of the steep descent which leads down to Kirkaldy, and which was ancienty called the *path*. It is a village of considerable antiquity, and was more properly called Dunnikier, from the estate on which it was built. It was at one time famous for the manufacture of nails, there having been about 100 individuals employed in that trade. They are said to have made about 12,000,000 of nails annually, valued at £2000 sterling. This trade is almost entirely at an end. The village consists of three streets, and in 1831, had a population of 2090. Immediately adjoining, and to the north-east, is Sinclairtown, built on the property of the Earl of Rosslyn. It is more modern than Pathhead, and contains a population of 1240. Still farther to the north-east are Easter and Wester Gallowtown, with a population of 1053. There are also two smaller hamlets, viz., Borland, containing 184 inhabitants; and Hackley moor, containing 434.

III. The barony of Dysart appears to have belonged, so early as the 13th century, to the Sinclairs of Rosslyn, descended from William de Sancto Claro, who in the reign of David I., settled in Scotland, and obtained a grant of that manor. Sir Henry Sinclair of Rosslyn, who swore fealty to Edward I., was during the reign of Robert Bruce Panetarius Scotiæ, or chief butler of the kingdom; and his son Sir William Sinclair, accompanied Sir James Douglas to the Holy Land with the heart of Bruce, and was killed with that brave knight in Spain. His grandson Henry Sinclair of Rosslyn, was created Earl of Orkney, and had his claim to the Earldom admitted by Haco King of Norway, in 1379. William the third Earl of Orkney founded and endowed the beautiful chapel of Rosslyn, and he obtained in 1452, a letter under the great seal, freeing the inhabitants of his burgh of Dysart from all payment of duty on salt. He was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, which he held till 1458; and he had a grant of the Earldom of Caithness to him and his heirs. In 1470, he resigned his Earldom of Orkney into the hands of the King, for which he received in return the castle of Ravenscraig, near Pathhead, with the lands of Wilston, Dubbo, and Carberry, adjacent thereto. His Lordship was twice married, and by his first wife he had one son William, to whom he

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disponed the lands of Newburgh in Aberdeenshire; by his second marriage he had two sons, 1st, William, in whose favour he resigned the Earldom of Caithness, and who obtained a charter of that title with the original estates belonging to it, to the exclusion of his elder brother; and 2nd, Sir Oliver, upon whom his father settled his other estates. William Sinclair of Newburgh disputed this settlement of his father; and a compromise having been entered into, he received from his brother, the lands of Cowsland in the county of Edinburgh, with the barony of Dysart, and the castle and lands of Ravenscraig, Dubbo, Carberry and Wilston, at the same time resigning all right to the barony of Rosslyn and the other lands left by his father.

Henry Sinclair the son of this William of Newburgh, had charters of various lands and particularly of Dysart and Ravenscraig; and was created Lord Sinclair in 1448. John sixth Lord Sinclair, was a member of the committee of estates in 1641, 1644, and 1645, a privy councillor, and colonel of the fifteenth regiment of horse. He entered into the engagement for the rescue of Charles I. in1648; and attended king Charles II. into England. He was taken at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was imprisoned till March 1660. His daughter and sole heiress Catherine Sinclair, married John St Clair younger of Hermondstown, descended from Henry de Sancto Claro who had a charter of the lands of Hermondstown in 1162. Henry St Clair their eldest son succeeded to the title of Lord Sinclair and the estates of his grandfather; and they were confirmed to him by Charles II. in 1677. John the Master of Sinclair, his eldest son, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and was attainted, and obliged to fly to the continent. He obtained a pardon in 1726, and returned home; and the attainder was so far removed as to allow him to inherit the property, but the title of Lord Sinclair remained dormant until his death, without issue in 1750. The family estates had been settled by his father upon the honourable James St Clair the second son, who was a general in the army, and who generously gave them up to his brother on his obtaining a pardon. General St Clair, was quarter-master-general of the British forces in Flanders in 1745; and in 1746 he was commander-in-chief of a considerable body of forces, who landed on the French coast at the bay of Quiberon in October 1746. The celebrated David Hume the historian was secretary to General St Clair in this expedition, and again attended him in the same capacity on his proceeding subsequently as ambassador to the courts of Vienna and Turin. The general was repeatedly member of Parliament for the Kirkaldy district of burghs; and in 1750 he succeeded his brother, but did not assume the title. He died in 1762, without issue, and was succeeded in his heritable property by his nephew Colonel James Paterson, son of his sister the honourble Grissel St Clair, and John Paterson of Prestonhall.

Colonel Paterson assumed the name of St Clair, and died unmarried at Dysart house in 1789. He was succeeded by Sir James Erskine, baronet, who was thus descended. The honourable Catherine St Clair, the younger sister of General St Clair, married Sir John Erskine of Alloa, baronet, descended from Sir Charles Erskine of Alloa fourth son

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capable of containing 1000 persons. It is a collegiate charge, a second minister

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of John 7th Earl of Marr. They had one son, Sir Henry Erskine the 6th baronet of Alva, who married Janet daughter of Peter Wedderburn, of Chesterhall and only sister of Alexander Wedderburn 1st Earl of Rosslyn. Sir Henry Erskine had one son Sir James Erskine, who on the death of Colonel Paterson, succeeded to the St Clair estates, and assumed the name and arms of the family; and in 1805, on the death of his uncle the Earl of Rosslyn, he succeeded to his titles and estates, and became second Earl of Rosslyn. He was a general in the army, colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons, a councillor of state, and director of chancery in Scotland, and lord lieutenant of the county of Fife. His lordship died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son the present earl, who is also in the army, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Lancers. Dysart house the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn, is situated above the sea shore to the west of the burgh. It is a plain but neat and commodious mansion, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view of the firth, and of the scenery to the east. In the accompanying engraving of the town and harbour of Dysart, the mansion house is seen rising from amid the trees which surround it, in the left hand side of the picture. In the foreground is seen the harbour, and beyond it in the centre, part of town. In the distance to the right is the Firth of Forth, and the eastern part of the south coast of the county.

West of Dysart are the lands of Ravenscraig belonging to the Earl of Rosslyn. Here on a lofty rock, which overhangs the sea shore, are the ruins of Ravenscraig castle, sometimes also called Ravensheugh castle. Of this interesting and picturesquely situated ruin, a view is given taken from the sands below the castle. The castle and lands of Ravensheugh appeared to have belonged to the crown at a very early period; but as already mentioned they were granted by James III., in 1470 to William 3d Earl of Orkney, the ancestor of the present proprietor, in return for his resignation of that earldom to the crown. It afterwards became the residence of the descendents of the third son, the Lords Sinclair, from whom it has descended with the other estates to the present proprietor. It was still inhabited at the time Sibbald wrote, but it has now for many years been in ruins. Adjoining Ravenscraig are the lands of Dunnikeir the property of Sir John Oswald, on part of which the village of Pathhead is built. This property anciently belonged to the family of Lundin of Balgonie; and afterwards, according to Sibbald, to a Mr John Watson, who built the old house in Pathhead, and mortified several acres of land near Burntisland for maintaining poor widows. About the end of the 17th century Dunnikier became the property of the ancestor of the present proprietor. In the northern portion of the parish is Strathore the property of John Fergus, Esq. which in part anciently belonged to the Hepburns of Waughton; and at the north-east extremity Skeddoway long the property of a family of the name of Alexander, now of the Earl of Rosslyn.

IV. The church of Dysart was erected in 1802; it is a plain commodious building capable of containing 1600 persons. It is a collegiate charge, a second minister having

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been established in 1620. The present incumbents are the Rev. David Murray, and the Rev. John Thomson; the patron of both charges is the Earl of Rosslyn. The stipend of the 1st minister is meal 131 bolls 3 pecks 3 lippies; barley 130 bolls 3 pecks 1 lippie; and money £31 10s. 4d. sterling. He is also entitled to a fish tiend which is of little value and never exacted; 16 chalders of salt worth about £3 10s. per annum, a supply of coals worth about £9 per annum; and 15s. 10d. yearly from some old buildings feued to the patron. He has a good manse; and a glebe which has been let for £20 sterling. The stipend of the second minister is meal 73 bolls, 1 peck; barley 73 bolls 1 peck; money £51 14s. 4d. sterling; with £25 sterling, being the interest of money mortified in the hands of the town about 200 years ago for that purpose; but he has neither manse nor glebe. The church is situated on the high ground to the north of the town, and is centrical for a great proportion of the inhabitants of the parish. In Pathhead a chapel was erected some years ago, in connection with the church of Scotland, in which the clergymen of the parish alternately preach and dispense the ordinances of religion. To accommodate those of the population residing in the northern extremity of the parish a chapel has been erected at Thornton in the neighbouring parish of Markinch; and portions of this parish, of Markinch, and of Kinglassie, have been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish. The number usually attending the parish church, is from 1200 to 1300, and at Pathhead, about 600. The number on the communion roll is 1800, of whom from 600 to 700 communicate on each occasion in the parish church, and about 400 at Pathhead. There is a chapel connected with the Relief Synod at Dysart, of which the Rev. William A. Pettigrew is minister; and one belonging to the Associate Synod of Original Seceders, of which the Rev. James Black, A. M. is minister.

There are 14 schools in the parish, two of which are taught by females. The parochial, or rather burgh school is situated in the town of Dysart, and is well attended, all the usual branches of education being taught. The teacher is paid partly from the town funds, and partly from money mortified for the purpose, the sum of £43 per annum, besides his school fees. He has a free school room, but no house or garden, in lieu of which he receives an allowance from the town. There are three other unendowed schools in the town. At Pathhead there is a school endowed by the late Mr Philp of Edenshead, for the education of 100 children, who as at Kirkaldy receive a yearly allowance for clothing; and there are also in this village three other unendowed schools. Besides there are two schools at Sinclairtown, three at Gallatown, and one at Borland, all unendowed. There are two subscription libraries in the parish; and a reading room supplied with a selection of the public journals.

The average number of persons receiving parochial aid previous to 1836, was 120, and the average allowance to each, 2s. 6d. per month; though in some instances 3s. and 4s. were given. Two lunatics belonging to the parish were then also kept in a lunatic asylum. The necessary funds were supplied by the collections at the church

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door which averaged £90 per annum; seat rents in the church belonging to the session, averaging £30 yearly; and by an annual contribution from the heritors varying from £150 to £200 sterling yearly. There is a savings' bank in Dysart the accumulated funds belonging to which was in 1836 about £1200 sterling. The sailors, the maltmen, and the bakers have each a benefit society connected with them, which has existed for upwards of 200 years. The funds are extensive and are devoted to the support of decayed and indigent members.

V. About a mile north of the town there is still standing in a field, a large memorial stone, which tradition says marks the spot where a battle was fought with the Danes; and about half a mile farther north is a farm called Carberry, where the Romans are said to have had a station. The remains of the camp are said to have been formerly visible, but no traces of it are now to be seen. The tradition is strengthened however by the name of the place Caer in the Celtic signifying a fort or place of strength. Near the middle of the harbour is a high rock called the Fort, which is said to have been fortified by Oliver Cromwell, but no part of the works now remains. Although not mentioned in Spottiswoode's list of religious houses, there is said to have been a priory of black friars in Dysart, the chapel of which was dedicated to St Dennis. Part of the old wall of this chapel, which still retains its name, yet remains, but it has for a long period been converted into a smithy. Near the chapel of St Dennis is the old church of Dysart, which bears the marks of having been a handsome piece of architecture in its time. On one of the windows is the date 1570; but the steeple and the porch bear marks of greater antiquity.

VI. The parish contains 3054 Scotch acres, the whole of which are arable, with the exception of about 400 acres which are under wood. The rent of land varies from £6 6s. per acre to £1 5s.; the average rent may be about £2 5s. per acre. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, hay, and turnips are raised in large quantities, and by the usual rotation. The annual value of real property for which the landward part of the parish was assessed in 1815 for the property tax was £4578; and for the burgh of Dysart £4180; making a total of £8758 sterling. The valued rent of the parish is £5321, 6s. 8d. Scots. Coals have from a very early period been wrought in this parish; and there are still mines at work on the estate of the Earl of Rosslyn. There are three seams at present worked, the uppermost of which is 5 feet, the next 8 feet, and the lowest 5 feet in thickness. The coals in the neighbourhood of Dysart have been repeatedly on fire. There are five beds of iron stone lying below the coal, which are also worked, where they come near the surface. The iron stone is usually shipped for Carron works; a ton is said to yield 12 cwt. of iron. There are also limestone and freestone quarries. The limestone is in considerable demand, and the freestone though not fine in appearance is very durable.

The principal manufacture in the parish at present is that of checks and ticks, which was introduced about the commencement of the last century. In 1836, the number of

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looms employed was about 2088. The quantity of cloth annually made was supposed to be about 31,006,720 yards; and the value about £150,236 sterling. There are also a mill to the east of the town, for spinning flax which employs from 80 to 100 persons, a pottery for making stone ware, a ropework, and a patent slip dock for repairing vessels.

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FIFE SHIRE.

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PARISH OF WEMYSS.

I. THE name of this parish is obviously derived from the Celtic *Uamh*, a cave, an appropriate name enough, when the number of caves in the rocks on the sea shore is considered. It lies on the shore of the Forth, east of the parish of Dysart. The extreme length of the parish from south-west to north-east, is about 5¼ miles, while its breadth varies from one to two miles. The sea beach is bold and rocky, and beyond this the surface of the parish rises towards the north, and is in some places considerably elevated. The beauty of its appearance has within the last forty years been greatly improved by planting, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Wemyss castle, which is surrounded with extensive pleasure grounds. On the south the parish is bounded by the Firth of Forth, on the east by Markinch and Scoonie, on the north by Kennoway and Markinch, and on the west by Dysart. In 1755, the population was 3041; and in 1795, it had rather decreased, being 3025. In 1801, it was 3264; in 1811, 3691; in 1821, 4157; and in 1831, 5001. The number of families in 1831 was 1089; of which there were engaged in agriculture 84, and in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 806. There were at this time 187 individuals employed in coal pits, and 152 in fishing.

II. There are seven villages in the parish. 1. West Wemyss, which is a burgh of barony, and is under the management of two baillies, a treasurer, and several councillors, the population of which in 1831 was 858. 2. East Wemyss, in which is the parish church, population 753. 3. Buckhaven, a fishing town, population, 1363. 4. Methil, having a population of 509; and which is said to have been created into a burgh of barony, by the bishop of St Andrews in 1662. 5. Kirkland, where there are extensive spinning mills, population, 509. 6. West Coaltown, inhabited by colliers, population, 332; and 7. East Coaltown, also inhabited by colliers, population, 128. The population of the country part of the parish is 455. There is a good harbour at West Wemyss, where great quantities of coals are shipped; there is also one at Methill, originally built in 1650, which has been recently much improved, and one at Buckhaven.

III. The sole proprietor of the parish is Captain James Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss, R. N., and M. P. for the county, the representative of unquestionably the oldest family existing in the county. Of the origin of this family there are more accounts than one; but all agree as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, Maormhor of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Caenmhor. The family of Wemyss therefore is we believe the only family in the Lowlands having a really Celtic origin, and one of the very few great families in Scotland, which through the male line can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, the

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great Maormhor, Shakspeare's well known "Thane of Fife," during the reign of Malcolm Caenmhor. According to Sibbald Gillimichael, the third in descent from Macduff, had a second son named Hugo, who obtained the lands from his father, with lands in Lochoreshire, and in the parish of Kennoway, with the patronage of the church of Markinch. He is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, as Hugo the son of Gillimichael, during the reign of Malcolm IV. According to a manuscript account of the family, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss, the first of his family is said to have been Michael Wemyss, 2d son of Duncan 5th earl of Fife, who died in 1165. We certainly give most faith however to Sibbald's account, deducing the family from Gillimichael the father of Duncan, as it seems sanctioned by ancient charters. Hugo the son of Hugo, the son Gillimichael, confirmed to the canons of St Andrews, the church of Markinch, with a toft and the teinds, which was witnessed by Nicolus the chancellor who died in 1171, and Richard the bishop who died 1173. John his son assumed the name or was styled Ian mhor nan Uamh, or great John of the cave. He is designed in charters John of Methkil miles, and witnessed a convention betwixt the archdeacon and prior of St Andrews. He is said to have assumed the name of Wemyss or rather *Uamh* in the reign of Alexander II., and gave a grant to the church of Soltray of all right he had in the church of St Mary of Wemyss, for the welfare of his soul, and that of his father and mother, and of Earl Duncan, which charter was confirmed by his son, Michael de Wemyss. Sir John de Wemyss the son of Michael confirmed the grant of his father and grandfather to the church of Soltray, and is mentioned by Fordun, as having had a dream of the victory obtained by the Scots over the Norwegians at Largs in 1263. In 1290, Sir Michael de Wemyss the son of Sir John, with his brother Sir David, according to Wynton and Fordun, were sent with the great Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, to Norway to bring home Queen Margaret, the grand-daughter of Alexander III. Sir Michael was present when Baliol did homage to Edward I. in 1292; and afterwards swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. He subsequently witnessed the act of settlement of the Scottish crown by Robert I. at Ayr, in 1315; and witnessed various charters. His son Sir David subscribed the letter to the Pope in 1320, asserting the independency of Scotland; and his son Sir Michael confirmed all the grants of his predecessors to the churches of St Andrews and Soltray.

Sir David Wemyss the oldest son of Sir Michael, was sheriff of Fife, and witnessed several charters of Duncan Earl of Fife, and others. He had a son Sir David, who was one of the hostages for the release of David II.; and his son Sir David was one of the hostages for that monarch's ransom. He left two daughters, the youngest of whom married Sir John Wemyss of Reres, the heir male of the family.

Sir Michael de Wemyss, the father of Sir David the sheriff, had a second son Sir John Wemyss, who obtained from his father the lands of Reres, and part of Lochoreshire; and from Sir Alexander Abernethy, a grant of the barony of Kincaldrum. He died in 1357, leaving a son Sir David Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, who died

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before 1373, leaving a son Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, who married Margaret, youngest daughter of Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, his father's cousin. Besides the lands he held from his father, and those disponed to him by his father-in-law, he had extensive grants of lands in Fife and elsewhere, from Robert II. and Robert III. He had three sons, the second of whom was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I.; and the third was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Lathocar. The eldest son Sir David Wemyss, designed Davy of the Wemyss, died in 1461, leaving a son Sir John de Wemyss, who was one of the conservators of a treaty with the English in 1484; and who died in 1502, leaving a son Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, whose fourth son Thomas Wemyss, was ancestor of the family of Wemyss of Winthank or Wemyss hall. Sir David Wemyss the eldest son of Sir John, was killed at Flodden in 1513; and his eldest son Sir David died in 1544. Sir John Wemyss the eldest son, repulsed the English who landed in Fife in 1547; and was constituted lieutenant of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, in 1559. His eldest son Sir David Wemyss, was ancestor of the families of Bogie, Fingask, Foodie, and Rumgay, all now extinct. Sir John Wemyss the eldest son, had a charter of his lands of Wemyss, Elcho, &c., uniting them into the barony of Wemyss, and obtained from the Duke of Lennox a grant of the Admiralty betwixt the water of Leven and Dysart in 1610.

Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss his eldest surviving son, and the 18th in direct descent from Hugo the son of Gillimichael, was created a baronet in 1625, and had a charter of the barony of New Wemyss in Nova Scotia. In 1628, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Wemyss of Elcho; and in 1633, he was advanced to the title of Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho, and Methill, by patent to him and his heirs male for ever. He was succeeded in 1649, by his eldest son David second Earl of Wemyss, who in 1672, made a resignation of his titles to the hands of the crown, and obtained a new patent of them in favour of his daughter, Lady Margaret Wemyss, and the heirs male of her body; which failing, to the heirs of entail contained in her contract of marriage, with the former precedency. He built a harbour at Methill, and greatly improved his estate of Wemyss. Margaret Countess of Wemyss, his only surviving daughter, succeeded to the title and estates of her father; and married Sir James Wemyss of Caskyberry, descended from James Wemyss of Caskyberry who was third son of Sir David Wemyss of Wemyss, the great-great-grandfather of the first Earl of Wemyss. Sir James Wemyss had a charter of the castle of Burntisland, and after his marriage with the Countess of Wemyss, was created a peer by the title of Lord Burntisland for his life only. The countess of Wemyss died in 1705, and was succeeded by her only son David the third earl, who took his seat in the Scottish Parliament in June of that year. He was the same year sworn in a privy councillor, and nominated one of the commissioners for the treaty of the Union. He was appointed high admiral of Scotland in 1704, and steadily supported the Union in parliament. After the Union he was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage; and the office of

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high admiral having been abolished, he was constituted vice-admiral by commission from Prince George of Denmark, high admiral of Great Britain. James the fourth earl succeeded his father in 1720; and is described as having been "a man of merit, universal benevolence, and hospitality, the delight, both of the small and great." He married Janet, only daughter and heiress of the well known Colonel Charteris of Amisfield, and died in 1756. His eldest son David Lord Elcho, when a young man of twenty four years of age, engaged in the Rebellion of 1745. He was Colonel of the first troop of horse guards of Prince Charles, and after the battle of Culloden, made his escape to the Continent. He was attainted by act of parliament, and of course could not succeed to the titles of the family on his father's death. These consequently fell dormant, and so continued till his death at Paris in 1787, when they became vested in his next youngest brother Francis, who then became fifth Earl of Wemyss. He succeeded to the great property, and extensive estates of his maternal grandfather Colonel Charteris of Amisfield, who by settlement dated 5th June, 1729, granted and disponed his whole estate, real and personal, both in England and Scotland in favour of Francis, second son of James, Earl of Wemyss, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to James Wemyss his immediate younger brother, and the heirs of his body, subject to the proviso that those succeeding should take and use the arms of Charteris. In consequence of this settlement the honorable Francis Wemyss assumed the name and arms of Charteris; and in 1771, he obtained an act of parliament authorizing him to use and bear the name and arms of Charteris, notwithstanding the descent to him or his heirs of the honor and title of Wemyss, or any other honor and title. On the death of his elder brother Lord Elcho, as already mentioned in 1785, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Wemyss, which title and honor his descendants still retain.

The honorable James Wemyss his younger brother, and third son of James fourth Earl of Wemyss, entered the royal navy at an early age and in 1745 was appointed a lieutenant. In 1756 on the death of his father, he by a family arrangement succeeded to the estate of Wemyss, which had previously descended to the oldest son. He was elected member of parliament for the county of Fife in 1762; and for the county of Sutherland in 1768. He was again re-chosen for Sutherland in 1774, and in 1780. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son William Wemyss of Wemyss. He obtained an ensign's commission in the Coldstream Guards in June 1777; and in 1779 he raised the Sutherland fencible regiment of 1000 rank and file in twelve days, and had the temporary rank of Colonel in the army conferred upon him. When that regiment was reduced he found that he had lost his rank in the army, but he obtained the rank of captain, which would have been that which he would have attained had he remained in the Guards. He was chosen member of parliament for the county of Sutherland at the general election in 1784; and in 1786 was appointed deputy adjutant-general in Scotland, with the rank of major in the army. On the death of General Skene he resigned his seat for Sutherland, and was chosen member of parlia-

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ment for the county of Fife, for which county he was re-chosen at the general election in 1790, and again in 1807. He had the appointment of deputy admiral within the bounds from Petticur and Kinghorn, including both sides of the Tay as far as the water of Alla, the island of May, and the whole islands within these bounds by commission dated May 1798; and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1791. On the commencement of the war with France, he again raised the Sutherland fencible regiment of which he was constituted Colonel in 1793, and had the rank of Colonel in the army in 1795. The regiment volunteered their services in 1798, to assist in quelling the Irish rebellion, where they were actively and successfully employed till these unhappy disturbances were settled. In June, 1798, he was promoted to the rank of major-general commanded at Drogheda; defeated the rebels near Ardee in July 1798; and was placed on the Irish staff in August the same year. He raised the 93d regiment of foot, of which he was made Colonel in 1800; and was appointed major-general on the north British staff in May 1803, which he held till his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general in November 1805. At his death he was succeeded by his eldest son James Wemyss of Wemyss, the present proprietor, who is the 25th proprietor of the estate of Wemyss in direct descent from Hugo the son of Gillimichael fourth Earl of Fife; and therefore the twenty-ninth generation from Macduff the great Maormhor of Fife. He is a captain in the royal navy; and member of parliament for the county of Fife.

A short way east of the village of West Wemyss, is Wemyss Castle, the residence of the family. It is a large and magnificent building, and part of it is of considerable antiquity. It is situated on the top of the rocks, about forty feet above the level of the sea, and while it commands an extensive view of the Firth of Forth is itself an object of interest to those passing up or down the river, and an addition to the beauty of the landscape. Here the unfortunate Mary Stewart resided from the 13th to the 24th of February, and here she first met Darnley, her ill-fated husband.* In July, 1650, Wemyss Castle was also visited by Charles II. who spent a day in it; and on the 13th of July 1657, he again paid a visit and slept a night at the castle. Among other reliques of the olden time preserved in the Castle of Wemyss, is a silver bowl presented to Sir Michael Wemyss of Wemyss by Eric King of Norway, in 1290, when he and Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie, went to bring home the princess Margaret on the death of Alexander III. It has for some time been only used we believe on baptismal occassions. The splendid view of Wemyss castle and that portion of the coast of Fife is taken from the sea, to the south-west.

Although the whole parish belongs to the present representative of the family of Wemyss, the barony of East Wemyss, which forms the eastern part of the parish, did not for a considerable time belong to the family. "Anciently," says Sibbald, "it formed

* Vol. I. p. 161.

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part of the estate of Wemyss, but afterwards went off. With a family of the name of Livingston, it is said to have remained for three generations, which family ended in Margaret Livingston, who married Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a natural son of James first Earl of Arran. With her he acquired the barony of Easter Wemyss, which he exchanged in 1530, with Sir James Colville of Ochiltree, for the lands of Ochiltree, Sir James Colville who obtained a charter of the lands of Easter Wemyss in December 1530, had been the previous year appointed a director of chancery; and at the first institution of the college of justice, in May 1532, he was appointed one of the judges on the temporal side of the bench. He held the comptroller's place till 1538. He was accused of treason in 1539, and submitted himself to the king's will. He was forfeited after his death in 1540, and his lands annexed to the crown, among which were "the lands and barony of East Weemes, tower and fortalice of the same." His son Sir James Colville who was only a child at his father's death, was restored in blood, the forfeiture being rescinded in 1543; and had a charter of the lands of Easter Wemyss in 1554. His son Sir James Colville of Easter Wemyss, served in the French wars under Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV., King of France, with great reputation. Having obtained a grant of the landed property of the Cistertian abbey of Culross, they were erected into a temporal lordship in his favour, and he was created a peer by the title of Lord Colville of Culross, in 1609. His son Robert, Master of Colville, had charters of the barony of Easter Wemyss in 1598, but he died before his father, leaving a son James, second Lord Colville, who died in 1640, without issue, and was succeeded in the title, although he did not assume it by John Colville of Kincardine descended from Alexander Colville commendator of Culross, and one of the judges of the Court of Session, who was younger brother of the first Lord Colville. About the period of the death of James second Lord Colville, the lands of Easter Wemyss were purchased by John first Earl of Wemyss, and joined to the barony of Wemyss after a separation of 200 years.

IV. Besides the castle of Wemyss, there are a few objects of antiquarian interest in the parish, of which the ruins of the ancient castle of East Wemyss is the most important. This stronghold of the olden time is finely situated, on the top of the cliffs which bound the sea-shore, a short way to the east of the village of East Wemyss. It must at one time have been a place of great strength, and of some extent; but all that now remains of it are two square towers, and a portion of the wall. It is usually called Macduff's castle, and is said in vulgar tradition to have been built by Macduff, who was created Maormhor of Fife in 1057. The style of the building however very distinctly shows that it could not have been the work of that Celtic chief; but has really been erected in the 14th or 15th centuries. There can be little doubt that it was built as a place of residence by the proprietors of Easter Wemyss, after those lands came to be separated from the barony of Wemyss. It was in all probability erected by the Livingstons, and was the residence of that family, and of the Colvilles who succeeded them. After the junction of the whole lands of Wemyss into one barony, it appears to

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have been allowed to fall into ruin. There are also the ruins of two ancient chapels in the parish, the one of which is situated near Methelmill, and the other a little to the westward of West Wemyss. Here there is a piece of ground still denominated the chapel garden, near which is the residence of Thomas Bywater Esq. factor on the estate. In the engraving of West Wemyss, the Chapelyard and the residence of Mr Bywater, as seen to the left of the picture. The coal-works of Captain Wemyss occupy the centre; and part of the village is seen to the right.

V. We have already mentioned that the name of the parish is supposed to have been derived from the Celtic word *Uam* a cave. There are seven caves in the parish, situated in the rocks which bound the shore, a little to the east of Easter Wemyss, and about 100 yards beyond high water mark. Four of them were long ago fitted up for pigeon houses. There are two caves at the bottom of the cliffs, immediately under the ruins of the castle of Easter Wemyss, one of which is called Jonathan's cave, from the fact of a man of this name and his family having at one time resided in it; the other is narrow at the entrance, but spacious within, and contains a well of excellent water. Another of the caves, which is the farthest east is called the Court cave. Two reasons are given for this name. One is that during the time the barony of Easter Wemyss belonged to the Livingstons or the Colvilles, they held their baron courts within it. The other tradition is that King James V. when rambling the country in one of his frolic moods, discovered a company of gypsies here enjoying themselves, whom he joined in their merrymaking. When the liquor began to operate, the gypsies began to quarrel among themselves, and the King attempting to interfere, was likely to have been rather roughly handled, had his majesty not discovered himself. In allusion to this circumstance it is said it was afterwards ironically called the Court cave. There is another cave a little to the east of the castle of Wemyss, which is about 200 feet in length, 100 in breadth, and 30 feet in height; about 90 years ago it was fitted up by a tenant for a glass work, but soon after the work commenced, he became bankrupt, and the buildings were soon allowed to go to ruin.

VI. The fishing town of Buckhaven has long been famous in popular story, from the stall ballad books, in which some of its alleged inhabitants have been made to figure. The tale of "Wise Willie and Wittie Eppie" have made the village of Buckhaven a household name throughout the whole of Scotland. The inhabitants now present little or no difference, except probably in exhibiting greater industry, from the inhabitants of other sea-faring and fishing villages of Scotland. There seems reason to think however that at a former period their manners were different from the surrounding population; as there is every reason to believe, that they were a colony from the Netherlands. The following account of Buckhaven and its inhabitants, was written in 1778, by the late Rev. Harry Spens, D.D. minister of the parish.* As far as I have been

* Dr Spens was Minister of the parish from 1744 to 1780, when he was removed to the professorship of divinity in St Andrews. He is well known as the learned translator of the Republic

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able to learn, the original inhabitants of Buckhaven were from the Netherlands about the time of Philip II. Their vessel had been stranded on the shore. They proposed to settle and remain. The family of Wemyss gave them permission. They accordingly settled at Buckhaven. By degrees they acquired our language, and adopted our dress, and for these threescore years past, they have had the character of a sober and sensible, and industrious and honest people. The only singularity in their ancient customs that I remember of having heard of was, that of a richly ornamented girdle or belt, worn by their brides of good condition and character at their marriage, and then laid aside, and given in the same manner to the next bride that should be deemed worthy of such an honour.

VII. The parish church, which is in the village of east Wemyss is an old building in the form of a cross, but the date of its erection is unknown. It is seated to accommodate 1000 persons. The number of communicants are from 900 to 1000 annually. The present incumbent is the Rev. John M'Lachlan; the patronage is in the town council of Edinburgh. The stipend is Meal 136 bolls; barley 136 bolls; and money £10 sterling. There is a good manse and offices, and a glebe valued at £25 sterling per annum. At Methill, a chapel has been erected in connection with the church of Scotland; and a portion of the parish, and of the neighbouring parish of Markinch, have been formed into a *quo ad sacra* parish, of which the Rev. John Wilson is minister. There is also a meeting house in connection with the United Associate Synod, situated on the links of Buckhaven of which the Rev. Robert Pollock is minister. In 1705 the Earl of Cromarty mortified a sum of money for a salary to a catechist, for catechising and instructing the colliers and salters and others in the parish. The salary is £50 16s. sterling.

of Plato. During his incumbency the following circumstance occured, which is well worthy of being remembered as the first case in which it was judicially asserted either in England or Scotland, that although slavery was allowed to exist in the British colonies, the instant a slave set his foot on British ground he was free. A gentleman from the West Indies, who resided at Methell had a negro servant, whom he had brought with him, and who had been his slave. The negro during his residence in the parish embraced the christian religion, and was baptized by Dr Spens in the Church of Wemyss, by the name of David Spens. Soon after this his master resolved to send him back to the West Indies, that he might sell him to another master. Spens the negro however getting information of the intention left his master, and went to the house of a farmer in the parish. The master then raised a process before the court of Session against Spens to return to his slavery, and against the former for advising him to desert, and also for protecting him. To defend Spens from the oppression of his master, and to assist him in asserting what was conceived to be his just rights and privileges as a British subject, the inhabitants of the parish readily espoused his cause, and raised a considerable sum of money for his defence. The case was enrolled in January 1770; and was ably pled before the whole court in February of that year. Memorials were ordered to be given in; but the master having died, the case was not proceeded with by his successor; so that the negro obtained his freedom.

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The parish school is in east Wemyss, the teacher has the maximum salary, with school-house dwelling house, and an allowance for garden ground. All the usual branches of education are taught. There are six other schools in the parish, which are all unendowed except that at Kirkland, the teacher of which is allowed besides the fees a salary £30 per annum by the Kirkland spinning company. There are four subscription libraries in the parish. There is a friendly society in the parish, which is in a flourishing condition; and a savings' bank, which has existed for more than thirty years, at east Wemyss, the yearly investments in which average about £210 sterling. There is also a savings' bank at West Wemyss, one at Buckhaven, and one at West Coaltown. The average number on the poors roll is about 40; and the average allowance to each about £2 10s. The only source of funds for their support are the collections at the church door, and mortcloth and other dues. Captain Wemyss however voluntarily assesses himself to make up any deficiency. In 1833 his annual payment for this purpose amount to £60 sterling.

VIII. An extensive manufacturing establishment has existed at Kirkland, under the firm of Nelson and Company, for many years, at which spinning and bleaching yarn, and manufacturing linen cloth, is carried on to a great extent. At this work, in 1837, there were 109 persons engaged in flax dressing, 283 at the spinning mill, 48 in the bleaching department, and 241 in weaving cloth. The yearly amount of wages paid by this company is estimated at £17,000 sterling.* The goods chiefly manufactured are canvas, sheeting, dowlas, ducks, and sacking. There are besides several other manufacturers in the parish, who manufacture the same kind of goods. Salt was at one time very extensively made in the parish, but since the duty was taken off this has been greatly reduced. The value of salt yearly manufactured is now only about £470 sterling. There are four coal pits in the parish, one ironstone pit, and one ochre pit. The yearly value of coal and ironstone raised at these different pits is about £20,000 sterling. The amount of wages paid fortnightly to the persons employed at these works is £400 sterling. The fishermen of Buckhaven have been long known for their industry and adventurousness. There are about 170 men employed in the fishery, who reside in this town. They possess 144 boats of different sizes, the value of which, and of the nets employed, amount to £19,500 sterling. The annual value of the herring fishery in which they are engaged is estimated at £4,500 sterling, and of the white fishery at £4,160 sterling.†

There are about 2845 scots acres in the parish constantly under tillage, and about 500 under wood. The rent of land varies from £4 to £1 10s. per acre. The total annual value of the produce of the soil, including £500 for thinning of woods, £400 for gardens, is estimated at £18,749 sterling. The real rental of the parish is £6000 sterling. The valued rent £5275 13s. 4d. scots.

* New Statistical account Fifeshire, p. 937. † Introd. p. 396.

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PARISH OF SCOONIE.

I. This parish lies east of the parish of Wemyss, upon the shore of Firth of Forth, forming the west side of the bay of Largo, and at the estuary of the river Leven. The coast is low and sandy, and the surface of the parish rises gradually in swelling knolls towards the northern extremity. Its extreme length from south to north is about 4½ miles, its breadth at the south about two miles, but gradually narrowing towards the north, where it is scarcely half a mile in breadth. On the south it is bounded partly by the water of Leven, and partly by the Firth of Forth; on the east by the parish of Largo; by the parish of Ceres on the north; and by the parishes of Kettle, Kennoway, Markinch, and Wemyss on the west. At the northern extremity of the parish the three presbyteries of Cupar, St Andrews, and Kirkaldy meet together. The population of the parish, in 1755, amounted to 1528, and in 1791, to 1676. In 1801, it was 1681; in 1811, 1726; in 1821, 2042; in 1831, 2556; and 1836, 2640. In 1831, the number of families in the parish was 555, of which there were 85 chiefly employed in agriculture, and 317 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. The town of Leven is situated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river from which it takes its name, and contains a population of 2000. It consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other, with a variety of cross lanes running into them. It has no magistrates; but it has so far taken advantage of the late general police act, as to adopt its provisions for cleaning, lighting, and supplying the town with water. The want of a prison or a lock-up house has been much felt in this town. The principal trade of the place is the weaving of linen; but there are several public works in the suburbs. A branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland was opened here some years ago, and is conducted by David Nicol, Esq. Leven is a post town, there being two arrivals and departures daily. A stage coach from the east of Fife passes through the parish to Largo, and easy communication is obtained with Edinburgh by means of a steam boat twice a-day during summer, and once a-day in winter. In former times there was a fair in spring for lintseed, and one every month from May to October for white linen, when merchants attended from a distance, and considerable quantities of linen were sold. The nature of the linen trade having, however, entirely changed, these fairs are now at an end, and any of them that are yet observed have dwindled into petty markets for the sale of toys and sweatmeats. There are several benefit societies in the town of Leven.

III. The estate of Durie, which occupies the southern portion of the parish, the town of Leven being entirely feued from it, is the property of C. Maitland Christie, Esq. The mansion-house, with its pleasure grounds, is situated to the north of the town.

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Anciently this estate belonged to the family of Durie of that ilk; but in the reign of James V., the family ended in an heir female, the daughter of Thomas Durie of Durie. She married Alexander Kemp, one of the favourites of the king, who thus acquired the lands. From their descendants they were afterwards purchased by Sir Alexander Gibson, son of George Gibson of Goldingstons, who had a charter of them in 1614. Sir Alexander was admitted as a third Clerk of Session, James VI. being personally present at his admission. In July, 1621, he was admitted an ordinary Lord of Session; and in 1628 he was created a baronet by Charles I. In 1633, he was named a commissioner for revising the laws, and collecting the local customs of the country. In 1640 he was appointed one of the committee of estates; and was re-appointed a judge in November, 1541. He was elected president for the summer session of 1642, and again for the winter session of 1643. He died at his house of Durie, in 1661. He made a collection of the decisions of the Court of Session, from July, 1621, to July, 1642, which were afterwards published by his grandson with the approbation of the court, and are known by the name of Durie's Practicks. He was unquestionably one of the most eminent men of the time in which he lived.

A curious and well-known tradition, as to his lordship's being kidnapped, is given by Sir Walter Scott in the Border Minstrelsy. The Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of the period, had a lawsuit of some importance before the Court of Session, which was about to be decided, and he had every reason to think that the judgment would turn upon the opinion of the presiding judge, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, who had the casting voice, in case of an equal division among his brethren. The opinion of the president was unfavourable to the Earl of Traquair, and the point was, therefore, to keep him out of the way when the question should be tried. In this dilemma he had recourse to a person called Christie's Will, one of the border moss-troopers, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated John Armstrong of Gilknocie, executed by James V., who at once offered his services to kidnap the president. Upon due scrutiny, he found it was the judge's practice frequently to take the air on horseback on the sands of Leith without an attendant. In one of these excursions, Christie's Will, who had long watched his opportunity, ventured to accost the president and engage him in conversation. His address and language were so amusing that he decoyed the president into an unfrequented and furzy common called the Frigate Whins, where riding suddenly up to him, he pulled him from his horse, muffled him in a large cloak which he had provided, and rode off with the luckless judge trussed up behind him. Will crossed the country with great expedition, by paths known only to persons of his description, and deposited his weary and terrified burden in an old castle in Annandale, called the Tower of Graham. The judge's horse being found, it was concluded he had thrown his rider into the sea; his friends went into mourning, and a successor was appointed to the office. Meanwhile the poor president spent a heavy time in the vault of the castle. He was imprisoned and

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solitary, receiving his food through an aperture in the wall, and never hearing the sound of a human voice, save when a shepherd called his dog by the name of *Batty*, and when a female domestic called upon *Maudge* the cat. These he concluded were invocations of spirits; for he held himself to be in the dungeon of a sorcerer. At length, after three months had elapsed, the lawsuit was decided in favour of Lord Traquair, and Will was directed to set the president at liberty. Accordingly, he entered the vault at dead of night, seized the president, muffled him once more in his cloak, without speaking a single word, and, using the same mode of transportation, conveyed him to Leith sands, and set down the astonished judge on the very spot where he had taken him up. The joy of his friends, and the less agreeable surprise of his successor may be easily conceived when he appeared in court to reclaim his office and honours. All embraced his own persuasion that he had been spirited away by witchcraft; nor could he himself be convinced of the contrary, until, many years afterwards, happening to travel in Annandale, his ears were saluted once more with the sounds of Maudge and Batty, the only notes which had solaced his long confinement. This led to a discovery of the whole story; but in these disorderly times it was only laughed at as a fair *ruse de guerre*.

Sir Alexander Gibson, his eldest son, was a man of great abilities: he was made Lord Clerk Register in 1641, and a Senator of the College of Justice in 1646, both of which offices he held till he was deprived by Cromwell in 1649. His grandson, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, having died without issue, the eldest male line of the family became extinct, and the title and estates devolved upon the descendants of Sir John Gibson of Pentland, the second son of Sir Alexander the president. Sir John Gibson was a steady friend of the royal family, and attended Charles I. in all his vicissitudes of fortune. He accompanied king Charles II. to the unfortunate battle of Worcester, 1651, where he lost a leg, and for his gallant behaviour had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. His eldest son, Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland, was one of the principal clerks of Session, and clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland. The second son, Sir John Gibson, Bart., was a colonel of a regiment of foot, and governor of Portsmouth; and the third, Sir Thomas Gibson of Keirhill, was created a baronet, anno 1702. Sir Alexander Gibson, the Clerk of Session, succeeded to the estate and title of Gibson of Durie. He had four sons; first, Sir John, his heir, in whom the eldest branch again failed; second, Alexander, who succeeded to the estate of Durie; third, Thomas Gibson of Cliftonhall; and fourth, James Gibson, a lieutenant-general in the service of the queen of Hungary. Alexander Gibson of Durie was one of the principal clerks of Session; he obtained the lands of Durie in 1699 from his father, and they were sold by his grandson to the ancestor of the present proprietor. North-east of Durie is Aithernie, the property of captain James Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, R.N. In the reign of David I. Aithernie belonged to Stephanus de Aiderney de eodem. Afterwards it became the property of a family named

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Carmichael, from whom it was acquired by another family named Inglis, from which it came in the 17th century to a family of the name of Rig. About the close of that century Aitherney was the property of a gentleman named Watson, who possessed the lands when Sibbald wrote. They were afterwards acquired by Sir William Erskine of Torry, from whom they have descended to the present proprietor. The fine house with gardens and orchards, mentioned by Sibbald, no longer exist. North of Aitherney is Letham, the property of George Simpson, Esq.; north of which is Kilmux, the property of James Blyth Fernie, Esq., at one time the property of a family named Durie, descended from the Duries of that ilk, and afterwards of John Tullidelph, Esq. Still farther north is Montrave, the property of Major Alexander Anderson, H. E. I. S. Here Major Anderson has lately erected an elegant mansion in the Elizabethan or manorial style; and has greatly improved and ornamented the surrounding grounds.

IV. In the first statistical account, it is mentioned that "some stone coffins were found to the eastward of the river, with human bones, supposed to have been deposited there in the ninth century, when a battle was fought upon these grounds between the Scots and Danes." About nineteen years ago, an ancient cairn or tumulus, which formed the summit of a small round knoll in the corner of a field on the estate of Aithernie, was opened for the purpose of digging out moulding sand for a foundery in the neighbourhood, and was found to contain about twenty *cistvaens* or stone coffins. The base of the tumulus was 40 feet in diameter, and was laid with a coating of clay, on which the *cistvaens* rested. They were constructed of rude slabs placed on edge, and each covered with a flat stone, the joinings being cemented with clay. A cairn of small stones were placed above the coffins, and the whole had a covering of clay, and sand, which had become so hard that it required a pick axe to penetrate it. Two of the coffins contained each a small urn made of clay, rudely ornamented, about six inches in diameter, and the same in depth, nearly filled with a blackish substance and covered with oak bark, which immediately mouldered down in being exposed to the atmosphere. Five of the coffins contained each a larger urn of the same material, about 14 inches in diameter, and 24 in depth. They were placed in an inverted position upon a square stone, and were filled with calcined bones. In another coffin smaller than the rest, were found a quantity of beads made of wood, and in a charred state, the other coffins all contained human bones; but a much greater number of bones were found scattered around the coffins on the base of the cairn.* There seems little reason to doubt that a battle had been fought in this neighbourhood; and that the remains of those that fell had been interred in the tumulus.

V. The old parish church, which belonged to the priory of St Andrews was situated in the churchyard, about a quarter of a mile, to the north of the town of Leven. The present church was erected on its present site, near the town about sixty years ago;

* New Statistical Account of Fifeshire. p. 268.

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and was enlarged, and improved in 1822. It contains 1000 sittings; the number of communicants are 738. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Brewster; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is wheat 4 bolls; meal 130 bolls 3 pecks 2 lippies; barley 94 bolls 1 firlot 3 lippies; bear 18 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks 1 lippie; oats 12 bolls 3 firlots 1 peck; and money £28 14s. 8d. sterling. There is an excellent manse and offices, with a glebe of 12 acres, which lets at £50 per annum. In the parish school besides the ordinary branches of education, Greek, Latin, French and Mathematics are taught. The teacher has besides his school fees the maximum salary, an excellent dwelling house, school house, and an allowance for deficiency of garden ground. He is also Session and Heritors' clerk for each of which offices he has a salary. There are two other unendowed schools in the parish at which the same branches of education are taught as in the parish school; and a school for young ladies at which the ornamental branches of education are taught. There is a chapel in connection with the Relief Synod of which the Rev. James Vallance is minister; and an independent chapel of which the Rev. E. Cornwall is minister. The average number of poor on the regular roll for the three years preceding 1836 was 15; but a much greater number received occasional assistance during illness or in winter. The average annual disbursements made by the Kirk Session for the same three years amounted to L218 14s. 1, of which L161 15s. 5, was paid to regular or occasional paupers; L42 19s. 4d. to pauper lunatics; and L14 19s. 4d. for Sessional expences. Of this sum L62 17s. 7d. arose from the collections at the church door; L8 from other sources; and the remainder was contributed by the heritors according to the amount of their valued rent.*

VI. The number of acres in the parish is about 3855; of which there are 3250 under tillage; 250 in pasture, but in progress of being cultivated; 250 under wood; and 105 of uncultivated links. The average value of raw agricultural produce raised yearly in the parish is L14050. The average rent of land varies from 16s. to L4 per acre. The annual amount of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815 for the property tax was L6779; the valued rent is L5452 Scots.

The principal manufacture in the parish is the spinning of flax and tow, and the manufacturing of linen goods. In 1835 there were 5 mills for spinning flax and tow, in which 98 males, and 156 females were employed; and 148 males, and 22 females are employed in hand loom weaving. Besides this, there is a foundery for cast iron at which 45 males are employed; one saw mill and woodyard at which 30 are employed; a bone mill and a brick and tile work at each of which 12 males are employed, and an orchre mill employing 3 males. The harbour of Leven is formed at the mouth of the river. It is difficult of access, but at spring tides admits vessels of 300 tons burden. There were 2 brigs and 5 sloops belonging to it in 1836. In 1835, 15 vessels from from foreign parts, 222 coasters entered it; the value of the imports during that year being L43190, and of the exports L60483, sterling.

* New Statistical Account of Fifeshire p. 276.

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PARISH OF KENNOWAY.

I. Immediately north of the parishes of Wemyss and Scoonie, is the parish of Kennoway. It forms an irregular parallelogram, 3½ miles in length from east to west, and rather more than two miles in breadth from north to south. It lies with a southern exposure, ascending gradually from the south towards the north; and its surface is beautifully diversified with varied heights and corresponding declivities. "The prospect from almost every part of the parish, is extensive and beautiful; commanding a distinct view of the island of May, of the Bass rock, of Inchkeith, of the shipping on the Forth, of the coast south of the Forth from Dunbar to the west of Edinburgh, including the Lammermoor hills. From the north part of the parish, which reaches the top of the bank, there is one of the most extensive views imaginable, taking in not only the forementioned prospect to the south, but comprehending almost all Fife, and a great part of the counties of Angus, Perth, and Stirling, and of the Grampian Mountains."* The parish is bounded on the south by the parishes of Scoonie, Wemyss, and Markinch; on the east by Scoonie; on the north by the parish of Kettle; and on the west by Markinch.

There are no market-towns in the parish; but the markets of Cupar and Kirkaldy, which are only about nine miles distant, are of easy access, the roads being good to both towns. There are three villages, however, 1st, Kennoway, which has a sub-post-office attached to that of Leven, and a population of 862; 2d, Star, having a population of 232; and 3d, Baneton with a population of 125. The population of the parish in 1755 was 1240, and in 1793, it was 1500. In 1801, it had decreased to 1466, but in 1811, it had again increased to 1517. In 1821, it was 1649; and in 1831, 1721. The number of families in the parish at that time was 409; of which 110 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 158 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. Two fairs are held annually at the village of Kennoway; but for a long period no business has been done at them. There are 13 public houses in the parish.

II. The lands of Kennoway with the village, are the property of John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. of Balfour, and have long belonged to that family; south of which is Kingsdale, the property of the Right Honorable the Earl of Leven and Melville. South-east of Kingsdale is Duniface, belonging to the united college of St Andrews, as administrators of the Ramsay bursaries. North-west of Kingsdale is Easter Newton, the property also of the Earl of Leven. This property has been supposed to have

* Statistical Account, vol. xiii. p. 124.

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belonged to John Lamont, the author of the Diary, which we have so often had occasion to quote; but this idea seems to be set aside by the investigation of the Rev. Mr Bell, minister of the parish.* From 1695 till after the middle of the last century, the lands of Easter Newton belonged to a family of the name of Lamont, and to them John Lamont the chronicler may have been related. South-west of Easter Newton is Wester Newton, the property of Miss Wallace; and west of these is Treaton, the property of J. E. D. Bethune, Esq. of Balfour. North-east of Kennoway is Drummaird, the property of C. M. Christie, Esq. of Durie; and north of it is Wester Kilmux, the property of J. Blythe Fernie, Esq. of Kilmux. Directly north of Kennoway, is Halfield, the property of Patrick Wright, Esq., north of which is Balgrie, the property of George Forbes, Esq.; and immediately adjoining it Lalathan, the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. North-west of Kennoway and a short way west of Balgrie is Auchtermarnie, the property of Miss Lundin, which long belonged to a branch of the ancient family of Lundin of Lundin. West of Auchtermarnie is Carriston, anciently belonging to a family of the name of Seaton, descended from Seaton of Parbroath, and son to John Lawson, Esq.; and north of it Balnkirk, the property of Mr Ballingal.

III. On the farm of Duniface on the southern part of the parish, is a round hill called the Maiden Castle, which seems to have been the site in ancient times of a British fort. Tradition points it out as having been a castle belonging to Macduff, Earl of Fife; but this does not appear to be probable, nor is there the slightest evidence of the fact. In the village of Kennoway is an old house in which it is said Archbishop Sharp passed the night previous to his being murdered; and in the first Statistical account the Minister says that about 14 years ago, (he wrote in 1793,) a woman had died, who remembered to have seen the Archbishop on that occasion, she having lived to an extreme old age.

IV. The parish church anciently belonged to the priory of St Andrews. It is obviously a building of great antiquity, but the period of its erection is not known. It was thoroughly repaired in 1832; and is seated for 463, which is insufficient for the population of the parish. The number on the communion roll in 1838 was 507. The present incumbent is the Rev. David Bell; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is meal, 106 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 lippies; barley 115 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 lippie; and L42 17s. 1d. sterling in money; besides 1 boll of wheat from the crown tiends of the priory. The manse is new and commodious, and the glebe consists of 7 acres, and is valued at about L20 per annum. There is a chapel in the village of Kennoway connected with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. Donald Fraser, D.D. is minister. Mr Fraser is author of Lives of the Erskines, two of the fathers of the Secession church, and of other popular works. There is another chapel connected with the Original Burgher Synod, of which the Rev. Adam Ross is minister. The

* New Statistical Account. Fifeshire, p. 378.

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parochial teacher has the maximum salary, and the legal accommodation. All the usual branches of education are taught, and the average number of pupils is 120. There are besides two unendowed schools in the parish, one of which is a female school. There is also a sabbath night school, and a library in connection with it.

The average number of poor on the roll is 22, who received from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per month. The average annual amount of contributions for their behoof for the five years preceding 1838, was £77 sterling; of which £34 was collected at the church door; £5 was derived from mortcloth, and marriage dues; and the remainder was from a voluntary contribution of the Heritors. From £30 to £40 per annum, raised by collections at the church door, and at the doors of the chapels, and by donations from non-resident heritors, is distributed annually among the poorer classes, who are not on the regular poors roll, chiefly in coals and meal at the new year.

A savings' bank has existed since 1834, the amount of the deposits in which under £10, up to 1838, was £420 sterling; the number of depositors being 83. The business of the bank has hitherto been conducted by the Minister of the parish. An equitable deposite society was begun in May 1835, each member of which pays in 1s. weekly. When a sufficient sum has been collected, four shares of £30 each are drawn by lot, and those receiving them give security that they will pay 4 per cent. interest, and continue their weekly payments until all the members have drawn their shares respectively. The sum collected up to December 1836 amounted to £882 18s. 2d. The operative weavers have also a society by which the members are supplied with reeds, purchased by the society, at a certain fixed rate, according to the description required. There are also two societies for religious purposes in the parish.

The greater portion of the parish is arable, though the soil is various in quality. On the south and east, it is light and fertile; in the centre, loam and clay on a retentive subsoil; and on the north, upon the high ground, part of it is dry loam upon whinstone rock.* There are 3750 imperial acres in the parish; of which 3470, are under the plough; 250 under wood; and 30 constantly waste or in pasture.† The average annual amount of raw agricultural produce raised in the parish is estimated at £11,900 sterling.‡ The rent of land varies from 15s. sterling to £3 per acre, the average rent being about £1 10s. per acre. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815 was £5251 sterling. The rental of the parish at present is about L5000. The valued rent £4131 Scots. There are two mills for grinding oats and barley, in the parish, a lint mill for scutching flax, a plash mill for washing yarn, and a spinning mill for spinning tow. The three last are on a small scale, employing altogether only from 18 to 20 hands. They are all moved by water power. There are not fewer than 300 individuals male and female, employed in weaving linen goods in the parish; but this is entirely for capitalists in Kirkaldy, Leven, &c., there being no manu-

* New Statistical Account. Fifeshire, p. 376. † Ibid. p. 381. ‡ Ibid. p. 385.

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facturers resident in the parish. The goods woven are chiefly dowlas of various widths, tweels, diapers, and Darlingtons. From 60 to 70 hands are employed in making shoes. They of course produce much more than is necessary for meeting the wants of the neighbourhood; and the surplus is sold at fairs and markets in the surrounding towns, or to the sale shops in Dundee. Coal has been wrought in the parish for the last 50 years, and is still continued to be worked on the property of Mr Fernie of Kilmux. Free stone, and whinstone are quarried to a small extent in the parish, but the free stone is soft and apt to moulder from exposure. The average annual amount of produce of the mines and quarries, but which is chiefly coal, is estimated at about L2500 sterling.

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Balbirnie House

The Seat of John Balfour Esqr of Balbirnie

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PARISH OF MARKINCH.

I. The parish of Markinch is about 5¼ miles in length from north to south, and varies in breadth from east to west, from 4 to 2 miles. Its form is very irregular, being deeply indented in several places by neighbouring parishes. It is bounded by the parish of Wemyss on the south; by Kennoway on the east; by the parishes of Kettle and Falkland on the north; and by those of Leslie, Kinglassie, and Dysart, on the west. A small detached portion of the parish, separated from the rest by the parish of Wemyss, lies at the mouth of the river Leven, on the shore of the Frith of Forth. It is separated from the parish of Scoonie by the Leven. The surface of the parish is generally undulating, presenting, alternately, hill and valley, which run from east to west. This, with the wooded grounds surrounding the various seats of the proprietors, gives beauty to some portions of the parish, and present the picturesque in others. The rivers Leven and Orr, which flow through it, add much to the beauty of the scenery, besides the benefit which they confer on the manufactures of the district. In 1815, the annual value of real property assessed in the parish, was £14,226 sterling; the valued rent is £10,171 : 13 : 4 Scots.

The population of the parish in 1755, was 2188; and in 1792, it was 2790. In 1801, it was 3130; in 1811, 3981; in 1821, 4661; and in 1831, 4967. The number of families at the last period was 1093; of which 186 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 370 chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; 87 males are also employed in mines in this parish.

The village of Markinch is pleasantly situated about half-a-mile to the north of the Leven, and about 2 miles from the northern extremity of the parish. It is populous and thriving, and enjoys a considerable share of the linen manufacture. It is a post town,—the mail arriving and departing every day; the nearest market-towns are Cupar and Kirkaldy, with both of which it has regular communication by the stage-coaches and mail, which pass through the western part of the parish every day. From Dysart, or Kirkaldy, which are 9 miles distant, steam conveyance can be regularly had to Newhaven. There are six other villages in the parish; Thornton, Milntown of Balgonie, Coaltown, Kirkforthar-feus, Dubbieside or Innerleven, and Star, which is partly in the parish of Kennoway.

II. A short way north-west of the village of Markinch is Balbirnie house, the residence of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. It is an elegant mansion, as will be seen from the view of it given in this work, sweetly situated in a sheltered valley amid extensive grounds richly wooded. During the reign of Malcolm IV., the lands of Balbirnie belonged to Orm, the son of Hugh, the ancestor of the family of Abernethy. He exchanged them with Duncan, Earl of Fife, the charter being conferred by William the

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Lyon. Sibbald says that anciently the lands belonged to a family who took their name from the lands, and were designed Balbirnie of that ilk. This must have been after the exchange now mentioned, the Balbirnies holding them under the Earls of Fife. About the end of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century, the lands of Balbirnie were purchased by George Balfour, son of Martin Balfour of Dovan and Lalathan, the ancestor of the present proprietor. Martin Balfour was served heir to his grandfather, David Balfour, in the lands of Dovan and Lalathan, in 1596. He was descended from Peter Balfour, a younger son of Balfour of Balfour, who obtained from his father-in-law, Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie, a charter of the lands of Dovan in the reign of Robert III. The present proprietor of Balbirnie seems, therefore, to divide with Balfour of Fernie the representation of the ancient family of Balfour of Balfour. We have not seen documents to enable us to say which is the lineal male representative. East of the village of Markinch is Barnslee, the property of Mrs Paston. This property was formerly called Brunton, and anciently formed part of the barony of Dalginche, belonging to the Earls of Fife. In the 16th and 17th centuries it belonged to the Wardlaws of Torrie, from whom it was purchased by James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, with whose descendants it long remained. From the second son of Archbishop Law were descended the Laws of Lauriston, the last of whom was the well-known Mr Law, the originator of the Mississippi scheme in France. Adjoining Barnslee is Dalginche, anciently belonging to the Earls of Fife, and which by the Regiam Majestatem, B. I. c. 20, was appointed to be the capital place of Fife, at which those accused of theft were to find surety for sisting themselves in judgment. It is now the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie.

South of Barnslee and Markinch, and on the river Leven, are the lands of Balgonie, the property of James Balfour, Esq. of Whitinghame. Anciently they belonged to the family of Sibbald. Duncanus Sibbald, who was witness to a charter by the Earl of Winchester before 1246, appears to have been proprietor. Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie was sheriff of the county of Fife in 1457, and again in 1466. He left an only daughter, Helen, who married Robert Lundin, second son of Sir John Lundin of Lundin, who thus acquired the lands of Balgonie. Their son, Sir Robert Lundin of Balgonie was in high favour with James IV., and was made Lord-high-treasurer of Scotland. His son, Andrew Lundin, was sheriff of the county from 1506 to 1519. The lands continued in possession of the family of Lundin till Robert Lundin sold them to General Alexander Leslie, who, in 1641, was created Lord Balgonie and Earl of Leven. With the family of Leven and Melville the lands continued till about the beginning of the present century, when they were sold to the present proprietor.

About a mile farther east, near the junction of the Leven and the Orr, is Balfour, the seat of J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. of Balfour. The family of Balfour, who, according to Sibbald, possessed these lands as early as the reign of Duncan, assumed from them their name. In 1229, Ingelramus de Balfour was sheriff of Fife; and in 1315, Michael de Balfour held the same office. During the reign of Robert II., Sir John

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Balfour of that ilk died, leaving an only daughter, who married Sir Robert de Bethune, 'familiaris regis.' From them the present proprietor is descended. Of this family three of the younger sons in succession held the highest honours both in church and state. James Bethune, youngest son of John Bethune of Balfour, was provost of Bothwell, 1503; prior of Whithorn and abbot of Dunfermline, 1504; treasurer of the kingdom, 1505; and archbishop of Glasgow, 1508. In 1515 he was made Lord-chancellor, and had the abbacies of Arbroath and Kilwinning in commendam. He was one of the lords of the regency in 1517; and in 1522 was translated to the archbishopric of St Andrews. David Bethune, nephew of the archbishop, and son of the laird of Balfour, had the rectory of Campsie in 1519; and in 1523 was commendator of Arbroath. In 1528 he was lord privy-seal, and a great favourite with the king. In 1533 he had the archbishopric of Mirepoix in France; and in 1538 he was, by the Pope, advanced to the dignity of Cardinal. He was made coadjutor in the see of St Andrews with his uncle, and succeeded him in 1539; and was subsequently made Lord-high-chancellor of the kingdom. The history of the public life of these two eminent statesmen has already been given, with an account of the murder of the Cardinal in a previous portion of this work. James Bethune, a nephew of the Cardinal, was first chantor of Glasgow; and in 1543, abbot of Arbroath. In 1551 he became Archbishop of Glasgow, which office he held till 1560, when, in consequence of the Reformation, he retired to the continent. He was ambassador at the court of France for Queen Mary, and afterwards for James VI. He bestowed all his property upon the Scots college at Paris, and is justly looked upon as its second founder.

South of Balfour is Little Lun, the property of the Misses Landale; and north-east of Balfour is Bankhead of Balcurvie, the property of Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. East of Bankhead is the village and lands of Balcurvie, belonging to George Greig, Esq. Proceeding to the western side of the parish we have Auchmuty, west of Balgonie, and south of Balbirnie. It was long the property of Auchmuty of that ilk, but now of the Earl of Rothes. In 1669 Sir David Auchmuty died on the borders of England, "where he had gone some weeks before," says Lamont, "for feare of caption be his creditors;" and in 1670 Lamont states, that the Chancellor, Earl of Rothes, purchased the lands of Auchmuty from Mr George Gibson, "who had some legall right to itt from the deceased, Sir David Auchmwtie. It stood him abowt 28 thowsand merks, being estimat betwixt 14 and 16 chalders of victwall, and 100 merks yearly." North of Balbirnie, and in the north-west corner of the parish, is Bandon, formerly belonging to a family of the name of Bethune, the nearest cadet of the laird of Balfour; and now to John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. East of Bandon, and on the north side of the parish, is Kirkforthar, the seat of George Johnstone Lindsay, Esq. At an early period these lands belonged to the Lords Lindsay of the Byres, ancestors of the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay. Patrick, fourth Lord Lindsay, obtained the lands of Kirkforthar from his brother David, third Lord Lindsay; and after his succession to

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the title, he granted Kirkforthar to his third son, David, who was killed at Flodden in 1513, when the lands returned to the family. Lord Patrick then disponed Kirkforthar to his grandson, Patrick Lindsay, afterwards designed of Kirkforthar, second son of his eldest son, John, Master of Lindsay. Patrick Lindsay was killed in battle in 1520, and having no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother David, third son of the Master of Lindsay, whose descendants have continued since to possess the property. The present proprietor being the heir of line and of provision, the line of the heir male having become extinct. East of Kirkforthar is Pyotstoun, the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. In the 15th century it was the property of a family of the name of Pyot, as we find, in 1466, Henry Pyot of Pyotstoun, was one of an inquest for clearing the marches of the lands of Gaitmilk from those of Auchmuty. These lands appear afterwards to have come into the possession of the Lords Lindsay, and were, in 1529, conferred by Patrick, fifth Lord Lindsay, on his second son William. From him are descended the Lindsays of Wormieston and of Feddinch; but the Lindsays of Pyotstoun have been long extinct. In the south-west of the parish are the lands of Thornton and Lochty side, the property of Mr Balfour of Whitinghame; and on the south boundary the lands of Mackies mill, Tillybrae, and Woodbank, the property of Captain J. E. Wemyss of Wemyss, R. N.

III. Balgonie castle is one of the principal objects of antiquarian notice in the parish. The buildings are obviously of different ages, but it is still in repair, and formed one of the residences of the Earl of Leven within the last forty years. The great tower is the most ancient, and was probably erected about the 14th or 15th centuries. It is situated on the banks of the river Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream. It is 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length, by 36 in breadth, over the walls. The walls of the two lower stories, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick; but in the upper stories only 7 feet thick. The remaining buildings form an extensive quadrangle, enclosing a court, and a portion of them are said to have been erected by the first Earl of Leven. The house of Balfour is remarkable, as containing an original portrait of the well-known Cardinal Bethune, and of another Mary Bethune, one of the queen's four Marys. At Brunton an ancient tower at one time existed, said to have been the remains of a residence of the Earls of Fife; and from it, it is alleged, in popular tradition, there was a subterraneous passage to the Maiden castle, already noticed, in the neighbouring parish of Kennoway. At Bandon there is also the ruins of an ancient tower, and at Kirkforthar the remains of a chapel which once existed here, but was suppressed previous to the Reformation. Of antiquities of a more ancient date, in all probability, than any of these, may be mentioned an ancient cross, which stands on a rising ground to the north of the village of Markinch, and near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. It is a broad slab about 7 feet high, but without any carving, so far as can now be discovered. Immediately east of this cross, and on the opposite side of the public highway, is a small hill of an oblong shape, about 200 yards in length, called

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Markinch hill. It is remarkable from the circumstance of its northern declivity presenting six regular terraces at different heights, about 20 feet broad, and extending the whole length of the hill. Formerly these terraces were to be seen by every one entering Markinch from the north; but unfortunately the hill was planted by the late General Balfour, and the terraces, consequently, in a great measure, concealed. They are obviously artificial; but the purpose for which they were intended is not so plain. Colonel Miller thinks this hill has been a Roman station; and that by them the terraces were constructed; others think that anciently games were held in the low ground to the north, and that the terraces were made for the convenience of the spectators. The fact of the low ground, and also of that which surrounds the hill on which the church of Markinch stands, having been anciently a marsh, would seem to be inconsistent with this idea. Stone-coffins, or *cistvaens*, have also been found in the parish, containing calcined bones.

IV. The church of Markinch is noticed in very ancient records. Hugo, the ancestor of the family of Wemyss, the second son of Gillimichael, fourth Earl of Fife, conferred the church of Markinch with a toft, and the teinds belonging to the same, upon the canons of St Andrews, which was confirmed by his son Hugo, previous to 1171. The tower of the present church is of great antiquity, though certainly not by any means of that age which has been attributed to it, that of the 9th or 10th century; though we should be inclined to assign it to the 14th or 15th century. The spire, however, which surmounts it, is of comparatively modern erection. The church is situated in the village, and is well situated for a considerable proportion of the congregation. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. Sievewright, A.M.; the patronage is in the crown. The stipend is meal 143 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 3 lippies; barley 143 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, 3 lippies; and £10 in money. There is an excellent manse and offices, with a glebe, valued at £30 sterling. From the populousness of this parish and the surrounding districts, the want of church accommodation, in connection with the established church, was long felt. To remedy this evil, two chapels were erected, which have since had districts assigned them, as *quo ad sacra* parishes. One of these is situated at Milntown of Balgonie, in the neighbourhood of the public works there, of which the Rev. Mr M'Ewan is minister. The other is situated at the village of Thornton on the south-west boundary of the parish; the district which has been assigned to it as a *quo ad sacra* parish, includes portions of the parishes of Markinch, Dysart, Leslie, and Kinglassie. Of this new parish the Rev. John L. Adamson is minister. The parochial school is in the village of Markinch, and is ably taught, and well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a good house, garden, and school-house. Besides the parish school, there are eight other schools in the parish. There is a chapel at the village of Markinch in connection with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. William M'Ara Halley is minister; and another in the same connection at Dubbieside, of which the Rev. William Harper is minister.

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V. The manufactures of this parish are very extensive, and, though varied, are chiefly connected with the linen trade. The manufacture of linen cloth is carried on to some extent by one manufacturer in the parish, and many weavers are employed by manufacturers in other places. The spinning of linen yarn is also carried on to a considerable extent. The spinning mills at Balgonie, belonging to Messrs Baxter and Stewart, are the largest, and are impelled by two water-wheels, on the Leven, which together are 55 horse-power. They contain machinery for spinning flax and tow, both long staple and broken staple. 1. For flax-spinning, dry and long staple, there are 20 frames containing 1000 spindles; the size of yarn spun is from 1½ lbs. to 3 lbs. per spyndle, or in English technical phrase, from 30 to 16 lea yarn. 2. For flax-spinning, web or broken staple, there are 18 frames containing 1170 spindles; the size of yarn spun is from 6 oz. to 1½ lbs. per spyndle, or from 60 to 30 lea yarn. 3. For tow-spinning, there are 5 frames containing 296 spindles; size of yarn from 2 lbs. to 3 lbs., or 24 to 16 lea; 10 frames containing 400 spindles; size of yarn from 3½ lbs. to 6 lbs., or 14 to 8 lea: and 4 frames containing 160 spindles; size of yarn from 10 lbs. to 24 lbs., or from 5 to 2 lea. The quantity of flax consumed in the year 1838 was 475 tons; and besides the tow produced from the flax spun, about 100 tons of imported tow was also used. The total cost of flax and tow used was above £25,000 sterling. There are about 265 persons employed, viz. about 98 men, 120 women, and 46 young persons under 17 years of age. The average quantity of yarn spun per week is 10,000 spyndles. The mills are lighted with gas prepared at the work. The yarns spun are, with the exception of the heavier tow-yarn, either sold in the district adjoining, or exported to France. The heavier tow-yarns are manufactured by the proprietors into canvass, sacking, &c., chiefly for the London market. This branch of the business has hitherto been carried on in Dundee, and employs from 60 to 100 looms; but arrangements are making to have this branch transferred to Balgonie. When this is effected, which is expected to be in the course of the present summer, (1840,) it will cause an addition to the persons employed here of about 100 men, and 50 women and children. There are also large spinning mills at Haugh mill, near Cameron bridge, occupied by Mr George Wilson; and a mill at New Inn, for spinning linen-yarn. Near Plasterer's Inn is a mill for spinning wool; Mr John Drysdale. It is moved by a water-wheel of 10 horse-power, and makes about 45 stones of woollen-yarn per week. There are five bleachfields in the parish, where the bleaching of linen-yarn is extensively carried on: Rothes bleachfield, Balgonie mill bleachfield, Haugh mill bleachfield, Lochty field, and New Inn bleachfield. At Balgonie about 400 tons of linen-yarn are bleached annually, at Haugh mill about the same quantity, and at Lochty from 500 to 600 tons of yarn. The paper mill at Auchmuty, belonging to R. Tullis & Co., was originally erected in 1810, and has since been improved by the introduction of the machine generally used in making paper. Above a ton of fine rags are consumed here daily in making cartridge, coloured, printing, and writing papers. Above 50 females are here employed in sorting and cutting the rags; and about the same number of men in attend-

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ing to the machinery, and managing the different processes, or as wrights, carters, labourers, &c. The wages of the women are about 10d. per day; those of the men vary from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Rothes paper mill was purchased by the same company in 1836. The papers manufactured at it are brown and grey wrapping paper, for which about 25 cwt. of flax waste, coarse bagging or ropes, are daily required. About 20 men and 10 women are here employed, their wages being the same as at the Auchmuty mill. The annual amount of excise duty paid by these mills is about £6,500 sterling, which, at the rate of 1½d. per lb., gives a total of 1,040,000 lbs., or 465 tons of paper made yearly. Near Balbirnie there is another paper mill belonging to Greive & Co., where brown and grey wrapping paper is made to a considerable amount. At Thornton, in the south-west extremity of the parish, there is an extensive chemical work for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, belonging to Messrs Charles Tennant & Co. of Glasgow; and at Cameron bridge, in the eastern part of the parish, the large distillery belonging to John Haig, Esq. Here Stein's patent still is used. Upwards of 200 head of cattle are annually fed by Mr Haig. There are several mills for grinding grain in the parish, viz., four flour-mills, and five meal-mills, all driven by the water of the Leven; among which the extensive mills at Cameron bridge, occupied by Mr Stocks, may be noticed. There are several saw-mills, one of which is driven by steam. There are also several coal mines, from which the weekly out-put of coals is great. The mines belonging to Mr Balfour of Balbirnie are drained by powerful pumping engines, impelled by the water of the Leven.

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PARISH OF LESLIE.

I. This parish lies at the southern base of the Lomond hills, between them and the river Leven, which traverses its southern boundary, dividing it from Kinglassie. It is intersected by two smaller streams, one flowing from the north to the south, the other from the west, and both joining the Leven a little below Leslie house. The extensive woods which surround Leslie house, that of Strathendry and other places, with the streams, and varied and undulating nature of the ground, give much interest and beauty to the entire landscape of the parish. Its length from east to west is nearly five miles; its breadth is about two miles. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Kinglassie; on the east by Markinch; on the north by Falkland; and on the west by Portmoak in the shire of Kinross.

The population of the parish in 1756 was 1,096; in 1775, it was 1,189; and in 1785, 1,212. In 1801 it was 1,609; in 1811, 1,882; in 1821, 2,200; and in 1831, 2,749; the number of males being 1,301, and the number of females 1,448. The number of families in the parish was then 595, of which 40 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 295 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The village of Leslie is a burgh of barony holding under the Earls of Rothes. It is governed by two bailies and sixteen councillors. The records are said to go back for 300 years. There is a sub-post-office dependent on Kirkaldy in the village. There are no weekly markets, but there are two fairs, one in spring for the sale of cattle and show of horses, which is well attended, and the other in autumn, which has much fallen off of late years. The population of the burgh in 1831, was 1,821. The nearest market-towns are Cupar and Kirkaldy.

II. At the east end of the parish is Leslie house, with its magnificently wooded grounds, the residence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes. A view of this fine mansion, and part of the extensive pleasure-grounds, is given in the Engraving. This house was built, and great additions made to the plantations, by the celebrated Duke of Rothes, Lord-chancellor of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. It originally formed a quadrangle, enclosing in the centre an extensive court-yard, but three of the sides were burnt down in December 1763. The fourth side was repaired, and forms the present house. The picture gallery in this part of the building, which is hung with portraits of connections of the family, is three feet longer than the gallery at Holyroodhouse. Among the pictures at Leslie house may be mentioned those of the fifth Earl and his Countess, by Jamieson, the Duke and Duchess of Rothes, the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale and his Duchess, the Princess of Modena; General John, Earl of Rothes, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Archbishop Tillotson; and a portrait of Rembrandt by himself. Some fine specimens of tapestry also adorn the walls, the subjects of which are partly scriptural and partly classic;

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but the brightness of the colouring is now considerably diminished from the effects of time. Among the curious relics of former times still preserved in the house, may be mentioned the dagger with its sheath, used by Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, at the murder of Cardinal Bethune; and the magnificent sword of State carried by the Duke of Rothes at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone.

The ancient family of Rothes derive their descent from Bartholomew, a Flemish baron, who settled with his followers in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, in the reign of William the Lion. He obtained the barony of Lesly in that district, from which his descendants adopted their name. Norman de Lesly, the fourth in descent from him, obtained from Alexander III., in 1283, a grant of the woods and lands of Fetkill, which came afterwards to be called Lesly; and which have since remained in the possession of the family. George de Lesly of Rothes, the ninth in descent from the first settler, was created Earl of Rothes previous to March, 1457. John, the sixth Earl of Rothes, was created Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballenbreich, Earl of Lesly, Viscount of Lugtoun, Lord Auchmoutie and Caskieberry in 1680, with remainder to his male issue only; and his lordship having only two daughters, these honours became extinct. His eldest daughter, however, succeeded to the original titles, and having married Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, her eldest son became seventh Earl of Rothes, and her second son sixth Earl of Haddington. The present noble lord is the 14th Earl of Rothes, and 16th Lord Lesly.

North of Leslie house is Pitcairn, in the time of Sibbald the property of the learned Archibald Pitcairn, M.D.; now the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. The ruins of the house in which Dr. Pitcairn resided are still in existence. West of Leslie, and on the water of Leven, is Prinlaws, the property of John Fergus, Esq. of Strathore. Near the west end of the parish is the mansion-house and lands of Strathendry, the property of Robert Douglas, Esq. The house is an elegant mansion of recent erection, in the Elizabethan or Manorial style; and the grounds have been laid out with great taste, and much wood planted. Previous to 1496, this property belonged to an ancient family, Strathendry of that ilk, which ending about that time in an heiress, she married a son of Forrester of Carden. With the family of Forrester the lands remained till the reign of Charles II., when again ending in an heiress, she married a younger son of Douglas of Kirkness, from whom the present proprietor is descended.

III. The western part of this parish would appear to have been the scene of some of the engagements which took place between the Romans and the Celtic inhabitants in the third century. Accordingly, many Roman and Celtic remains have been found; viz. brass swords and battle-axes, and stone battle-axes or Celts, with flint arrow-heads, finely formed and polished. Many of these are in the possession of the Hon. Mrs Douglas of Strathendry, who has also a spear head which appears to have belonged to a standard. There are also memorial stones erected on different eminences, one of which was removed a few years ago, and beneath it a large stone coffin or *cistvaen* was found, in which were

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human bones. About 1760 a stone coffin had been found near the Gallant Know on the estate of Strathendry; and in 1770 a tumulus which stood near Pitcairn house was opened, when a *cistvaen* was found full of human bones, and two urns of bluish clay full of calcined bones. It is supposed that the Caledonians were defeated here by the Romans; and that the former retreated to the Lomonds, while the latter encamped below at Balsillie,—the mounds called Balsillie laws being the remains of the works which they constructed.

IV. The church of Leslie stands near the village, and was erected in 1820. It is a handsome structure, seated for 850, but containing with ease 1,000 sitters. The average number of communicants is 500. The stipend is paid entirely in money, and is £257 8s. 6d. sterling, including allowance for communion elements. The manse was erected in 1811, and is in excellent condition. The glebe contains about 6 acres, and lets for £18 sterling per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Nicol; the patron the Earl of Rothes. There is also a chapel in connection with the Church of Scotland at Prinlaws, the incumbent of which, besides preaching on Sabbath, teaches the school there, and receives a salary from Mr Fergus. There are two chapels in connection with the United Associate Synod in the parish: of the 1st the Rev. William Scott is minister, and of the 2d the Rev. John Johnston. There is also a chapel connected with the Associate Synod of Original Seceders, of which the Rev. Archibald Brown is minister; and a small congregation of Baptists. The parish school is situated at the village of Leslie: the teacher has the maximum salary, and an ample allowance for the legal accommodation which he does not possess. The teacher of the school at Prinlaws has also a salary besides his fees. There are three or four other schools in the parish, the teachers of which are unendowed. There is a good subscription library in the parish, and a small library in connection with the Sabbath evening schools. The average number of poor for the seven years previous to 1836 was 35; of whom 11 received at the rate of 1s. per week, and 10s. yearly for house rent. The others have a monthly allowance according to the number of their family. The total income of the Session for that period was £132; and their expenditure £127 sterling.

V. The number of imperial acres in the parish either in cultivation, or occasionally in tillage, are 4,324; the number in pasture, but which have been cultivated, 965; the number in wood, 350; and in undivided common, 27. The average amount of raw agricultural produce of the parish has been calculated at £7,450 sterling. The produce of mines, lime, and quarries at £300. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £6,411 sterling; the valued rent is £4,561 Scots.

The manufactures of this parish are very considerable, there being six mills for spinning flax, the largest of which are those of Prinlaws, belonging to Mr Fergus, partly moved by the water of Leven, and partly by steam. There are also three bleachfields in the parish. Weaving of linen and cotton goods is also carried on to a considerable extent, there being, in 1836, 260 weavers in it.

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PARISH OF KINGLASSIE.

I. This parish is of an irregular figure, and varies considerably in different places, both regarding its breadth and its length. On the north it is 5¼ miles from east to west, but on the south scarcely 2 miles. At the west end again it is upwards of 3 miles in breadth from north to south, but towards the east not above 2 miles. It is bounded on the south by Auchterderran and Dysart; on the east by the parish of Markinch; on the north by Leslie; and on the west by Ballingry, Portmoak, and Auchterderran. The surface of the parish presents alternately three ridges of varied height, and corresponding valleys, through two of which flow the Orr and the Lochty, while the Leven skirts the northern boundary of the parish, dividing it from the parish of Leslie. The only village in the parish is that of Kinglassie, the population of which, in 1836, was 375. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers and mechanics. There are two fairs annually, one in May, and another at Michaelmas; and an agricultural society, which has existed for upwards of 20 years, holds its annual meeting here in the month of August. Kirkaldy, the post-town, and nearest market-town, is 6 miles distant from the village.

The population of the parish in 1755 was 998; and in 1791 it was 1,200. In 1801 it was only 908; and in 1811, 983. In 1821 it had increased to 1,027; but in 1831 it had decreased to 958. The number of families was 224, of whom 66 were employed chiefly in agriculture; and 153 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In 1836 the population had again increased, and was 1,050.

II. At the east end of the parish are the lands of Peteuchar, anciently belonging to a family of the name of Clark, afterwards to one of the name of Moyes, and now to William Drysdale, Esq.; west of which are the lands of Finglassie, the property of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie; and north of it Leslie Park, Caskieberren, and other lands belonging to the Earl of Rothes. West of Finglassie is Inchdairnie, the property of the heirs of the late John Ayton, Esq., and which for a long period has been the property of his ancestors, descended from the family of Ayton of Ayton. Here there is a good mansion-house and pleasure-grounds. North of Inchdairnie are the lands of Goat-milk, anciently belonging to the monastery of Dunfermline, now to the heirs of Mr. Ayton; and west of Inchdairnie, the lands of Kinglassie and others the property of John Balfour, Esq. of Balbirnie. North-west of Kinglassie are the lands of Kinninmont, formerly belonging to a family of that name, now to the Earl of Minto, and north of it Auchmuir, the property of the heirs of Mr Ayton. South of Kinglassie is Pitlochy, the property of William Murray, Esq., of Polmaise; and south of it Cluny, the property of Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Raith. Anciently these lands were mortified

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to the monastery of Dunfermline by Sibella, queen of Alexander I., and by the monks were feued to Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the reign of Alexander III. At the forfeiture of the Earl of Fife, in the reign of King James I., the lands returned to the monastery, and in 1437 were again feued out to Sir David Stewart of Rosyth. In the time of James III., Stewart of Rosyth disponed the lands to David Crichton of Cranstonriddle, whose posterity enjoyed them till the reign of Charles II., when they were purchased by the Duke of Rothes. They subsequently became the property of the ancestor of the present proprietor.

III. The church is seated for 350, about the number of communicants. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. M. Cunnynghame; the patron, the Earl of Rothes. The stipend is meal, 119 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks, and 3 lippies; barley the same; and money £8 6s. 8d. sterling. The manse was built in 1774, and was repaired in 1818. The glebe contains about 6 Scots acres, and is worth £18 sterling per annum. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish, but there are a number of dissenters who attend the chapels in the neighbouring parishes. The parochial school is situated in the village, and is well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, school-house, dwelling-house, and garden, and 6 bolls of oats from the bequest of an ancient proprietor. There is also a female school in the village, in which knitting and sewing are taught; and a Sabbath evening school. There is another school at the southern boundary of the parish, which has been endowed with a free dwelling-house and garden, and a yearly pecuniary allowance by Mr Ferguson of Raith. There is a small library in the parish, the subscription to which is moderate. There were in 1836 about 12 families on the regular poors roll, and about 15 who received occasional supplies. The average expenditure is about £72 per annum.

IV. There are not less than 5,200 acres of land under the plough; 356 under thriving plantations; and 244 waste, or in roads. The soil is varied, and the greater proportion is strong close-bottomed clay. The rent also varies from £1 to £3 15s.; the average being about £1 10s. per acre. Great attention has been paid during the last 25 years to draining, and much land has been reclaimed in consequence. The late Mr Ayton of Inchdairnie, was an active, judicious, and successful improver. The average annual amount of raw produce raised within the parish, (including £716 for gardens and orchards, and thinning of woods,) is calculated at £24,568 sterling. Annual assessment of real property in 1815, was £6,019 sterling; and the valued rent £8,272 Scots.

V. The most remarkable antiquity in this parish is one of those carved stones, of which we have already had occasion to speak, as existing only in the north-east part of Scotland, and the origin of which is so buried in obscurity. It is situated on the farm of Dogtown, and has suffered more from time, or the mutilations of man, than any of those we have already described. Goat-milk hill appears to have been the site of an ancient fort, which is locally supposed to have been Danish, but which may more legitimately be concluded to have been of British origin.

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PARISH OF AUCHTERDERRAN.

I. THE name of this parish is unquestionably of Celtic origin. We are perfectly aware of the fallacy attending derivation of names, yet we give the following as having occurred to us. In the ancient British, *Uch* means high, or a height, *tire*, land, and *darran*, an oak forest; the meaning of the name would thus be the high land of the oaks; or if the last syllable of darran be supposed to be the Celtic word *an*, water, the name would then signify the high land of the stream of the oaks. The parish lies south-west of Kinglassie, and is in form an exceedingly irregular parallelogram. It is about 4 miles in length from north to south, and about 3 miles in breadth from east to west. On its eastern boundary, however, a portion of the parish extends not above ¼ of a mile in breadth for above 2 miles towards the east, between the parishes of Abbotshall and Kirkaldy on the south, and Kinglassie on the north. The parish is bounded on the south by Auchtertool, Abbotshall, and Kirkaldy; on the east by Dysart and Kinglassie; on the north by Kinglassie and Portmoak; and on the west by Ballingry, Beath, and Auchtertool. Near Lochgelly, in the south-west of the parish, the ground rises to the height of 620 feet; but in other parts, towards the east and north, it is not above 200 feet above the level of the sea. The lake of Lochgelly is about 3 miles in circumference, and from it flows a small stream which joins the Ore near Cardon mill. The river Ore, which rises in the neighbouring parish of Ballingry, and which is increased on the western border of this parish by the Fitty, flows through it from the west to the east; while the Lochty, which rises also in the parish of Ballingry, skirts its northern boundary.

The only village in the parish is Lochgelly, which contains a population of about 612. At one time there were 4 or 5 markets for cattle held here in the year, but these, as in many other places, have now decayed. A colony of gipsies were long established here, who migrated during the summer months, and returned in winter. Many anecdotes of the leaders of these worthies were given by Sir Walter Scott, in some of the earlier numbers of Blackwood's Magazine. They professed the trade of *tinkers* and *horners*, but adopted the other practices of their brethren for increasing their earnings. It is probable that, as elsewhere, some of the descendants of these sorners may still be found about Lochgelly; but they have now been obliged to approximate more to the habits of the rest of the population, to whom they were at one time objects of fear and dread.

The population of the parish in 1755 is said to have been 1,194; and in 1791 it was 1,200. In 1801 it was reduced to 1,045; but it has since been on the increase. In 1811 it was 1,138; in 1821, 1,488; and in 1831, 1,590, of whom 786 were males, and

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804 females. The number of families was 351; and of these 71 were employed chiefly in agriculture, and 77 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. At that time there were also 77 males employed in coal mines.

II. At the south-west corner of the parish, on the north side of the loch, and between it and the village, are the lands and mansion-house of Lochgelly, the property of the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, anciently belonging to the family of Kininmonth, the heiress of which married Sir Alexander Murray of Melgund during the 17th century. Their descendants for a time held the lands, but the family again ending in an heiress, Agnes Murray Kynynmond, who married Sir Gilbert Elliot, 3d baronet of Minto, he thus acquired Lochgelly and Kininmonth. He was a lord of the admiralty 1756, treasurer of the chamber 1762, keeper of the signet for Scotland 1767, and treasurer of the navy 1770. His eldest son, Sir Gilbert Elliot, was viceroy of Corsica in 1795, and was raised to the peerage in 1797, by the title of Lord Minto. In 1799 he was envoy extraordinary to Vienna; and in 1806 was president of the board of control for Indian affairs. From 1808 to 1812 he was Governor-general of India; and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund, in 1813. The present Earl, who is first lord of the admiralty, succeeded his father in 1814. East of Lochgelly-house, and at the end of the loch is Powguild, the property of R. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.; and on the south-east of the loch, Glenniston, formerly the property of a family of the name of Glen, afterwards to a cadet of the family of Boswell of Balminto. North-east of Lochgelly are the lands of Cardon, on part of which are the remains of an old tower. These lands belonged of old to a family of the name of Martin, from whom they were purchased by a gentleman of the name of Betson. His daughter married a younger son of Edmonston of that ilk, who sold them to the Earl of Melville; and by his descendant they were sold, with the Raith estates, to the ancestor of the present proprietor, Robert Ferguson, Esq., of Raith. Adjoining these lands are Dundonald, the property of R. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.

North of the lands of Cardon, and on the north side of the Ore, are the lands of Bowhill, at one time belonging to a family named Scrimgeour, the representatives of the Scrimgeours of the Myres, now the property of the heirs of the late John Ayton, Esq. of Inchdairnie; and north of Bowhill is Little Balgony, at one time belonging to a family of the name of Dewar, and now to the heirs of the late Andrew Clephane, Esq. East of Little Balgony is the parish church of Auchterderran; and east of it, on the borders of the parish, is Balgreigy, the property of the heirs of the late Mrs Sinclair Ayton, of Inchdairnie. North-west of the parish-church are the lands of Pitkenny, the property of David Wemyss, Esq., anciently belonging to a family of the name of Sinclair, descended from the lords Sinclair, and north-west of Pitkenny is Capledrae, the property of James Ayton, Esq.

III. The parish church is situated near the east side of the parish, and is rather distant from the village. The average number of the communicants is 300. The

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stipend is meal 128 bolls; barley 128 bolls; and money £8 6s. 8d. sterling. There is a good manse, and a glebe of 14½ acres, valued at £30 per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. A. Murray, D.D.; the patron —— Boswell, Esq. of Balmuto. There is a chapel at Lochgelly, connected with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. William Reid is minister. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary and the legal accommodation. The school is attended by from 90 to 100 pupils. There are two unendowed schools in the parish, at each of which about 70 pupils attend. A savings bank has existed in the parish for many years. The number of poor on the roll varies from 15 to 22, who receive on an average 3s. per month. The sources of their support are the collections at the church door, and the interest of £700 sterling, belonging to the Kirk Session; with occasional voluntary assessments from the heritors.

IV. The greater part of the soil of the parish is clay, with a mixture of sand; and the rest black earth resting on whinstone. Great improvements have been made in bringing in portions of the parish previously unprofitable; and about 500 acres are under wood. About ⅓ of the parish is in pasture. The average rent of land in the parish is £1 4s. per acre. The total real rent is estimated at £7,000 sterling; the valued rent is £7,437 Scots. There are very extensive coal works in the parish. The average output at Cluny coal works, previous to 1836, was, great coal 70,449 loads at 11d. per load, which are entirely sold for home consumption: the output at Lord Minto's coal work was, great coal at the rate of 46,800 loads at 11d. per load, and chews at the rate of 20,800 loads. At Mr Wardlaw Ramsay's coal work, the output was much less than at either of these. A fourth large coal work has within the last few years been opened by Mr Ayton on his lands of Capledrae. There are, besides, excellent limestone quarries in this parish. It is at present in contemplation to construct a railroad from Lochgelly to the harbour of Inverkeithing, and should this be done, as there seems every probability will be the case, the facility of conveyance will increase in an important degree the quantity both of coal and lime put out of the mines and quarries on this parish.

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PARISH OF BALLINGRY.

I. The name of this parish is of Celtic origin, *Bal-an-rhi*, signifying the king's town. The parish is about 4 miles in length from north to south; and at its broadest part about 2 miles in breadth from east to west. About the middle of the parish its breadth, however, is scarcely ¼ of a mile. It is bounded on the south by Beath and Auchterderran; on the east by Auchterderran and Portmoak; on the north by Portmoak; and on the west by Cleish and Beath. About ½ mile from the north-east extremity of the parish, and on the banks of the river Leven, is a portion of the parish, about a square mile in extent, which is entirely cut off from the rest by a part of the parish of Portmoak. In 1755 the population of the parish was 464; but in 1795 it had fallen off to 220. In 1801 it had increased to 277; but in 1811 it was only 269: in 1821 it was 287; and in 1831, 392, of which 209 were males, and 183 females. The number of families was 75, of which 34 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 26 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The population in 1837 were supposed to be only 372.

II. South of the church of Ballingry are the mansion-house and lands of Lochore, which of old belonged to the family of Lochore of that ilk. The extensive barony of Lochore anciently included the whole of the parishes of Ballingry and Auchterderran. Adam de Lochore was sheriff of Perth in the reign of Alexander II.; and in 1255, David de Lochore was sheriff of the same county. In 1289, Hugo de Lochore was sheriff of Fife; and in 1315, Thomas de Lochore was one of the parliament at Ayr, which entailed the crown on the heirs of Robert Bruce. This family held various other lands in other parts of the county; but the name is now, we believe, extinct in the district, and is but seldom met with elsewhere. During the reign of Robert I., the son of Adam de Valoniis married the heiress of Lochore, and with her acquired the extensive barony. The lands continued with the family of Valoniis or Vallance till the death of Dominus Jacobus de Valoniis, without heir male, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married Sir Andrew Wardlaw of Torry, who, with her, acquired that portion of the barony which forms the parish of Ballingry. The family of Wardlaw of Torry, retained this portion of the lands till the reign of Charles I., when they were acquired by Sir John Malcolm, eldest son of John Malcolm of Balbedie. The direct line of Malcolm of Lochore being now extinct, the lands were partly sold, and the baronetcy descended to the family of Balbedie, descended from the younger brother of the first baronet. Lochore is now the property of Sir Walter Scott, baronet of Abbotsford, the eldest son of our great Scottish poet and novelist, who married the heiress, the present Lady Scott. To the south of the mansion-house in the low ground, there was formerly a small lake, which Sibbald says abounded in pikes and

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perches, in which there was an island called *Inchgall*, or the island of strangers,* on which a castle was built by Duncan de Lochore, during the reign of Malcolm IV. It was the chief residence of the proprietors afterwards, during the period the barony was held by the Lochores, the Vallances, and the Wardlaws. The castle appears either to have been rebuilt, or to have been greatly fortified and repaired while in the possession of the latter family, as the name "Robertus Wardlaw," was above the principal entrance until a comparatively recent period. The lake is now drained, and its bottom has yielded abundant crops, but the cut has not been sufficiently large, as after heavy rains, the water is still apt to overflow the lands.

The lands of Ballingry, near the parish church, formerly part of the barony of Lochore, were, at the commencement of this century, the property of Lawrence Bonar, Esq., and are now the property of William Gilmer, Esq. of Pitlochie. West of the mansion-house of Lochore is East Blair, the property of William Briggs, Esq.; and east of the same house, Crosshill, the property of Andrew Rutherford, Esq. In the southern part of the parish, beyond the water of Orr, are South and North Lamphunans, the property of the Earl of Minto. In the east side of the parish, lying east of the ruins of the castle of Lochore, are the lands of Balbegie, belonging to Sir John Malcolm of Balbedie; and immediately east of the modern house and grounds of Lochore are the lands of Flockhouse, and Rosewell, and north of them the lands of Kirkland, also belonging to Sir John Malcolm. These different lands all formed part of the old barony of Lochore.

III. On the north side of what was once Lochore, the Romans had a camp, during their invasion of this part of the country under Agricola, in the year 83. At the time the first Statistical Account was published, it could still be traced; though in some places it was then levelled and defaced. Its form was nearly square. On the north and west sides there then existed three rows of ditches, and as many ramparts of earth and stone. The total circumference of the camp was about 2,020 feet. On the side towards the loch there was a round turret similar to that at the Roman camp on Burnswark hill. No vestige of this structure now remains. A farm steading, called the chapel, has been erected near what was its site. Here the Caledonians attacked the ninth legion with great vigour during the night, and but that Agricola hastened to their assistance with his light troops, would have cut that legion entirely off. The repulsed Britains fled towards Bennarty hill, in the north-west part of the parish.

IV. The parish church was erected in 1831. The number of families belonging to the established church is 53. The stipend is, meal 31 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; barley 15 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 lippies; and money £31 10s. 2d. sterling. There is a good manse, and a glebe of 8¼ acres, valued at £18 sterling per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Greig; the patrons, Sir Walter and Lady Scott. The number of dissenting families in the parish is 16. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary, a good house, and schoolhouse built in 1825, and £2 2s., and 2 bolls of meal

* From this the barony of Lochore was anciently sometimes called the barony of Inchgall.

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instead of the legal garden ground. The number of poor on the roll is about 9, who receive from 3s. to 7s. per month. The collections at the church door average about £7 per annum. The Kirk Session possess lands feued at £21 sterling per annum; and £100 sterling left to the poor by the late proprietor of the parish.

V. In the northern part of the parish the soil is good, being dry, and fit for any crop; on the south the bottom is cold, but is well adapted for pasturage. Considerable improvements in draining and otherwise have been made, and are still going on. The number of imperial acres, either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, are 2,837; waste or in pasture 1,927; that might be cultivated with profit 197; under wood 234 acres. The value of the raw agricultural produce raised in the parish is £3,926 11s. sterling. There are extensive coal-mines wrought in the parish; the value of the coal raised from which annually, is £9,183 6s. 8d. sterling. The real rent of the parish is estimated at £4,160 sterling. The valued rent is £3,477 Scots.

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PARISH OF AUCHTERTOOL.

I. The name of this small parish signifies in the Celtic, the high ground on the Tiel, a rivulet which rises within it, and flows along its southern boundary. The parish is about 4 miles in length from east to west, and of various breadth. At the east end it is about a mile, towards the centre about 1½ miles, but at the west end not above ¼ mile in breadth. On the south it is bounded by Aberdour and Kinghorn; on the east by Kinghorn and Abbotshall; on the north by Abbotshall and Auchterderran; and on the west by Beath and Aberdour. In the south-west part of the parish, the range of the Cullelo hills rise to a considerable height. On the south declivity they are very steep, and their highest point rises 750 feet above the level of the sea. Near the north-eastern extremity of the parish is a small lake called Camilla loch, covering about 18 acres, and in some places about 22 feet deep, in which are pike, perch, and eels. Two small rivulets flow into it from the west, and another which flows from the south-east. There are two small cascades in the parish, one on its southern boundary, and another near Camilla loch. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 396; in 1811, 501; in 1821, 536; and in 1831, 527, of whom 252 were males, and 275 females. The number of families was 124, of whom 27 were employed chiefly in agriculture, and 32 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. There are two villages in the parish, Auchtertool containing a population of 329; and Newbigging a population of 75.

II. The barony of Auchtertool, which included the greater portion of the parish, belonged formerly to the family of Skeen of Hallyards, descended from Skeen of that ilk in Aberdeenshire, and now represented by Mr Skeen of Pitlour. Their residence was at the old mansion-house of Camilla, then called Hallyards, near the west end of Camilla loch. The ruins of this ancient house still remain. The whole lands of the parish now belong to the Earl of Moray, and to Captain Erskine Wemyss of Wemyss, R.N., M.P.

III. The parish church is situated at the distance of a mile from the village, but near the centre of the parish. It is seated for 280, and the seats are all free. The number of families attending the church is 92; the average number of communicants is 185. The manse is an elegant building in the Elizabethan style, and was erected in 1812. The glebe consists of 6 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The stipend is, meal 53 bolls, 3 firlots; bear 26 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 2 lippies; money £8 6s. 8d. sterling; and as it is below the minimum, £81 9s. sterling is paid by the exchequer. The present incumbent is the Rev. David Guild; the patron is the Earl of Moray. There are 23 families of dissenters in the parish. The parochial teacher has the legal accommodations, and a salary of £29 18s. 10d. sterling. There is a private school in the parish, the teacher of

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which has a school-house, and a salary of £15 per annum from the family of Boswell of Balmuto; and an infant-school, taught by a female teacher who has a dwelling-house, school-room, and garden, and a salary of £20 per annum from the same family. There is a small library, which was instituted in 1824 at Auchtertool; and a savings' bank, which has existed since 1827. In 1836 the number receiving parochial aid was 9; who received upon an average 3s. per month. Six of these had free apartments in houses belonging to the Kirk Session, with a small piece of garden ground; and two old persons had the same privilege who had no money allowance. Those on the poors' roll, and a few other poor families, receive an allowance of coals during winter. The sources from which the poor are supported are the collections at the church door, and the usual parish dues, the rent of two houses, and interest of money belonging to the Session.

IV. The number of acres in the parish in cultivation is 1,660; the number waste or in pasture 900; besides 450 which might be profitably improved. The average rent per acre is £1 3s. The total real rental of the parish £2,165 sterling; the valued rent is £3,582 Scots. The average annual value of raw produce raised in the parish is estimated at £9,262 sterling. There are several whinstone quarries opened in the parish; and a freestone quarry, which is rather of inferior quality. There is a limestone quarry on Lord Moray's grounds, and another on those of Captain Wemyss. In the village of Auchtertool there is an extensive brewery which has long been famed for its ales, porter, and table-beer. A great part of its ales are shipped at Kirkaldy for London.

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PARISH OF BURNTISLAND.

I. Anciently this parish was called Wester Kinghorn. It lies on the shore of the Firth of Forth, about four miles west of Kirkaldy. Its form is that of a pretty regular parallelogram, about 2½ miles in length from south to north, and about 2 miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth; on the east by Kinghorn; on the north by Kinghorn and Aberdour; and on the west by Aberdour. Up from the shore the northern portion of the parish presents three ridges of elevation, the last of which rises in the centre, gradually ascending into a hill called the Bin, 625 feet in height above the level of the sea. Northward of this ridge the parish is finely varied into hill and valley, the highest of the hills being Orrock hill and Dunearn hill, which latter is 695 feet above the level of the sea.

The population in 1755 was returned to Dr. Webster as amounting to 1,390; but in 1791, it had decreased to 1,100. Since that time, however, it has gradually increased. In 1801 the population was 1,530; in 1811, 1,934; in 1821, 2,136; and in 1831, 2,366, exclusive of seamen not constantly resident. Since that time it is said to have again decreased, and in 1835 to have amounted only to 2,100. The number of families in 1831 was 537, of which 58 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 142 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. The town of Burntisland is picturesquely situated on a peninsula, which projects a considerable way into the sea. It is clean and well built, and has for a number of years been a place of favourite resort during the summer months for sea-bathing. At one time it belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, but about 1541 it was exchanged with James V. for lands in the neighbourhood, and in 1568 it was erected into a royal burgh. Previous to the Union it had been a place of considerable importance, and enjoyed a share of the trade which then existed between Holland and the Netherlands, and Scotland. In May, 1601, the General Assembly met here, on which occasion James VI. renewed his vows to the Covenant. During the time that Cromwell was in Scotland the town capitulated to him, and was for a time occupied by his troops. That able usurper is said to have repaired both the quays of the harbour and the streets of the town on that occasion. In October 1650, and immediately after the defeat of the Scots at Dunbar, Cromwell began, as we learn from Lamont, to fortify the town. In order to defray the expense, a tax of 13s. 4d. was laid on every £100 Scots of valued rent in the county, and every parish was ordained to send a man to work at the fortifications, or to pay £18 Scots, as the value of his services. About the end of 1651, the records of Scotland, which had been brought from Edinburgh castle, at the time it was delivered up to the English, were

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shipped from Burntisland, for the purpose of being carried to the Bass, but an English frigate seized the vessel, and the records were carried to the tower of London. A considerable portion of the records were returned to Scotland in 1657. In 1715 the troops of the Earl of Marr occupied the town for a short period, during the time of the rebellion raised by him. The burgh is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, sixteen other councillors, and a town-clerk. The magistrates possess the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction, but there is seldom necessity for the exercise of either. The burgh unites with Kirkaldy, Dysart, and Kinghorn, in sending a member to parliament. There is a guildry, at the head of which is the dean of guild and six incorporated trades, viz., hammermen, tailors, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, and bakers. The income of the burgh in 1833 was £314 11s. 4d.; and its expenditure £323 5s. 11d. sterling. The population of the burgh in 1831 was 1,873. There is a post-office, at which there are two arrivals and departures daily; and also a stamp-office. There are two good inns in the town. The nearest market town is Kirkaldy. There is one yearly fair held on the 10th of July, but no weekly public market. The annual value of real property for which the burgh was assessed in 1815, was £4,582 sterling. Besides the burgh there is a small village called Kirkton, containing a population of 190 persons. A golf club has existed here for more than forty years. The links, though not extensive, are well adapted for the game; and it is a principal amusement of the inhabitants.

The harbour is considered the best in the Firth of Forth, being easily entered, and capacious and secure within. From this cause it was anciently called "*Portus gratiæ*," or "*Portus salutis*." In 1833 the vessels belonging to the port were 8, and their tonnage 900 tons. It is a creek of the port of Kirkaldy. This being one of the stations of the Fife and Mid-Lothian ferries, there is regular communication by steam with Newhaven; besides sailing vessels, which cross at other times when hired. In order to improve the ferry, a low-water pier has long been considered essentially necessary on the coast of Fife, and Burntisland has been often looked to as the place where it ought to be placed; though some are of opinion that it is too far west for the greater part of the county. Plans have been prepared, however, not only with this view, but for the extension and improvement of the harbour, which would unquestionably, if executed, be of great benefit to the shipping interest. Connected with the harbour is a dry or graving-dock, belonging to Mr. Farnie. It is 200 feet in length, the width of the gates is 44 feet, and the depth of water at spring-tides 16½ feet. The roadstead without the harbour possesses good anchorage, great depth of water near the shore, and ample shelter from the north and east. It is therefore much resorted to in stormy weather. At Starly burn, at the west end of the parish, there is a small harbour where the lime-stone belonging to the Carron company is shipped, and 1½ mile to the eastward of the town there is another pier used for shipping lime.

III. Immediately adjoining the town, and overhanging the harbour, is the castle of

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Rossend, which, with the land adjoining, is the property of Mrs. Pillans. The castle appears to have been built by the Duries of that ilk, whose name and arms appear upon it. From the chartulary of Dunfermline, it appears that in 1538 George Durie, commendator of Dunfermline, granted to Robert Durie of that ilk, the lands of Nether Grange of Kinghorn Wester, called le Mains; together with the keeping of the fort or place of the same. Since that period the castle must either have been built or much re-edified by the family of Durie. After the Reformation, Kirkaldy of Grange obtained a grant of the castle; and in 1591 Sir Robert Melville of Murdocairnie, afterwards first Lord Melville, obtained a grant of the barony of Burntisland with the castle, and with his successors, ancestors of the Earls of Leven and Melville, it for a considerable time continued. Since being sold by them, Rossend has passed through many different proprietors. In modern times considerable additions have been made to it; and it is surrounded by plantations and garden ground. In the view of Burntisland, given in the engraving, it forms a conspicuous object in the centre of the picture; the harbour occupying the foreground, and a portion of the town being seen at the right side. North of the town is Grange, the property of Mr Ayton of Inchdairnie, where the extensive distillery of the Messrs. Young is situated, and west of it Newbigging, also the property of the Carron Company. North of Grange is the Binn, the property of the Earl of Morton; and north of Newbigging is Dunearn, the property of William Young, Esq. Anciently this property belonged to the family of Orrock of that ilk; but it afterwards became the property of the Honourable Archibald Stuart, fourth son of James third Earl of Moray, whose descendants retained it till lately, when it was sold by James Stewart, Esq., W.S., the then proprietor. In the northern part of the parish are the lands of Orrock, long the property of a family of that name, now belonging to J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. of Balfour.

IV. The parish church was built in 1592, is in a good state of repair, and accommodates upwards of 900. The average number of communicants is 400. The present incumbent is the Rev. David Couper; the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend is, meal, 1 boll 3 pecks; barley, 6 bolls 3 firlots 3 lippies; bear, 10 bolls 3 firlots 3 lippies; and money, £168 2s. 8d. The manse was built in 1824, and is one of the best in the county. The glebe contains 5 Scots acres, and is let for £35 sterling per annum. There is no grass glebe, but £15 is allowed in place of it. There is a chapel in the parish in connection with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. D. G. Crawford is minister. There is no parochial school, but there is a burgh school under the direction of the magistrates and council. The teacher has in addition to his fees a salary of £37 sterling, paid from the town's revenue; and an allowance from certain lands mortified by a Mr Watson for teaching poor children recommended by the magistrates. Besides the burgh school there were, in 1836, six other schools in the parish. There is a subscription library in the burgh, containing about 600 volumes; and a parish library, containing about 300. In 1836 there were 35 persons on the poor's roll, who received

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from 6d. to 1s. 6d. weekly, according to circumstances, and those having children something additional. The necessary funds arise from collections at the church door, and a voluntary assessment by the heritors. Supplies of coal are also given during winter to a number of poor families, as well as to those on the regular roll. From the mortification of Mr Watson, already alluded to, three widows receive each a yearly allowance in terms of the will of the donor. In January 1829, a society was formed, called the Funeral Insurance Society, by which those joining it have it in their power to insure a sum payable to their family on their own death, or to themselves on the death of a wife or children. This society has been found extremely beneficial to the working classes, and contains above 300 members.

V. The parish contains altogether about 2,900 imperial acres, of which from 400 to 500 are in pasture, and nearly 90 are in wood. There is a considerable extent of waste land in the parish, some of which might be planted, but none that could be advantageously brought into cultivation,—all having been improved already that could profitably be so. The average agricultural produce has been estimated at about £14,000 sterling. The real rental is about £4,800; the valued rent is £5,784 10s. Scots. The rent of arable land varies from £1 10s. to £7 sterling per acre; the average is about £3. There are two corn-mills near the town, one of which is driven by the sea, and which can work for about 14 hours daily. At Grange, about half-a-mile north of the town, is the extensive distillery of the Messrs Young. About 11,000 quarters of malt are annually consumed here, yielding 185,000 gallons of proof spirits, on which a duty is paid amounting to about £36,000 sterling per annum. The Messrs Young feed annually, in connection with this distillery, from 700 to 800 head of cattle, besides sheep. Their annual sale of cattle, which is probably the largest in Scotland, produces above £10,000 sterling. The fishing and curing of herring has been carried on here since the year 1793. Till 1805, they only fished in the Forth during winter; but since the latter period, the curers have sent boats during summer to the northern fishery stations, and for many years the trade was very prosperous. But for some years previous to 1836, it had fallen considerably off, there having been no winter fishery in the Forth. For the last two years, however, it has again revived, the herring having made their appearance in great abundance in the Firth. In 1836 there were 8 curing establishments in Burntisland, which for some years cured from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels; but this must be now immensely increased from the increase of the fishing. Since 1830 a whale fishing company has existed here, which has annually sent one or more vessels to the fishing, with varied success. There is an establishment here for boiling the oil and cleaning the bone. As already mentioned, ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent by Mr Farnie. Limestone is very extensively quarried by the Carron Company in their lands of Newbigging; it is also abundant in other parts of the parish. There are besides both freestone and whinstone quarries.

VI. On the summit of Dunearn hill, it is supposed by Chalmers, there was a British fort of great strength, which, however, soon yielded to the Roman arms during the

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campaign of Agricola. The appearances which have led to the belief of a British fort existing here are partly natural, but the strength must have been increased by art. The Romans had a naval station at the harbour of Burntisland; and the probability is, that they afterwards fortified Dunearn hill. Sibbald, in his work on Roman forts, says, that the British fort was on the western summit, and the Roman on the eastern; and speaks of the Pretorium as forming a square of 100 feet in diameter, and says that Roman coins were found in it. Roman coins, he says, were found at Burntisland, and that sculptured stones and coins were found at Orrock. In the centre of the circle which formed the rampart of the British fort is a small loch which never dries, and which has been supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. From this lake the Messrs Young are supplied with water for their distillery. The town of Bruntisland was at one time fortified, as we have said, by Cromwell, and on the south-east side of the harbour part of the walls of a fort are still standing. Till recently other traces of the walls were discernible, on an eminence to the north of the town. At Stenhouse, on the north-west part of the parish, are the ruins of a small fortalice called Knockdavie; and at Balbee there was a similar structure, which was taken down about sixty years ago. Several tumuli at one time existed in the parish, some of which, on being opened, contained *cistvaens*, constructed of slabs of stone, in which were found human bones and urns of clay.

VII. So far as we have been able to learn, this parish has little to boast of, as to having been the birth-place of persons either of genius or notoriety; but Mrs Somerville, whose works give her a high standing in science, spent a portion of her youth in this parish, and the Rev. Dr Chalmers has for several years had his summer residence at Craigholm, at the east end of the links.

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PARISH OF KINGHORN.

I. This parish lies on the shore of the Firth of Forth, to the south-west of Abbotshall, and has a sea-coast of rather more than 4 miles in extent. It is about 4½ miles in length from the south-east to the north-west, and very various in breadth. At its southern boundary next the Firth, it is rather more than 3 miles in breadth, but towards the north-west it is scarcely a mile broad. It is bounded on the south and east by the Firth of Forth, on the north by Abbotshall and Auchtertool, and on the west by Burntisland and Aberdour. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified by rising grounds, and the whole has been brought to a high state of cultivation. The population of the parish, in 1755, was 2,389; but in 1793 it was only 1,768. In 1801, it was 2,308; in 1811, 2,204; in 1821, 2,443; and in 1831, 2,579. The number of males at that time was 1,168; the number of females 1,411. The number of families was 616, of which 146 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 286 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. At the same period, 22 men were employed in fishing, and 12 in lime-quarries.

II. The burgh is very ancient, and is said to have been first erected into a royal burgh by David I., the whole of its privileges having been confirmed by Alexander I. Like many other of the old towns in Fife, the appearance of the houses and streets was formerly not much to be admired; but for several years back, great improvements have been made, and it now contains many substantial and well-built houses, while the streets have also been improved. The town is governed by a provost, two baillies, a treasurer, a council, and a town-clerk. The magistrates have the usual jurisdiction of magistrates of royal burghs. The revenue of the burgh is but small, but from strict economy it is sufficient for the expenditure. The town-house is a new and elegant building, erected within the last 14 years. It contains a town-hall for public meetings; accommodation for the town-clerk; and the jail, which fortunately is seldom required to be used. The burgh and parochial school is both a handsome building and ornamental to the town. The harbour is small, and little frequented. At Pettycur, however, a small village, or hamlet, lying about half-a-mile to the west of the burgh, there is a harbour more accessible, and therefore more frequented; and there the steam-boats, and other vessels connected with the ferry, cross the Forth to Leith and Newhaven, landing and taking on board goods and passengers. The annual value of real property for which the burgh of Kinghorn was assessed in 1815, was £2,060 sterling.

III. Immediately adjoining the town, to the east, are the mansion-house and lands of Abden, the property of Robert Stocks, Esq. Anciently the house and lands belonged to the Archbishop of St Andrews; but in 1542, Sir John Melville of Raith, Knight, ancestor

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of the Earl of Leven, obtained a charter of the lands, of which he had previously been lessee, from Cardinal Bethune. This charter, which has both the seal and the signature of the Cardinal adhibited to it, is still in the possession of Mr Stocks, and in excellent preservation. It is the only charter to which we have found the seal of this great churchman attached; and so far as we have been able to ascertain, no other copy of his seal has been discovered by any of our local antiquaries. Sir John Melville was, in 1549, executed for high treason, and his lands forfeited; but his son was restored, and a charter from the crown obtained in his favour in 1588. In 1609, the lands were conveyed by him in favour of William Melville, commendator of Tungland, his uncle, who was a lord of session from 1587 to 1614. He was succeeded in the lands of Abden by Sir Andrew Melville of Garvock, his brother, who was master of the household to Queen Mary and her son James VI. Sir Andrew was succeeded by his son George Melville, in 1619, who resigned them in favour of his cousin, Sir Robert Melville of Burntisland, afterwards second Lord Melville. About 1622, Lord Melville resigned the lands of Abden to his cousin, Sir John Melville of Raith, who afterwards succeeded him, and became third Lord Melville. In 1623, the lands were disponed by him to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, in life-rent, and his son John in fee. Subsequently they became the property of a younger branch of the family of Wardlaw, with whom they remained till 1773 when they were sold to Mr John Sibbald, from whose heir they were purchased by the present proprietor. The mansion-house of Abden, with the parson's croft, and some other lands adjoining, were also the property of the Archbishop of St Andrews. Early in the 16th century they were held under that prelate by Thomas Boswell, burgess in Kinghorn, and remained with his descendants till 1633, when they were disponed to Andrew Halyburton, who had married a co-heiress of the family of Boswell. They afterwards passed through various hands until they were disponed to John Wardlaw of Abden, in 1694, since which time, the mansion-house and the lands have belonged to the same proprietors.

East of Abden are the lands of Seafield, the property of William Ferguson, Esq. of Raith, M. P., Lord-lieutenant of the county, which of old belonged to a family of the name of Moutray, a family long extinct, but afterwards represented by Moutray of Roscobie. Subsequently Seafield belonged to the Earls of Melville, previous to its being purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor. On these lands near the shore, there is an old tower, the residence of the Moutrays, which has been long in ruins.* North of Seafield is Grange, also the property of Mr Ferguson of Raith, and formerly belonging to Kirkaldy of Grange, a family of great antiquity, who held these lands previous to the reign of James II. Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange was Lord-high-treasurer of Scotland during a part of the reign of James V., and part of the regency of the Earl of Arran. "He was considered (says Crawford) one of the wisest and worthiest in the nation; but through the interest of Cardinal Bethune, he lost his

* It has been proposed to have a low water pier at this part of the coast; and a general opinion prevails that such a pier erected here would be of great benefit to the whole of the eastern portion of the county.

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office of treasurer." He afterwards engaged in the conspiracy to murder the Cardinal, and though he may not have imbrued his own hands in the prelate's blood, he was present with his eldest son, his two brothers, a nephew, and two other relations. His son, Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange, was a very conspicuous character during the reign of Queen Mary and the minority of James VI. He was governor of Edinburgh Castle when it was taken by the Regent Morton, and notwithstanding the terms of the capitulation, he was, with his brother Sir James, hanged at the Market-cross of Edinburgh. He was one of the ablest, and there is every reason to believe, one of the most honest public characters of the period. Grange afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Skeen, and subsequently by marriage with the heiress, was the property of Carnegie of Boysack. North of Grange is Pitteadie, the property of John Drysdale, Esq.; and north of it Balbarton, the property of William Ferguson, Esq. of Raith.

West of Balbarton is Balmuto, the property of John Boswell, Esq. These lands belonged of old to a family of the name of Glen, which ending in an heiress, she married Sir John Boswell, previously designed of Balgregre, descended from Roger de Boswell, who married the co-heiress of Sir William Lochore of that ilk, and with her acquired the one half of the barony of Auchterderran. Sir John Boswell, the first of Balmuto, died before 1430. From this family, who have so long possessed the lands of Balmuto, is descended the family of Boswell of Auchinleck in Ayrshire.

IV. Immediately north of the town there stood a castle which was at one time a residence of the Scottish Kings, but no vestige of it now remains. The castle and lands of Kinghorn were frequently pledged along with others in security for the jointure of the Scottish Queens, till Robert II. disponed them to Sir John Lyon, Knight, Lord Glammis, on his marriage with the king's daughter. His representative, Patrick, ninth Lord Glammis, was created Earl of Kinghorn by James VI., a title which was afterwards changed to that of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in the reign of James VII. It was in riding from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn, that Alexander III. was killed in 1285-6, an accident which occasioned so much trouble and shedding of blood in Scotland. The road then wound along the top of the rocks which overhang the sea; the night was dark, and the king was anxious to proceed, contrary to the wishes of his courtiers. His horse stumbled at a place about a mile west of Kinghorn, and the king was thrown over a lofty and rugged precipice and killed. Near the rock thus fatal to Scotland's peace, is a mineral well, which was rather famous at an early period. Dr Anderson, physician to Charles I., inventor of the celebrated Scots pills which still go by his name, wrote a treatise on the nature and properties of this water, with directions for using it. In the centre of the town where the prison now stands, was an old tower, which seems to have formed part of a religious house, dedicated to St Leonard. There is no account of this institution, however, in Spottiswoode's Religious Houses.

V. The parish church is situated in the burgh. The present incumbent is the Rev. F. Jardine, A.M.; the patron is the Earl of Strathmore. The stipend is, meal, 135

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bolls 2 firlots 2 lippies; barley, 128 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks 2 lippies; and money, £10 sterling. There is a good manse, and a glebe valued at £19 per annum. At Inverteil, in the western end of the parish, a church has recently been erected in connection with the Church of Scotland; and a portion of this parish, and of the other parishes adjoining, have been set apart as a *quo ad sacra* parish. Of this church the Rev. William Reid is minister. Besides these churches there is a chapel connected with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. James Hardie is minister. The principal school of the parish is partly burgh and partly parochial. It was erected at the expense of the town council, the inhabitants, and the heritors, and the teachers are paid by the town council and the heritors. The late Robert Philp, Esq. of Edenshead, mortified a portion of his large fortune for the purpose of educating a certain number of children in the parishes of Kirkaldy, Dysart, Abbotshall, and Kinghorn. In all the other parishes handsome school-houses, as we have had occasion to mention, have been erected for the purposes of the donor; but in the parish of Kinghorn this has been considered unnecessary, owing to the excellence of the school previously existing. The teachers of the burgh and parochial school have also the charge of those children who receive the benefit of Philp's mortification, and receive an additional salary from the managers on that account. Besides receiving an excellent ordinary education, the children are furnished with clothing, with books, paper, pens, ink, and slates, and on leaving the school receive a sum of money from the funds, varying from £2 to £5 sterling. In the same building with the school there is an excellent library and a museum, which does great credit to the intelligence and love for knowledge of the parishioners.

VI. In the Firth of Forth, and rather more than 3 miles south-east of Pettycur, is the island of Inch Keith, which belongs to the parish. It is rather more than half-a-mile in length, and about an eighth of a mile in breadth. Through the whole its surface is irregular and rocky, but it is in many places productive of rich herbage well suited for pasturing horses and cattle. Near the middle of the island, but rather towards its northern end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 feet above the level of the sea; and here a lighthouse has been erected. The island possesses abundant springs of the most excellent water, which is collected into a cistern near the harbour, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. It is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede, and from the name must have been fortified previous to his time. It early belonged to the family of Keith, afterwards Earls Marischal, and from them received the name it now bears. How long it belonged to this family does not appear, as it afterwards belonged to the crown, and was included in the grant of the castle and lands of Kinghorn to Lord Glammis. With this family it remained till 1649, when, according to Lamont, it was bought along with the mill of Kinghorn, and some acres of land, by the well-known Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, for 20,000 merks. It afterwards became the property of the family of Buccleugh, and formed part of the barony of Royston, in the parish of Crammond, belonging to them. In 1549, the island was fortified by the English, then in Scotland, under the Duke of Somerset. They

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were afterwards dislodged by the French, then in possession of Leith. The works erected by the English were thrown down, and a more complete fortification was erected. Upon a portion of the fort, which remained about the end of last century, were the initials "M. R." and the date 1556. In 1567, by an act of the Scottish parliament, the fort was demolished to prevent its being of use to the English. The lighthouse was erected in 1803; and was at first a stationary light; but in 1815, it was changed to a revolving light as at present.

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DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.

PARISH OF DUNFERMLINE.

I. The name of this parish is derived from the Celtic words, *Dun-fiar-llyn*, signifying the fortified hill by the crooked stream. The hill-fort here referred to, from which the parish has taken its name, was no doubt that, the ruins of which still appear on a small mount in Pittencrieff glen, and which is called Malcolm Cean-mhor's tower. The parish is the largest in Fife. Its extreme length from north to south is about 8 miles; and its breadth towards the south end about 4½ miles, but towards the north only about 3 miles. It is bounded on the south partly by the Firth of Forth, and partly by Inverkeithing; on the east by Inverkeithing, Aberdour, and Beath; on the north by the parish of Cleish; and on the west by Saline, Carnock, and Torry-burn. The greater portion of the parish has a southern aspect, the ground rising gradually from the sea towards the north. South of the town of Dunfermline, it is well cultivated, and enclosed; and the number of gentlemen's seats, with their wooded grounds, give much beauty to the scenery. Towards the north, the soil is not so good, and although much has been done in the way of improvement, the general appearance of that part of the parish is not so interesting as it is to the south.

In 1755 the population of the parish was 8,552; and in 1793 it was 9,550. In 1801 it was 9,980; in 1811, 11,649; in 1821, 13,681; and in 1831 it was 17,068, of whom 8,440 were males, and 8,628 females. The number of families was 3,552, of which 146 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 2,295 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. About 414 males were at that time employed in mines and quarries. The number of inhabited houses was 2,347; and the number building 21.

II. Malcolm III., surnamed Cean-mhor, resided chiefly, after his accession to the crown, at the tower which still bears his name, in the glen of Pittencrieff, in the immediate neighbourhood of the modern town of Dunfermline, and there he married Margaret, a Saxon princess, who had, with her brother Edgar, the heir of the English throne, fled to Scotland for refuge from the Norman conqueror. At the request of his pious queen, and of her confessor, Turgot, Malcolm founded and endowed a monastery for 13 Culdees

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in the vicinity of his own residence, which, with its church or chapel, was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. No part of the original buildings now remain, except we could suppose the old or western part of the church to have been then erected, which, however, from the size and style of the building, can hardly be believed. The date of Malcolm's foundation is not precisely known, but it must have taken place between 1070, when he was married, and 1086, when he and his queen made extensive grants to the church of the Holy Trinity. Besides the donations from Malcolm to the church, his sons Ethelred, and Edgar, the latter of whom succeeded his father, both bestowed lands upon it. Alexander I. granted various lands to it, and is said to have finished the church; and his queen, Sibilla, also conferred lands upon it. David I., who ascended the throne in 1124, in accordance with his policy in other parts of the kingdom, not only added greatly to the wealth of the monastery, but introduced into it a colony of the Benedictines, or Black monks, from Canterbury in England; and for the purpose of making the change of rules under which they were brought more agreeable to the Culdees, he raised it to the dignity of an abbey, having a mitred abbot, who should be a lord of parliament, for its head, and a prior and sub-prior under him. From the style of the architecture, we should be inclined to think that it was during his reign that the church, the nave of which still remains, was erected. Gotfrid or Gaufrid was the first abbot, who died in 1154, and was succeeded in the office by his nephew, Gaufrid. From a statement made to the Pope in 1231, it appears that the number of monks had been increased to 50.

There is every reason to believe that, as their wealth increased by gifts from different kings, and from wealthy subjects, the buildings of the monastery were from time to time enlarged and ornamented, till about the period of the death of Alexander III., when it had become one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. Indeed Mathew of Westminster says, that at this time its boundaries were so ample, containing within its precincts three carrucates of land, and having so many princely buildings, that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might be accommodated with lodgings at the same time, without incommoding one another. When Edward of England invaded Scotland in 1303, he resided in the abbey of Dunfermline from 6th November that year till 10th February, 1304. At leaving it, Edward, under the pretence that the nobles of Scotland had met within it for the purpose of devising plots against him, caused his army to set it on fire, in consequence of which it was utterly destroyed, and all its splendid edifices were levelled with the ground, with the exception of the church, and a few lodgings for the monks. As soon as the kingdom was settled under the great Bruce, the monastery had been begun to be rebuilt, and when we look at the ruins of the fratery, and other portions of the buildings which remain, we have every reason to believe that it was soon restored to much of its former grandeur. In this state it continued till the Reformation, when it fell before the rage for demolition, with which the populace were at that time seized. According to Lindsay of Pitscottie, the abbey and its church were finally destroyed on the 25th of March, 1560, upwards of 250 years from the time of its previous

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destruction by the English monarch. The last abbot was George Durie of the family of Durie of that ilk, who held the office from 1530 till the destruction of the monastery. He died in 1572.

In 1560, Robert Pitcairn was appointed commendator of the abbey, thus obtaining a right to its lands and rents, which he held till his death in 1584. The Master of Gray succeeded him, but was extruded in 1587, when Henry Pitcairn succeeded him. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands, and various privileges, was erected into a temporal lordship, which was conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. In 1593, Queen Anne appointed Alexander Seton, third son of George, sixth Lord Seton, President of the Court of Session, heritable baillie of her lordship of Dunfermline. Alexander Seton was appointed Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland in 1604, and the following year was raised to the peerage by the title of Earl of Dunfermline. This title became extinct in 1694, by the death of James, fourth Earl, without male issue; and he being then under forfeiture, the whole estates reverted to the Crown. Charles I. granted to Charles, second Earl of Dunfermline, a lease for 57 years, of the feu-duties and rents of the lordship of Dunfermline, with the office of Heritable Baillie of the regality; which was in 1665 assigned to John, Earl of Tweedale, for a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline. In 1669, John, then Marquis of Tweedale, had his office of Heritable Baillie, &c., vested in himself by royal charter; and in 1693, obtained a prorogation of the lease of the lordship in his own name, for 57 years. In 1748, the office of Heritable Baillie was abolished with other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland; but the office of Heritable Keeper of the Palace is still retained by his descendants, who enjoy the fees of constable, mayor, and serjeant of the lordship.

Although the ruins of the ancient abbey, which still remain, are sufficient to afford a glimpse of what must have been its former grandeur, yet they are, comparatively speaking, but a trifling portion of the extensive buildings which must have at one time existed, even subsequent to the demolition. The western portion, or nave of the abbey church, which was originally a cross church, is still in tolerably good preservation; and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. It is generally said to be in the Saxon style of architecture; but the more we have considered the subject, we are the more inclined to think that the style is Norman. There is no building in Scotland which can be denominated Saxon, and it is doubtful if there be any in England, excepting the crypts of one or two of the oldest cathedral churches, the bodies of which are themselves of later erection. Indeed the principal difference between the Saxon and Norman, consists only in the greater height and elongation of the pillars, and the additional degree of ornament introduced. The principal entrance to the abbey church is from the west, where there is a very finely enriched door-way in the Norman style, and above this a handsome pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. In the north side there is another entrance from what is now the churchyard, by a porch of later erection, which is in the pointed style. A view of this porch from the inside of the church, with a part

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of the town, and the jail spire seen beyond it, forms the vignette on the title page of Vol. I. The roof of the nave is supported by a double row of splendid Norman pillars, from which spring round arches to support the upper wall, and at the west end by a clustered column on each side, and a clustered pilaster from which springs a pointed arch, also supporting the upper wall. These columns likewise separate the body of the nave from the north and south aisles. The view of the interior of this fine building, will however, give a better idea of it, than any verbal description can do. The outside of the building, which is seen in another engraving in connection with the modern church, is ornamented by two heavy towers at the west end, one of which is surmounted by a spire, and the sides by heavy buttresses characteristic of the style of the building. Immediately to the south of the abbey church are the ruins of the Fratery, or Refectory, which formed the dining hall of the monastery. Its south wall, from the windows of which there is a magnificent view, and the west gable, in which there is one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland, alone remain. The only other portion of the monastic buildings remaining is the gateway of the monastery, now called the Pends, which exhibits a fine specimen of the pointed style of architecture.

The abbey church was long the place of sepulture of our Scottish kings. Here Malcolm Cean-mhor and his queen St. Margaret were interred, and their eldest son Prince Edward, who was killed with his father, also Edmond their second son, and another named Ethelrade, who was Earl of Fife. King Edgar, Alexander I., surnamed the Fierce, with Sibilla his queen, David I. with his two wives, Malcolm IV., and Alexander III., with his queen Margaret and his son Alexander, were also here entombed. The great Bruce, too, the saviour of his country, was here laid at rest from his many toils, with his queen Elizabeth, and his daughter Christina, the widow of Sir Andrew Murray. The remains of these distinguished individuals were all interred in the choir, which remained long in ruins, and the site of which forms the site of the present church. In digging for the foundation of the new church in 1818, the tomb of Robert Bruce was laid open, and his skeleton found wrapt in lead; it was instantly closed, and notice sent to the Barons of Exchequer. On a subsequent day the tomb was again opened in presence of the Barons of Exchequer, several literary gentlemen from Edinburgh, the magistrates of the town, and the neighbouring gentry; a cast of the skull was taken, and the whole of a stone coffin which had been erected over it was filled with melted pitch. It was then built over with mason-work, and the pulpit of the new church now marks the spot where all that remains on earth of the patriotic warrior is deposited. Many of our great nobles were also buried in this church, considered so peculiarly hallowed; among whom may be mentioned, the great Macduff, Maormhor of Fife; Constantine, Earl of Fife; and William Ramsay, Earl of Fife; the Earl and Countess of Athol, in the reign of William the Lyon; Randolph, Earl of Moray, the compatriot of Bruce; and Robert, Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. Many churchmen of great power and influence were also interred here.

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We have already mentioned that Malcolm Cean-mhor chiefly resided at Dunfermline, and his sons Edgar and Alexander also resided there. After the accession of Alexander our Scottish kings frequently resided on the south side of the Forth, but they occasionally also resided at Dunfermline. When they gave up their residence in the old tower is not known, but at an early period a palace or castle containing greater accommodation appears to have been erected adjoining the monastery, and on the site of the present ruins of the palace. James IV., on his accession to the crown, was more here than any of his immediate predecessors; and he appears to have either entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged the palace, as in 1812 a stone was found in the roof of one of the windows bearing the date of 1500. James V. and his daughter Queen Mary also resided here; and James VI., previous to his departure for England, appears often to have had his residence in the palace, where Charles I. is said to have been born. In July, 1633, this unfortunate monarch visited Dunfermline, where he held a court, and created Sir Robert Kerr of Ancrum, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, and dubbed five gentlemen knights. In August, 1650, Charles II. remained several days in the palace, and subscribed the national league and covenant, which was the last occasion of the palace receiving a royal visit. From this time it appears to have been entirely neglected, and in 1708 the roof fell in. It is now a complete ruin, all that remains being the south wall, and a sunk vaulted apartment, traditionally called the *king's kitchen*. The length of the palace seems to have been 150 feet, by 33 in breadth. The remaining walls were several years ago repaired, and put into a state by which they may still last for ages, by James Hunt, Esq., the proprietor of the estate of Pittencrieff, on which they are situated.

III. The town of Dunfermline owes its origin to the neighbourhood of the palace and the monastery, and for a long period was only a burgh of regality holding of the abbot and monks. In 1588 it was erected into a royal burgh by James VI., who conferred upon it about 900 acres of muirland, situated to the north and east of the town. At this time it could be little more than a village, as in 1600 it is said to have contained only about 1,000 inhabitants; and 42 years afterwards it was burned entirely to the ground, when, as other Scottish towns had been obliged to do under similar circumstances, a subscription had to be raised throughout Scotland for rebuilding it. That the town must have been seriously injured by the previous destruction of the monastery there can be little doubt; and the burning alluded to must have added greatly to its depression. At the commencement even of the 18th century it was almost without trade; but in 1718 a small factory for the weaving of table-linen was established, since which time the increase of its manufactures and of its wealth has been gradual and progressive. It is now remarkable for this branch of the linen trade, which has proved a source of much wealth to the town and many of its inhabitants. In 1740 the society of weavers was instituted, and manufactures were increasing; but in 1745 it was found difficult to raise £80, the cess laid upon the town by the Pretender. About 1749 the British Linen Company, then just established, began to employ a number of looms in the town for weaving table-linen; but

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the weavers wrought chiefly at ticks and checks during the winter, and only in the summer at table-linen. That matters were beginning to improve may be gathered from the fact, that in 1752 the town-council ordered 12 lamps from Edinburgh to light the corners of the principal streets; various inventions were about this time introduced in the weaving of table-linen, which was advantageous to the trade; and about 1763 the table-linen of Dunfermline first found its way to the London market. From this period the manufactures and wealth of the town began more rapidly to increase; and though it has had, as has been the case elsewhere, its seasons of depression, it has also had its prosperity, and been regularly on the advance. Improvements have been made on the mechanism of the looms, great skill and taste displayed on the devices introduced into the cloth, and a variety of other goods have been brought into the market through the enterprise of the manufacturers. Dunfermline has now long been the principal seat of that branch of the linen trade which was early begun in it, and has been so skilfully and industriously followed up. Other branches of industry have also been introduced. The spinning of linen yarn has been extensively carried on since 1806, when it was first introduced. There are an iron and brass foundry, candle and soap-works, a tan-work, rope-work, tobacco manufactories, and brick-works.

Dunfermline stands on an eminence of considerable extent, stretching from east to west, about 270 feet above the level of the sea, and having a pretty steep and uniform declivity to the south. It is situated in latitude 56 degrees, 5 minutes, 4 seconds north; longitude 3 degrees, 27 minutes, 18 seconds west from Greenwich. It is distant about 3 miles from the sea, 16 north-west from Edinburgh, 6 from North Queensferry, 13 from Kirkaldy, and 30 from Cupar, the county-town. From its elevated site the prospect towards the south, south-east, and south-west is extensive and varied; stretching over the Firth of Forth to the opposite coast, with all its rich and varied scenery. In approaching the town from any of these directions it has a fine appearance, and, with its splendid church and spires, forms a most imposing object in the landscape, as is seen in the engraving of the Distant View of Dunfermline. In the business parts of the town the streets, though generally rather narrow, are well built, and every care has been taken to improve them, and to remove every obstruction which may have formerly existed. The greatest improvement, however, was that made by the late George Chalmers, Esq. of Pittencrieff, who improved the approach from the west, and threw a bridge of about 300 feet in length across the glen in which the Tower burn flows, with a mound raised about it 50 feet in height, which was executed solely at his own expense. The bridge forms now one of the best streets in the town, having elegant shops and well-built houses, and has afforded facilities for its increase on the west side of the glen. The principal public buildings are the abbey church, the town-hall, and jail, which is an old building near the cross, very inadequate for the purposes required, the guild-hall, an elegant building with a fine spire, partly fitted up as an inn, the academy, and other churches and chapels.

The town is governed by a provost, two baillies, a guild magistrate, a treasurer, seventeen other councillors, and a town-clerk. The provost and magistrates have the

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usual jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with which magistrates of royal burghs are invested. They hold regular courts, the town-clerk acting as their assessor. The annual revenue of the burgh in 1827, was £1,500 sterling, arising from rent of land, rent of coal-works, and from the petty customs. There is a guildry, the dean of which has the power of judging in all questions of boundary of property, &c. This incorporation possesses property to the annual value of £350 per annum. There are eight incorporated trades—wrights, tailors, smiths, weavers, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and fleshers. In 1811 a police act was obtained, which not only regulates the police of the town, but granted powers for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, for removing nuisances and obstructions therefrom, and for opening new, and widening the present streets, and likewise for increasing the supply of water for the burgh. The provisions of this act were at the same time extended over the suburbs of the town, with the exception of that of Pittencrieff. The town was in consequence divided into wards, by each of which commissioners are appointed for carrying the provisions of the act into effect, and by whom the superintendent of police and other necessary officers are appointed. The necessary funds are raised by an assessment on the inhabitants. This act has produced, and is continuing to produce, great and important improvements in the town, and has been beneficial in increasing the supply of water, with which, it is to be feared, it would have otherwise been but scantily supplied. There are eight fairs or public markets during the year. There are two weekly markets,—one on Tuesday for the sale of grain by sample, which is well attended by the neighbouring agriculturists; and one on Friday for butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Dunfermline is a post-town, and the increase which had taken place in this branch of the revenue previous to the reduction of postages, marked the increase of the trade of the town. About the beginning of the present century the revenue of the post-office was little above £300. In 1826 it was £1,240 sterling. Since October, 1829, the town and suburbs have been lighted with gas, which is supplied by the gas company to the consumers at the moderate rate of 9s. per 1,000 cubic feet. The annual value of the real property within the burgh, in 1815, was £10,900 sterling.

The great distance of the western district of the county from the county-town, led to the appointment of a separate sheriff-substitute for that district, who holds courts weekly during time of session, and at fixed intervals during vacation. The number of procurators practising before the court at present is eleven; one of whom, however, resides in Inverkeithing. A court for the recovery of small debts is held by the sheriff twice every month during session, and once a month during vacation. A justice of peace court is also held once a month for the recovery of small debts; and, as occasion requires, for cases of assault, poaching, trespass, and petty breaches of the peace. Dunfermline is also the seat of a Presbytery, which includes, besides the 8 parishes in the county of Fife, forming the western district, the parishes of Kinross, Cleish, and Orwell, in the county of Kinross, and the parish of Culross in the county of Perth. In conjunction with the burghs of Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling, Dunfermline sends a

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member to the British parliament. The district meetings of the commissioners of supply and of the road trustees are held in this burgh. There are branches of four banks in the town, viz., of the bank of Scotland, James Smith Ronaldson, Esq., agent; of the British Linen Company, Robert Douglas, Esq., agent; of the Commercial bank of Scotland, William Warren, Esq., agent; and of the National Bank, Henry Kidd, Esq., agent. A National Security savings bank has also been for some time instituted, James Alexander, Esq., treasurer. Since its institution the managers have invested in the National Debt office, the sum of £12,737, which, with a balance in the Commercial Bank of £318, makes the whole amount of principal and interest constituting the funds of the bank, £13,055 sterling. The average number of transactions weekly, during the year, from November 1838 to November 1839, was 56. There are 14 agents for insurance offices in the town.

Although there is no parochial school in the parish, education is well provided for in the town. The burgh or high school is under the management of the magistrates and kirk session. The school-house is elegant and commodious, with a dwelling-house for the teacher. The branches of education taught are Greek, Latin, English, mathematics, geography, writing, and arithmetic. The master has an usher under him, by whom English, writing, and arithmetic are taught, while the higher branches are taught by himself. Besides his fees the master has a salary from the town, and the interest of a mortification left by Queen Anne to the magistrates for that purpose. The commercial academy is under the direction of the guildry, which body erected the school-house, a handsome building, with dwellings for the teachers, who are two in number. In this academy the same branches of education are taught as in the burgh school. The late Adam Rolland, Esq. of Gask, left a donation of £1,000 sterling for the purpose of establishing a charity school, under the direction of a committee of managers partly chosen by the town council, and partly by subscribers. The teacher is bound to educate gratis 50 scholars presented by the managers, and is allowed to take in an additional number of pupils, from whom moderate fees are charged. The Lancasterian system of education has been adopted in this institution. Besides these there are several other private schools in the town, two seminaries for the instruction of young ladies in the elegant branches of education, a teacher of modern languages, a musical academy long ably conducted by Mr Rankin, an infant school, and several sabbath evening schools. There are, besides, several well-conducted schools in the rural part of the parish, or rather in the different populous villages, afterwards mentioned.

The Dunfermline town library was instituted in 1789, and contains an excellent collection of books; and the tradesman's library contains 1,800 volumes. The abbey church library is also well selected; and there are besides five congregational libraries, and three circulating libraries in the town. There is also a public reading-room in one of the rooms in the guild-hall, which is well supplied with metropolitan and provincial journals. There are also a scientific association, a phrenological society, and two

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horticultural societies — the Dunfermline Horticultural Society, and the Pittencrieff Horticultural Society. An agricultural society,—called the "Western District of Fife Agricultural Society,"—had its origin in two societies of the same nature, previously existing; the "Chicken Pye club," begun in 1760, a society of landed proprietors of the district, and the "Dunfermline Western District Society of Farmers," instituted in 1765. These societies were conjoined in 1834. A curling-club was instituted in 1784, and a Burns club in 1812. The Harmonist Society gives concerts every month, July, August, and September excepted. There are three lodges of free-masons in the burgh,—the St. John's, the Union, and the Gardener's Thistle; a society of ancient gardeners; and one encampment of knights templars, the Towerhill Encampment.

Besides the town of Dunfermline, there are 7 villages in the parish. 1. Limekilns, pleasantly situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles south of Dunfermline; which had its origin, as its name imports, in the lime-works in its neighbourhood. It has a good harbour, which enjoys a considerable trade, and from which both lime and coals are exported. In 1815 a marine insurance society was established by the shipmasters, for their mutual protection by loss at sea. A brewery is also carried on here on a pretty extensive scale. There are two excellent schools in the village. 2. Charlestown, which lies west of Limekilns, and is built in the form of a square, enclosing an area containing a bleaching-green, and a garden attached to each house. Here there are extensive lime-works belonging to the Earl of Elgin, and a harbour at which lime and coal are exported. The number of vessels belonging to Limekilns and Charlestown in 1828, was 75, averaging 80 tons burden each; about one-half of which were engaged in foreign, and the rest in the coasting trade. 3. Crossford, about 1½ mile west of Dunfermline, chiefly inhabited by weavers of table-linen, in the employment of the manufacturers of Dunfermline. 4. Patiemoor, a hamlet inhabited by weavers and labourers. 5. Mastertown, a small hamlet about 2 miles south-east of Dunfermline. 6. Crossgates, a considerable village about 4 miles from Dunfermline, on the road to Kirkaldy. 7. Halbeath, entirely inhabited by colliers.

IV. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, towards the south-west, is Pittencrieff, the property and residence of James Hunt, Esq. In the thirteenth century this property belonged to William de Oberwell, who, in 1291, granted a right to the monastery of working coal for their own use in his lands. They appear afterwards to have reverted to the Crown. In 1632 Thomas, third Lord Bruce of Kinloss, afterwards Earl of Elgin, had a charter of the barony of Pittencrieff; and Sibbald informs us that in his time it was the property of a Mr Forbes, son to Colonel Forbes, who purchased it. About the middle of the last century it belonged to George Chalmers, Esq. It was afterwards purchased by the father of the present proprietor. South-west of Pittencrieff is Logie, also the property of Mr Hunt, and east of it Kavil, in Sibbald's time the property of a family of the name of Lindsay, now of George Robertson Barclay, Esq.; and immediately adjoining it the mansion-house and finely wooded grounds of Pitferrane, the seat of

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Sir John Halket, baronet. These lands have been held by this family since the end of the fourteenth century, having been acquired from the Scotts of Balwearie, the previous proprietors, about 1399. From a remote period this family had the right of exporting coals from their lands to foreign countries free of duty, and the original privilege was renewed by Queen Anne in 1706, and ratified by parliament the following year. In 1707 the privilege was purchased by government for £40,000 sterling. Immediately south of Pitferrane is Pitliver, anciently the property of the Dempsters, which family ended in a daughter, who married Sir John Campbell of Aberuchil, about the commencement of last century. Pitliver is now the property of A. M. Wellwood, Esq. of Garvoch.

South-east of Pitliver, and near the sea-coast, is Broomhall, the elegant mansion of the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, situated on an elevated lawn overlooking the village of Limekilns. It is surrounded by extensive grounds richly wooded. A view of this house is given in the engraving. The present noble Earl, who will be long remembered for his taste and knowledge of the fine arts, and from the benefit he conferred on art, by bringing to this country those admirable specimens of Greek sculpture now in the British Museum, known as the Elgin Marbles, is descended from Robert de Bruys, who obtained various charters of land from David II., and is styled by that monarch his cousin. There is still preserved at Broomhall a helmet and sword, long preserved in an elder branch of the family now extinct, the Bruces of Clackmannan, which there seems no doubt were those worn by Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn. These interesting relics of that great monarch were carried in the procession at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church of Dunfermline, about to be erected over the last resting-place of the patriot king. Robert de Bruys, above-mentioned, is said to have been descended from John de Bruys, a younger son of Robert, fifth Lord of Annandale, who was uncle to King Robert Bruce. Among other grants he, in 1359, received a grant of the estate and manor of Clackmannan, by which his descendants were afterwards designated. This elder branch of the family became extinct on the death of Henry Bruce, Esq. of Clackmannan in 1772, without issue, when the representation devolved upon the Earl of Elgin. Edward Bruce, second son of Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, the fifth in descent from Robert de Bruys, obtained a charter of the lands of Blairhall, and was father of Edward Bruce, commendator of the Cistertian abbey of Kinloss, who, in 1608, was created a peer by the title of Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and had the whole lands and baronies belonging to the abbey erected into a temporal lordship in his favour. His eldest son, Edward, second Lord Bruce of Kinloss, was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to James VI.: he was killed in a duel, in 1613, by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, who was himself severely wounded. He was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, third Lord Bruce of Kinloss, who was created Earl of Elgin by Charles I. in 1633, and afterwards a peer of England by the title of Lord Bruce of Whorlton. His son, Robert, second Earl of Elgin, was created Earl of Ailesbury in England, and carried St Edward's staff at the coronation of James VII. Charles, fourth Earl of Elgin, and third Earl of Ailes-

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bury, having died without issue, was succeeded by his heir male, Charles, ninth Earl of Kincardine, in the title of Earl of Elgin. He was descended from Sir George Bruce of Carnock, third son of Sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall, and brother of the first Lord Bruce of Kinloss. Sir George settled at Culross, where he established extensive coal-works, manufactured salt to a great extent, was much engaged in foreign commerce, and, by his ability and sagacity, attained to great wealth. An amusing anecdote is told of the manner in which James VI. was frightened when visiting his works:—The coal was wrought to a considerable distance under the sea, and was shipped at a moat, within sea-mark, where there was a shaft connected with the workings below, by which the coal was brought to the surface. King James being on a visit to that part of the country, expressed a desire to see the works, and was accordingly conducted through them to the moat, where he was both astonished and terrified at finding himself surrounded by the sea. He called out treason! but his fears were quickly dispelled by the appearance of a handsome pinnace, in which he was conducted ashore; after which he was sumptuously entertained by Sir George at the abbey of Culross. Sir George's grandson, Sir Edward Bruce, was created Earl of Kincardine by Charles I. in 1647. Alexander, third Earl of Kincardine, having died without issue, was succeeded in the title by Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall, son of Robert Bruce of Broomhall, third son of Sir George Bruce of Carnock. Robert Bruce of Broomhall was appointed a Lord of session in June, 1649. He was a member of the committee of war for the shire of Fife, 1648; a commissioner for revising the laws and acts of Parliament, 1649; a member of the committee of estates appointed by Parliament on the 6th June, 1651; and died in June, 1652. The present Earl of Elgin and Kincardine is the thirteenth generation in descent from the first Robert de Bruys of Clackmannan; and is, from the failing of the elder branches, the representative in the male line of the ancient and royal name of Bruce.

East of Broomhall is Pitreavie, in the 17th century the property of a family of the name of Wardlaw, descended from the Wardlaws of Torry. Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie founded the hospital at Mastertown, afterwards mentioned. His lady, Elizabeth Halket, of the family of Pitferrane, is now admitted to have been the authoress of the fine ballad of Hardyknute, which so long puzzled the antiquaries of the day, and to which Pinkerton wrote a second part, which gave rise also to much controversy. She is buried in a vault on the outside of the church of Dunfermline, which was gifted to Sir Henry Wardlaw, her husband, by Queen Anne in 1616. Pitreavie now belongs to E. M. Blackwood, Esq. Sir William Wardlaw, the representative of Sir Henry, now resides in Edinburgh. The ancient manor-house has been for some time uninhabitable, and is fast hastening to decay. Adjoining Pitreavie is Middlebank, the property of James Kerr, Esq.; and Sunnybank, the property of William Millar, Esq. South-west of Pitreavie is the farm of St Margaret's Stone, the property of J. Aitken, Esq. On this farm there is a large block of stone on which, tradition states, Queen Margaret was accustomed to rest, on her way from Queensferry to Dunfermline.

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Immediately east of Dunfermline is Trancy, the property of J. Kirk, Esq.; farther east Brucefield, the property of A. Struthers, Esq.; and immediately east of it Woodmill, the property of Dr Gairdner. North-east of Brucefield is Touch, the property of Robert Downie, Esq. of Appin and Touch, for many years member of Parliament for the Dunfermline district of burghs. East of Touch is North Fod, partly the property of James Stenhouse, Esq., and partly of Henry Brown, Esq. South of which is South Fod, the property of the heirs of the late James Stenhouse. To the north-west of the town is the farm of Ballyeoman and other lands belonging to the burgh; and north-east of these lands Hallbeath, the property of Martin Lindsay, Esq.; beyond which is Netherbeath, partly belonging to Robert Wemyss, Esq. of Cuttlehill, partly to Dr Abercrombie, and partly to Sir John Malcolm. Directly north of the town is Broomhead, the property of M. Moncrieff, Esq., Venturefair, the property of James Spowart, Esq., and north of it Coalton, the property of William Blackwood, Esq. Still further north is Lochend, the property of the Trustees for Robert Preston, and in its neighbourhood Meldrum Mill, the property of W. Walker, Esq., W. S., and Balmule, the property of James Alexander, Esq. A short way south-east is Wester Craigduckie, the property of R. Curror, Esq., and Easter Craigduckie, the property of H. Flockhart, Esq. North of Balmule, and on the borders of the parish, are the lands of Gask, the property of Adam Rolland, Esq.; and north-west of Balmule is Dunduff, the property of Robert Curror, Esq. West of Lochend is Lochhead, the property of Miss M. Aitken; and north of it Craigluscar, the property of Charles Durie, Esq.

V. From the time of the Reformation the nave of the old abbey church, having been repaired, served as the parish church of Dunfermline, while the choir remained a complete ruin. The necessity of additional church accommodation having been long felt, the new church was begun in 1818, and opened for divine service in 1821. It is in itself an elegant building, in the pointed style, with handsome perpendicular windows, as will be seen from the accompanying engraving; but it certainly does not at all harmonize with the fine old Norman structure with which it is connected. Had the Norman style, or even the early English, been adopted, without the extremely heavy buttresses of the old building, the harmony might have been made more perfect and more agreeable to the eye. It is surmounted by a fine tower, terminated by a balustrade, on which the name of Robert Bruce, king of Scots, has been introduced with very questionable taste. The parish church is a collegiate charge. The present incumbents are the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A.M., and the Rev. John Todd Brown. The patronage of both charges is in the Crown. The stipends of the ministers are both the same, viz., 152 bolls of meal and 152 bolls of barley, with £10 in money. The minister of the first charge has a manse, and a glebe which is valued at £34 per annum. The principal part of the glebe, however, and the most valuable, the grass glebe, had not come into possession of the present incumbent up to 1835. Besides the abbey church there are two other churches in the town, to which *quoad sacra* parishes have been assigned. These are the St.

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Andrew's Street church, of which the Rev. A. Sutherland, A.M., is minister; and the Canmore Street church, the Rev. William Dalzell. There are four chapels in the town in connection with the United Associate Synod: 1st, Queen Anne Street, the Rev. James Young; 2d, Chalmers Street, the Rev. Robert Cuthbertson; 3d, St. Margaret's Street, the Rev. John Law; and 4th, the Maygate chapel. There are two other chapels in the parish in the same connection,—one at Limekilns, the Rev. William Johnstone, A.M.; and the other at Crossgates, the Rev. Thomas Wilson. There is one chapel in connection with the Relief Synod, the Rev. Neil M'Michael; a Baptist chapel, of which Messrs. A. Kirk and D. Dewar are pastors; and another in connection with the Scottish Congregational Union, which has been only recently formed.

The great and rapid increase which has taken place in the population of this parish, as a necessary consequence, produced a proportionate increase in the number of the poor. The funds of the kirk-session having been found quite inadequate for their support, a Voluntary Association was entered into for their support in 1815. In this association, however, the kirk-session did not join, but continued to support a portion of the poor on a roll kept by themselves. In the year 1827, the number on the session-roll was about 30; and the amount distributed among them during that year, was £150. During the year from 1826 to 1827, the Voluntary Association distributed among the poor on their roll, upwards of £600 sterling, raised by voluntary subscription among the heritors and inhabitants, and by collections at the doors of the various churches and chapels. This mode of voluntary subscription was continued till lately; but the refusal of many to join in it has caused a legal assessment to be introduced, of the working of which it would be improper as yet to speak. It is much to be feared, however, that, as in other places where the system has been tried, one of its effects will be greatly to increase the amount of pauperism. There are several mortifications for the benefit of the poor in the town and parish. 1. St Leonard's hospital, which is very ancient, and the founder of which is not known. The hospital buildings were situated at the suburb called the Spittal, but are long since removed. The rent of 64 acres of land were mortified for the maintenance of eight widows, each of whom was entitled to 8 bolls meal, 4 bolls malt, 8 lippies fine wheat, 8 lippies of groats, and 2 shillings of silver annually, and an apartment in the hospital. The Marquis of Tweedale exercises the patronage. 2. In 1675, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie founded an hospital at the village of Mastertown, called the Pitreavie hospital, for the benefit of 4 widows, with which he burdened a portion of the lands of Mastertown. Each widow is to receive 6 bolls meal, or 3 bolls groats, and 3 bolls of bear, at the patron's option, annually, and an apartment in the hospital. 3. At the death of the last episcopal clergyman of the parish in 1710, 600 merks Scots (£33 6s. 8d. sterling) was found in the poors' box, which was mortified for the use of the poor. The town pays the interest yearly,—one-half to the poor of the burgh, and the other half to the poor of the landward part of the parish. 4. John Reid, a shopkeeper in the burgh, mortified some land for the use of poor persons who had at one time been in good worldly circum-

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stances, under the management of certain trustees. The revenues belonging to this mortification have been greatly increased from the feuing of the land; and in 1827, the yearly rental was £140 sterling. The guildry and the different incorporations also give weekly or monthly allowances from their funds to decayed members, and widows of members of their several bodies. There are also several benefit societies in the town and parish, which have proved of great advantage to the members, when sick and disabled from working.

VI. We have already given a short notice of the rise and progress of the linen manufacture in Dunfermline, particularly of the manufacture of table-linen, which has proved so important a source of wealth to the town. Table-linen is still the chief manufacture; but table-covers, either wholly of cotton, or of worsted on cotton, and a few counterpanes, are also made. The annual value of this description of goods manufactured has been estimated at £374,000 sterling. The number of looms employed by the manufacturers of Dunfermline in 1836, was 3,519, of which 2,273 were employed in weaving table-linen, 462 in table-covers and counterpanes, 13 in woollen goods, and of 771 it was not ascertained how they were employed. In 1838 there were 3,000 looms in the town and suburbs employed in this manufacture, and 741 in Kinross, Strathmiglo, Leslie, Falkland, &c.; making, in all, 3,741. The total number of persons in Dunfermline employed in this trade, in 1838, was 6,438; viz., weavers, 3,000; winders, 1,100; children of weavers, 1,900; warpers and warehousemen, 150; yarn boilers, men and women, 30; yarn bleachers, ditto, 40; cloth bleachers, ditto, 150; lapping and dressing cloth, 30; cutting patterns, men and boys, 20; pattern drawers, 8; dyers, 10. About one-third in value of the goods are exported to America and other places abroad. There are five mills for spinning linen-yarn in the parish; but one of these has not been working for the last twelve months. The yarns spun are of various qualities from tow and flax, and are used in the manufacture of table-linen, diapers, tickings, sheetings, towelings, and plain linens. A portion is also used in the manufacture of plain and coloured threads.

The coal-works in this parish are very extensive; and an able account has been given of them by the Rev. Peter Chalmers, A. M., minister of the first charge, in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, from which we have condensed the following abstract:—1. The largest colliery is the Elgin colliery, belonging to the Earl of Elgin. The whole area of the coal-field belonging to him, wrought and unwrought, may be stated at from 2,600 to 2,700 acres. About 800 or 900 of these, which are the most southern, and on the lands of Pitferrane, Urquhart, and Pittencrieff, are nearly exhausted, the remainder about 1,800, one-half of which are in the barony of Balmule, and the other in the lands of Luscar, in the adjoining parish of Carnock, and on those of Clune, partly in that, but chiefly in Dunfermline parish, including Swallowdrum, Rosebank, and West Baldridge, are yet to work. A large portion of this extensive coal-field Lord Elgin holds on a lease of 999 years, from the Pitferrane family, and about 150 acres on a short lease, which expired at Martinmas, 1839, from James Hunt, Esq. of Pittencrieff, and the remainder is his Lordship's own

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property by purchase. The coal-seams are of various quality, and some of them, especially the deepest, are extremely valuable. Almost all the coal partakes more or less of the caking quality and soft texture of the Newcastle coal. A new pit has lately been opened near the West Baldridge farm-house, named 'the Wallsend Pit,' which is the deepest coal-shaft in Scotland, and probably one of the most valuable. It is in depth 105 fathoms, 1 foot. There are 19 beds of coal, containing altogether 49 feet, 8 inches of coal, which can be worked in 13 separate divisions, by this pit. There are only two other pits at present working: the Baldridge and the Balmule pits. The first has been for some time worked in double shifts, employing 2 sets of men in the 24 hours, by which it produces coals equal in quantity to two pits; the second produces from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of coals annually. The coal in the Elgin field was long wrought by day-levels; but the coal above them is now exhausted. They are still used, however, for carrying off the water from the engine-levels, or workings below them. The whole quantity of coals raised at this coal-work, for the last five years, has been about 60,000 tons, of which 40,000 tons have been exported chiefly to the ports on the Baltic and Mediterranean seas, the remainder being disposed of by land sale, or consumed at the Charleston lime-works. The coal is conveyed to the harbour at Charleston and the lime-works by a railroad, about 6 miles in length, without taking into account the branches to the different pits. The number of persons employed at the coal-work is 615, of whom 440 are males, including men and boys, and 175 females. At the Wallsend pit there are three steam-engines:—1. A pumping engine for draining the coal, about 100 horse power, at 4 lbs. pressure per inch on the piston. 2. A winding engine for drawing up the coal, about 40 horse power, at the same pressure as above. 3. A winding engine, about 30 horse power, and same pressure. All these are high-pressure engines, and their power can be increased. At the Baldridge pit there are two engines:—1. A condensing pumping engine, placed 43 fathoms under ground, of 8 horse power, and which lifts the water about 17 fathoms into the Pitferrane level. 2. A high-pressure winding engine on the surface, of 16 horse power, at 24 lbs. pressure on the piston, which can be increased at pleasure. At the Balmule pit there is one atmospheric engine, of about 14 horse power, which lifts both water and coal. 2d. Immediately to the east of the Elgin is the Wellwood colliery, belonging to Andrew Wellwood of Garvock, Esq. It is situated about a mile north of Dunfermline, and is leased by James Spowart of Venturefair and Bellfield, Esq., a very enterprising and successful coal-master. The colliery was a few years since greatly increased in value, both to the proprietor and lessee, by the erection of a powerful steam-engine for drawing the water, whereby an excellent seam of splint-coal was reached, much admired for its clearness and purity. The coal from this work is extensively used in the town of Dunfermline and neighbourhood, and a large quantity of it is also exported, principally to France. The steam-boats plying between Paris and Rouen are almost entirely supplied with it. The coal-field, including East Baldridge and Venturefair, not at present wrought, may embrace 200 acres, of which 30 or 40 are still to work. By an arrangement with Lord Elgin, the coals from this work

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are also conveyed along his railroad to the harbour at Charleston for exportation. There are three pits connected with this work: the Tom, 60 fathoms deep, which is the principal pit; the Waterloo and the John, which are both 57 fathoms deep. Besides which, there is an engine-pit 57 fathoms deep, used now solely for lifting water. The quantity of coals raised at this work, in 1839, was about 48,000 tons. The number of persons employed at the work is 252. There are two high-pressure steam-engines, each about 15 horse power, and 24 lbs. pressure per inch on the piston, and one atmospheric steam-engine, all for lifting coal; and a Watt and Bolton steam-engine for pumping water, about 70 horse power. 3d. To the east of this colliery, and about a mile and a quarter from the town, are the Townhill and Appin collieries, the former belonging to the burgh of Dunfermline, and the latter to Robert Downie of Appin, Esq. Previous to Candlemas, 1838, the burgh had its coal in its own hands, and worked only that which was at a moderate depth, and of inferior quality, which was all sold in the town and neighbourhood at a lower rate than other coal. At the period mentioned, however, an enterprising and wealthy company took a lease of it for nineteen years, commencing at that date, and by sinking new pits, so as to reach the splint-coal, a greater amount and superior quality of coal are raised. The consumption is still chiefly in the town and neighbourhood, but a portion is also exported at Charleston, whither it is conveyed by Lord Elgin's railway, being carried to it in carts. The principal pit in use is the Jessie, which is only 23 fathoms deep; but a new one, the 'Crawford,' is in progress, by which the splint-coal is expected to be found at the depth of 60 fathoms. The gross output since 1838, has been from 8,000 to 9,000 tons. There are three steam-engines all high-pressure. The number of persons employed is 70. 4th. The next large and very old colliery, still farther to the east, and two-and-a-half-miles from the town of Dunfermline, is that of Hallbeath, belonging to John Clarkson, Esq. The coal-field here is very extensive, comprehending, with all the portions leased from the neighbouring proprietors, several hundred acres, of which there is a large portion still to work; but the precise extent of this cannot well be ascertained, in consequence of the want of the old plans of the workings. It may be estimated, however, at above 200 acres. A valuable bed of cannel or parrot coal has been wrought here, and supplies the Dunfermline and other gas works. There is no engine-pit at present working, but there is day-level, 25 fathoms below the surface. The coal has been wrought for a long time by three different winnings, all, or nearly all, exhausted, but a new fitting is in contemplation. The output at this work, in 1837, was 18,437 tons, a great proportion of which was exported. There are three steam-engines at this work; and about 175 persons are employed at it. The coals exported are shipped at Inverkeithing, whither they are carried by a railroad. 5th. A little way to the east a small colliery has been lately begun at Nether-beath, the property of R. Wemyss, Esq. of Cuttlehill, called the Cuttlehill colliery. It is supposed to consist of about 50 or 60 acres, of which about one acre has been wrought. There are two pits at present working, one 8, and the other 31 fathoms deep. About 2,000 tons have been sold annually since the

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coal-work began; but they are expected to increase. There are two high-pressure engines. The number of persons employed at the work is 32. There is another coal-work at Letham, in the northern extremity of the parish, but it has not been worked for the last two years.

Limestone is found in the lands of Broomhall, Roscobie, Lathalmond, Dunduff, Dunnygask, Craigluscar, Cowdens, Brucefield, Southfod, and Sunnybank; but is wrought for sale at present only on the first four mentioned properties. The lime-works at Roscobie and Lathalmond, belonging, the former to George R. Barclay of Keavil, Esq., and the latter to Adam Rolland of Gask, Esq., have a great lond sale in the upper part of the parish; and the first named also in places considerably to the north and west of it,—as Auchterarder, Dollar, Tillicoultry, and these neighbourhoods. Those, however, at Charleston on Broomhall lands, the property of the Earl of Elgin, are the most extensive, and have a great sea as well as land sale. While there are only two drawkilns at Lathalmond, and three at Roscobie, there are nine at Charleston, which, with the height of building in front of them, present a striking appearance from the Frith. The Earl of Elgin's seam of limestone is within a quarter of a mile from the shore, and is from 20 to 50 feet in visible thickness. It stretches about a quarter of a mile from east to west. The stones are conveyed from the quarry by a railroad to the harbour, where they are burnt and sold in shells, or are exported in their raw state. The rough unburnt stones are sent principally to Stirling, and the lime-shells to Dundee and the whole north of Scotland. The quantity thus exported is very considerable, but not so great as it once was. There are altogether about 400,000 bushels of shells, and about 15,000 tons of raw stone sold annually at Charleston. There are nearly 60,000 bushels of shells sold annually at Roscobie. There are several whinstone quarries in the parish. The principal one is at Woodhill, the property of Sir John Halkett, Bart. of Pitferrane. There is another at Redcraigs toll, 3 miles north of Dunfermline, and a third a mile-and-a-half still farther north on the road to Crieff. There are also several free-stone quarries in the parish. The principal ones are at Berrylaw and North Urquhart, a mile north-west of the town; at Millhills, a quarter of a mile south-east; at Sunnybank, 3 miles south-east; and at Pittencrieff. The stone at the whole, except the last, is of good quality, and much used for building. Iron-stone, to a greater or less extent, pervades the whole coal-field of the Earl of Elgin, in thin bands and balls, and was once wrought to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. But the working was discontinued about 8 or 9 years ago, in consequence of the low price of iron, and has not been resumed. There is a thin seam of argillaceous iron-stone in the Wellwood, Townhill, and Hall-beath coal-fields; but in all of these it is of an inferior quality, and not sufficiently abundant to render it workable to a profit. It occurs both in veins and nodules at the Townhill colliery, and is found in blaes while tirring for lime at the Charleston and Northern limestone quarries. Copper pyrites, in small quantities, is found imbedded in the clay iron-stone, with carbonate of lime, at the Elgin colliery.

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VII. Besides the eminent persons connected with this parish, which we have already had occasion incidentally to mention, there are others who must not be omitted. Among these, the first place is due to Maude, the daughter of Malcolm Caenmhor, who was born here in the 11th century. She was married to Henry I., surnamed Beau-clerc, king of England, and was solemnly crowned queen by St Anselm, bishop of Canterbury. She was styled by the people of England, 'The good Queen Maude.' The application of so popular a title implies in itself a prominence and distinctness of character, not ordinarily to be found in the female occupants of thrones; and the bare fact is sufficient ground for anticipation, that the person so marked must have far outstripped the ordinary pale of a palace life. She was the niece of Edmund Ironside. The claim of her uncle, Edgar, to the English throne had been set aside by the conquest of the kingdom by William the Conqueror, the consequence of which was the flight of her grandmother with her two daughters to Scotland;—one of these, Margaret, who married Malcolm Caenmhor, was the mother of Maude. On her father's death Maude went to England, and was educated in the abbeys of Wilton and Romsey, under the care of her aunt, Christina, who had taken the veil in 1085. She remained with her aunt till she married the king of England, who was led to seek her hand by his wish to conciliate the Saxon population of England. In the son of Maude was therefore conjoined the blood of the Normans, the Saxons, and the ancient Celtic inhabitants of the country. "On the marriage," says an ancient chronicler, "the nation knew no bounds in its joy." The good queen is said to have shown the fruit of her early education, by actively co-operating with her husband in all manner of encouragement to learning and to learned men. "At all times," says Malmsbury, "crowds of visitants and dissours were, in endless multitudes, entering and departing from her superb dwelling; for this the king's liberality and affability attracted." It may be supposed that her profuse liberality to learned men, and to the poets of her day, must have fallen in part on those of her own country, and counteracted the preference shown by the nobility towards those who wrote and spoke in French. She was liberal in her favours to conventual establishments. The first stone-bridge over the river Lea, erected at Bow—and the first ever erected in England—was under her direction. She founded the Leper hospital at St Giles in the Fields, which was, in all probability, the first domestic receptacle of the kind for that disease, then the scourge of society. She died in 1117, and was interred at Westminster in St Edward's chapel, over against the high altar, having, says Fordun, the following inscription on her monument:—"Hic jacet Matildis regina bona Angliæ vxor quondam Henrici primi, filia Malcomi regis Scottorum et vxoris suæ Margaretæ; qui obijt An° Dom. M.C.XVII. de cujus bonitate et moris probitate dies non sufficerit omnia dicere." Among the most eminent Scotsmen of the 15th century was Maister Robert Henryson. He was 'Schol-maister of Dunfermling,' and was no doubt a preceptor of youth in the abbey. He was a poet of considerable fancy,—possessed great skill in versification,—and successfully attempted various styles of composition. His longest poem,—'The

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Testament of the Fair Cresseide,'—"contains," says Dr Irving, "many strokes of poetical description, which a writer of more than ordinary genius could only have produced." He wrote a number of fables in verse, which convey useful lessons, but are rather prolix. Of these, probably the best is 'The Borrowstoun Mous, and the Landwart Mous.' His pastoral 'Robin and Makyne' displays a love of nature and great sweetness of versification; and his 'Abbey Walk' is full of serious reflections. The learned civilian, Edward Henryson, LL.D., seems to have been the grandson of the poet. He received the degree of Doctor of laws from the university of Bourges, where he studied, and where for some years he was professor of civil law. He translated Plutarch's 'Feast of the Seven Sages,' which he dedicated to Ulrich Fugger, a Tyrolese nobleman, by whom he was patronized. After his return to Scotland he was, in 1566, appointed an extraordinary lord of session. Sir Thomas Henderson of Chesters, his son, was also appointed a lord of session in 1622. George Durie, abbot of Dunfermline, was made an extraordinary lord of session in July, 1541, and was repeatedly chosen one of the lords of the articles. He was also keeper of the privy seal in 1554. He died in 1561, and was canonized by the church of Rome. Robert Pitcairn, abbot of Dunfermline, was appointed a lord of session in 1568,—was often chosen a lord of the articles, and was secretary of state in 1570, which office he held during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI. Two of the family of Seaton, Earls of Dunfermline, were also extraordinary lords of session. Three of the abbots of Dunfermline held the office of Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. Hugo, abbot of Dunfermline, was chancellor during the reign of William the Lyon. Robert, who became abbot in 1241, was made chancellor of the kingdom in 1249 by Alexander III., but lost both offices the following year, and for a time retired from the world. In 1269 he was chosen abbot of Melrose. Richard, whose surname is said to have been Innerkeithing, abbot of Dunfermline, and afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, was made chancellor in 1256,—an office which he shortly afterwards resigned.

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PARISH OF BEATH.

I. This parish lies on the high ground to the north-east of Dunfermline. It is about 4 miles in length from north to south, and about 3 miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of Dunfermline, Aberdour, and Auchtertool; on the east by Auchterderran and Ballingry; on the north by Cleish; and on the west by Dunfermline. The surface of the parish is rugged and hilly, and at its south-west extremity it rises into the beautiful hill, called the hill of Beath, which affords fine pasture for cattle, and from which a beautiful and extensive view is obtained. A little farther north, and on the west side of the parish, is Loch Fitty, from which the water of Ore takes its rise. This lake is about 3 miles in circumference, is rather shallow, and contains pike and perch, and the fresh water muscle. The population, in 1755, was 1,099; in 1790, owing to the joining of small farms into one, it had decreased to 450. In 1801 it had increased to 613; since which time it has continued to increase, though it is still below what it was in 1755. In 1811 it was 668; in 1821, 729; and in 1831, 921. Of these, 462 were males, and 459 females. The number of families was 176, of which 46 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 24 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. About 44 men were employed in coal-works. There are two villages in the parish, those of Kelty and Oakfield, in the northern part of the parish, in which about 400 of the population reside. A number of building-feus have also, of late years, been granted on the line of the Great North road, which passes through the parish. The nearest market-town is Dunfermline, distant about 5 miles from the church; and the post-office is at Blair-Adam inn, distant about 3 miles.

II. In the south-east part of the parish is Couden-beath and other lands, the property of the Earl of Moray; north of which is Foulford, the property of Mr H. Inglis; west of which is Moss-side, the property of Mr Laurence Walls; north of which is Stevenson's-beath, the property of Mr Thomson. In the south-west part of the parish is Swinton's-beath, the property of Dr John Abercrombie; and adjoining it the lands of Hill-of-beath, partly the property of Miss Aitken, and partly of the Rev. T. Wilson. North of Hill-of-beath is Dalbeath, the property of James Dalgleish, Esq.; and north of it Lassodie, the property of John Dewar, Esq., whose ancestors held these lands at the time Sibbald wrote in 1710. North-east of Lassodie is Windyedge, the property of Mr D. Aitken. Directly north of Lassodie is Thornton, the property of Alexander Aitken, Esq., which has been in the possession of his ancestors for 150 years. North-east of Thornton is Cocklaw, the property of James Moodie, Esq. In the northern part of the parish,

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bordering on the parish of Cleish, the lands belong to Sir Charles Adam of Blairadam, M. P., son of the late Lord Chief-commissioner Adam.

III. The parish church is of recent erection, and is sufficient to accommodate the parishioners. The church is well attended, and the number of communicants about 200. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Ferguson; the patron the Earl of Moray. The stipend is meal 4 bolls; bear 17 bolls, 3 pecks, 2 lippies; oats 84 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 lippies; money from the teinds of the parish, £71; interest of money mortified, £4; and from the exchequer, £25 5s. 10d. sterling. The manse was erected in 1801; and the glebe is worth from £16 to £20 sterling. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish; but there were, in 1836, about 200 Burgher Seceders, including young and old. The parochial school is the only one in the parish, and is centrically situated at Cantsdam, about a mile from the church. The school has been for some years admirably taught by the present teacher, Mr Alexander Bethune, and his brother, who preceded him. The average number of scholars is about 100. The school-room and teacher's dwelling are excellent and commodious; the salary is the maximum. Some years ago Francis Berry, a native of the parish, and who spent most of his life as a small farmer within it, bequeathed a feu in land and houses for educating poor children, natives of the parish. The property is subject to the liferent of his widow; it is let for £28 10s. per annum. An itinerating library has been for some time circulating in the parish, and some other stations in the neighbourhood, under the superintendence of the parochial teacher, which has been found to be most useful to the parishioners. In 1836 there were only five individuals on the poors' roll, three of whom received 1s. per week, and the other two 1s. 9d. per week. The average collections at the church-door are £11; and the kirk-session have £100 sterling lent out at interest.

IV. In 1836 there were 5,270 imperial acres of land in the parish, either cultivated or occasionally in tillage; 516 acres constantly in waste or in pasture; 394 which might be profitably brought under cultivation; and 530 in wood. The average yearly value of agricultural produce in the parish, is £11,027; the average rent of land about £1 per Scotch acre. The annual value of real property, for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £2,746 sterling; the valued rent is £3,069 16s. 8d. Scots. Great improvements have been made of late years in reclaiming waste lands, and improving such as had been neglected by bad husbandry. New farm steadings have also, in many instances, been erected on the lands belonging to Lord Moray and Sir Charles Adam. There are three coal-works in the parish; but two of them had not been wrought for two or three years previous to 1836. The produce of the Kelty coal-work, from January, 1834, to January, 1835, amounted to £2,920 sterling.

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PARISH OF SALINE.

I. This parish lies to the west of Dunfermline, and forms the extreme boundary of the county of Fife on the west. It is rather more than 5 miles long from east to west; and is at the centre nearly about the same in breadth from north to south; but it narrows greatly at its extremities, and is scarcely more than a mile in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Carnock; on the east by Dunfermline; on the north by the parish of Cleish, in the county of Kinross; and on the west by the counties of Clackmannan and Perth. The eastern part of the parish is mountainous, rising into a lofty ridge, called the Saline hills; while the western portion of it is generally level. The greater part of the soil of the parish is a mixture of clay and loam, which, in some places, is of a fertile nature, capable of rearing abundant crops of wheat, pease, or beans. The lighter soils bear fine crops of oats and barley. In the eastern division, from its lying high, the rearing of cattle forms an important portion of the agriculturist's care; but here also, in many places, the soil is capable of bearing abundant crops. The village of Saline is clean, and extremely picturesque in its appearance. The houses are all neatly built and white-washed, and have all small kitchen-gardens, or plots of flowers attached. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 945; in 1811, 1,072; in 1821, 1,123; and in 1831, 1,139. Of these, 568 were males, and 571 females. The number of families was 248; of whom 107 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 65 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. In 1815, the annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed, was £3,787 sterling; the valued rent of the parish is £4,161 Scots.

II. In the south-eastern part of the parish are the lands of Bandrum, the property of the British Linen Company Bank; west of which is Nether Kinneder, the seat of J. Erskine, Esq., whose father, the late proprietor, was a Lord of Session, and took his seat by the title of Lord Kinneder. He was the author of some beautiful additional verses to Collins' fine Ode on Scottish Superstitions. North of this is Upper Kinneder, the property of P. Oliphant, Esq., whose ancestors possessed them when Sibbald wrote. The village of Saline, which is immediately to the north, is feued from Lady Baird Preston, who is also proprietor of Craighouse. North-west of Saline is Burnside, the property of W. Rolland, Esq.; and north of it Balgonar, the property of W. Telfer, Esq.; adjoining which is Grey Craig, the property of the Rev. A. Duncan. North-east of Grey Craig is Sheardrum, the property of Mr Charles Jamieson; and north of it Cultmiln, the property of Mr Robertson Barclay of Kavil. The lands of Saline Shaw, in the western part of the parish, belong to Mr D. Meiklejohn and other proprietors.

III. The parish church has been erected within the last 20 years, and is a handsome

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building in the pointed style. It is seen from a distance in all directions, and adds considerably to the beauty of the village. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Forfar; the patronage is in the Crown. The stipend is meal 25 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; bear 26 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck, 2 lippies; oats 10 bolls, 2 firlots, 1 peck; money from teinds, £30 15s. 2d. sterling; and money received from the exchequer, £72 16s. 10d. There is a good manse, and a glebe valued at £15 per annum. The collections at the church-door for the use of the poor, amounted, in 1835, to £32 sterling, which is about the average. The parochial school is at the village, and is well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary, and the legal accommodations. There is no dissenting congregation in the parish.

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PARISH OF CARNOCK.

I. On the western boundary of the county, south of Saline, and west of Dunfermline, lies the parish of Carnock. It is about 3½ miles in length from north to south, and varies in breadth from 3 miles to less than 1 mile from east to west. It is bounded on the south by the parish of Torryburn; on the west by Dunfermline; on the north by Saline; and on the west by a part of Perthshire. This parish is well wooded, which adds much to the beauty of its scenery; and Luscar den is a deep glen of great romantic beauty. There are four villages in the parish of Carnock; viz., the village of Carnock, where the church is situated; Gowkhall and New Luscar in its neighbourhood, and Cairney hill at the south end of the parish, on the road from Dunfermline to Stirling. They are chiefly inhabited by small feuars, and weavers employed by the manufacturers of Dunfermline in weaving table-linen, &c. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 860; in 1811, 884; in 1821, 1,136; and in 1831, 1,203. The number of males and females at this time were equal. The number of families was 247; of which 49 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 88 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. About 79 males were chiefly employed in coal-works and quarries, or as labourers on the roads, and in ditching. The nearest market-town, and the post-town, is Dunfermline.

II. At an early period the barony of Carnock, which included the greater portion, if not the whole, of this parish, belonged to the Ramsays of Dalhousie, ancestors of the Earls of Dalhousie; and it afterwards became the patrimony of a younger son of the family. David, second Lord Lindsay of the Byres, who died in 1492, married Janet, the daughter and sole heiress of Walter Ramsay of Carnock, and with her acquired the barony, which remained with the family till the reign of James VI. Sir George Bruce, third son of Sir Alexander Bruce of Blairhall, descended from Robert de Bruys of Clackmannan, had a charter of this barony in 1602. His grandson was created Earl of Kincardine,—a title which merged in that of Elgin, previously granted to an elder branch of the family,—on the death of Alexander, third Earl of Kincardine, in 1705. The affairs of this nobleman having become deeply involved, the barony of Carnock was brought to a judicial sale, and was purchased in 1700 by Colonel John Erskine, third son of Henry, second Lord Cardross, ancestor of the Earl of Buchan. Colonel Erskine's grandson was the celebrated John Erskine of Carnock, who was bred to the law, and was author of the well-known 'Institutes of the Law of Scotland.' His grandfather's estates having been brought to a judicial sale, the lands of Carnock Proper were purchased by Mr Erskine, and was afterwards the property of his son, the late Dr Erskine, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and is now the property of J. Stewart, Esq. South

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of Carnock are the lands of Camp, the property of Adam Rolland, Esq. of Gask; and south of it Pitdinnies, the property of Sir John Halket of Pitferrane, Baronet. East of Carnock is Clune, the property of Lady Buchan Hepburn; and in the western extremity of the parish, Blair, the property of George Hill, Esq. North-east of Carnock is Luscar, a fine house, situated in well-wooded grounds, the seat of Adam Rolland, Esq. of Gask.

III. The parish church was built in 1602 by Sir George Bruce of Carnock. It is situated at the village, and is convenient for the greater part of the parish. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. Gilston; the patron, Mr Erskine of Carnock. The stipend is meal 61 bolls, 1 firlot, 1 peck, 1 lippie; bear 39 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 3 lippies; oats 19 bolls; money from tiends, £18; and £36 10s. 6d. from the exchequer. There is a good manse, and the glebe is valued at £24 per annum. The annual collection at the church-door for the poor is about £13 sterling. There is a chapel connected with the United Associate Synod at Cairney hill, of which the Rev. John More is minister. The parochial school is situated at Carnock, and is well attended. The teacher has the maximum salary and the legal allowances. There is another school at the village of Cairney hill, and a seminary for young ladies, conducted by Mrs More at the Secession manse there.

IV. Almost the whole of this parish is arable, and well enclosed. The soil in the southern portion is the most fertile; but even in the other parts of the parish it is not much inferior. It is chiefly black loam, or rich clay, with a mixture of gravel in some places. Wheat, oats, and barley, with the usual green crops, are all raised in the parish; the average green crop is about 7 bolls an acre. At a former period coals were extensively wrought in this parish, and shipped at the pier at Torryburn. The only coal-work now working is that of Blair, the coals obtained from which are of good quality. The free-stone quarries in this parish have long been held in great estimation for building. On the estate of Carnock there are three different kinds: 1st. A black coloured close grained stone, capable of receiving a polish like marble. It stands fire, and becomes the harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere. It is much used for monumental stones. 2d. A white stone equally fine in the grain, and which, though soft when taken from the quarry, becomes hard by exposure. 3d. A brownish coloured stone, excellently fitted for building purposes. The annual value of real property, for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £3,226 sterling; the valued rent was £2,536 Scots.

V. Chalmers, in his Caledonia,* says that Agricola, in his first expedition beyond the Forth in the summer of the year 83, encamped his forces in what is now the parish of Carnock. The vestiges of two camps are still to be seen on the two farms of Easter and Wester Camp, which were, no doubt, the work of Agricola's troops. On Carneil hill, a little way to the west, there appears to have been a British fort, which had been taken by the Romans, as, in 1774, on opening some tumuli on this hill, several urns

* Vol. i. page 109.

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were found containing Roman coins. The name of the parish, as well as of this hill, appears to have originated in the Celtic word Caer, signifying a fort. On Craigluscar hill, about a mile-and-a-half to the north, there appears to have been another British fort; one on Saline hill in the neighbouring parish, and another at no great distance on the grounds below. All these hill-forts were, no doubt, taken by the Romans in this expedition.

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PARISH OF TORRYBURN.

I. This parish lies on the shore of the Frith of Forth, west of Dunfermline. It is rather more than four miles in length from east to west, and averages from a mile to rather more than a mile-and-a-half in breadth from north to south. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the east by Dunfermline; on the north by Carnock; and on the west by the parish of Culross, in the county of Perth. From its possessing several gentlemen's seats, the grounds around which are well wooded, a considerable portion of the scenery of this parish is very beautiful. It contains two villages, both upon the sea-coast. That of Torryburn, which is a burgh of barony, towards the west, and that of Crombie towards the eastern part of the parish. The soil of the greater portion of the parish is rich, and capable of producing every kind of crop; and some portions of the land are let as high as £5 per acre. It is all well enclosed by dikes, hedges, and ditches; and in a state of high cultivation. The annual value of real property for which it was assessed in 1815, was £5,009 sterling. The valued rent is £5,255 Scots. The population in 1755 was 1,635; and in 1790, 1,600. In 1801, it was 1,403; in 1811, 1,461; in 1821, 1,443; and in 1831, 1,436. The number of males at that time was 612, of females 824. The number of families was 346; of which 44 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 120 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. Dunfermline is the nearest market and post-town.

II. At the west end of the parish is Valleyfield, the property of Lady Baird Preston; north of it Inzievar, the property of Henry Beveridge, Esq.; and north of Inzievar is Oakley, formerly Annfield, the residence of Mrs Farquharson. West of Valleyfield is the mansion-house and lands of Torry, one of the seats of Captain James Erskine Wemyss, R.N., M.P. for the county. The house is magnificent in point of architecture, and contains a fine collection of paintings. The grounds are beautifully wooded with trees of various age. Torry anciently belonged to the family of Wardlaw, of whom were descended many families of the name. Henry Wardlaw, who was bishop of St. Andrews from 1404 to 1440, and one of the most eminent prelates who ever occupied that see; and Walter Wardlaw, who was bishop of Glasgow from 1367 till 1389, and who was promoted to be a cardinal by Pope Clement VII., were both younger sons of the house of Torry. The Honourable Colonel William Erskine, second son of David, second Lord Cardross, who was deputy-governor of Blackness castle, acquired this estate before the beginning of last century, and it continued in the possession of his immediate descendants till the death of the late Sir John Drummond Erskine, when he was succeeded by his nephew, the present proprietor. Immediately west of Torry is Craigflower park, a fine

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mansion on the sea-coast, the seat of Andrew Colville, Esq. of Ochiltree; and west of it is Crombie, also his property. Crombie anciently belonged to the Lord Colville of Cleish, descended from Lord Colville of Culross.

III. The church of Torryburn is situated at the north-east extremity of the village, adjoining the enclosures which surround Craigflower park. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Doig, A.M.; the patron, Mr Erskine of Carnock. The stipend is, meal 91 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 3 lippies; barley 85 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 3 lippies; and money, £20 5s. sterling. There is a good manse, a glebe worth £10 13s. sterling, and an allowance of 6 bolls of meal for an old glebe. The ordinary collections at the church-door, for behoof of the poor, in 1835, was £44 sterling. The parochial school is also situated at the village. It is well attended, and the teacher has the maximum salary with the legal allowances. There is a subscription school at Crombie, which is also well attended. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish.

IV. There are two harbours in the parish, one at Torryburn, and the other at Crombie, but they are now but little frequented. Sixty years ago considerable business was done at the harbour of Torryburn, it having about 1,000 tons of shipping belonging to it. The Dunfermline manufacturers at that time were in the habit of conveying their goods to this port, whence they were taken in a large boat to Borrowstowness, to be shipped for London. This has been long discontinued. Coals are not wrought to the extent in this parish which they at one time were; but they are still wrought on the estate of Torry. There is a brick, tile, and pottery-work at Valleyfield, carried on by Messrs Melville and Caddel. A number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers; and others table-linen for those of Dunfermline.

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PARISH OF INVERKEITHING.

I. The present parish of Inverkeithing consists of the ancient parish of that name, and of the parish of Rosyth, which were conjoined in 1636. The form of the parish is somewhat like that of the letter L reversed, the base of the letter being formed by that portion of the parish which lies along the shore of the Forth. This part of the parish is about four miles in length from east to west; and varies, except at the east end, from about a quarter of a mile to about a mile-and-a-half in breadth. At the east end a peninsula runs toward the south into the Frith, at the extremity of which is North Queensferry, where there is a regular ferry to the opposite coast; the parish here extends for upwards of four miles towards the north, between the parishes of Dunfermline and Dalgetty, scarcely exceeding in any place half-a-mile in breadth. The parish is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the east by Dalgetty and Aberdour; on the north by Beath and Dunfermline; and on the west by Dunfermline. The island of Inchgarvie, about half way across the Frith, is in the parish. In 1755 the population of the parish was 1,694; and in 1793, it was 2,210. In 1801, it was 2,228; in 1811, 2,400; in 1821, 2,512; and in 1831, 3,189. The number of males at that time was 1,569; the number of females 1,620. The number of families was 712; of which 67 were employed chiefly in agriculture, and 222 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

II. The town of Inverkeithing is situated at the east end of the parish, on a bay which bears its name, and consists of a main street of considerable length, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour. As a royal burgh it is of great antiquity; the oldest existing charter being granted by William the Lion, confirming one of a previous date. This charter was confirmed by James VI. in 1598. The burgh is governed by a provost, two baillies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, nine other councillors, and a town-clerk. The magistrates have all the powers of other magistrates of royal burghs. The property of the burgh was valued a few years ago at £7,437 10s. 5d. sterling, exclusive of the town-house and jail; and the debts at £2,029 sterling. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and south Queensferry, in sending a member to the imperial parliament. The town-house was built in 1770; and besides the town-hall, contains the jail, which is small, and not very secure, but fortunately it is very little used, except for locking up drunken people for a night. The church, the school-house, and the stock grain market, and a dissenting chapel, are all handsome buildings, which add to the appearance of the town. Five fairs are appointed to be held yearly in the burgh, but they have long been merely nominal, no business being transacted at any of them. A weekly stock market for the sale of grain, however, has been established

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which is well attended. A branch of the eastern bank of Scotland has been recently opened in the burgh, under the management of William Fraser, Esq., town-clerk, which will, no doubt, be of great use to the trading part of the community. There is a post-office from thence, and daily arrivals and departures of the mail. The harbour is pretty good, though it might be deepened and greatly improved. Vessels of 200 tuns burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides, but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 20 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here, which is brought from the coal-work at Halbeith, by a railroad between that coal-work and the harbour. Various other coal-works ship their coal at this port; and when the proposed railroad from Lochgelly has been constructed, the coal trade here will be greatly increased. The number of inhabitants in the burgh is 2,020. Queensferry is a flourishing village, inhabited chiefly by boatmen engaged at the ferry, and much resorted to during summer as sea-bathing quarters. The ferry is vested in trustees, by whom the boatmen are employed. In consequence of the ferry the parish enjoys ample means of communication with other places, both to the north and south, as two four-horse coaches, besides the mail, pass the burgh daily from Edinburgh, one to Perth and one to Aberdeen; and two, two-horse coaches between Edinburgh and Dunfermline, pass at a little distance from the burgh. The various steam-boats also on this part of the Firth, afford easy communication with Leith or Stirling, and all intermediate places. The number of inhabitants at the Ferry is 434. The only other village in the parish is Hillend, which has a population of 279.

III. About a mile west of the burgh are the castle and lands of Rosyth, the property of the Earl of Hopeton. Rosyth anciently belonged to a branch of the great family of Stuart, descended from James Stuart of Durrisdeer, brother-german of Walter the great steward of Scotland, father to Robert II., the first of the family who ascended the Scottish throne. The family of Stuart of Rosyth continued to flourish till about the beginning of last century, when, according to Sibbald, the last laird dying without issue and unmarried, disponed the estate to a stranger, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Roseberry. The old castle is situated on a rock on the shore, connected with the mainland by a causeway. All that now remains is a ruined square tower, which formed the north-eastern angle of what must have been a pretty large square building. Over the gateway is a defaced armorial bearing surmounted by a crown and M.R. 1561. On the mullions of the great windows of the hall, which are obviously alterations on the original building, are the initials "F. S." and "M. N.," and the date "1639." Upon the south side of the castle, near the door, is this inscription:—

IN DEV TYM DRAW YES CORD YE BEL TO CLINK,
QVHAIS MERY VOCE VARNIS TO MEAT AND DRINK.

This ancient castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Abbot; and the

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tradition is, though we know not on what authority, that the wife of Oliver Cromwell was born here.

Immediately east of the burgh is Castleland hill, the property of James Newton, Esq.; and to the south is Ferryhills, the property of W. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., and others. North of the burgh is Deals, the property of the Honourable Lord Cunningham, one of the Judges of the Court of Session; and north of it Balbougie, the property of the Rev. John Kellock Cunningham. North of Balbougie is Duloch, the seat of Lord Cunningham.

IV. The parish church is situated in the centre of the burgh, and is convenient for the great proportion of the inhabitants. It was built in 1826, is in the pointed style, handsome without and commodious within. It accommodates about 1,000 sitters. Public worship is well attended; the number of communicants is 400. The present incumbent is the Rev. Andrew Robertson; the patronage belongs to Lady Baird Preston. The stipend is, meal 111 bolls, 1 peck; barley 110 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 lippie; bear 1 boll, 2 firlots, 3 pecks; oats 1 boll, 3 pecks; and money, £62 5s. 3d. sterling. The manse was built in 1798, and has the legal accommodations. The glebe is valued at £40 per annum. There is a chapel in connection with the United Associate Synod, of which the Rev. John D. Fleming, A.M., is minister. In the parish school all the usual branches of education are taught. The teacher has the maximum salary, with a good dwelling-house, and an elegant school-house. There is a school for the higher and ornamental branches of education; and five other schools which are unendowed. There is also a Sabbath-day-school, which is well attended. There are three libraries in the burgh,—a subscription, a circulating, and a congregational one belonging to the Secession church. The books are generally well selected. In 1835 the number of poor on the roll was 43, who received from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly, according to their necessity. The average collection at the church door is £20 per annum. The heritors have from time to time voluntarily assessed themselves, to make up what is necessary for the support of the poor.

V. The whole parish has been brought into a state of high cultivation, with the exception of the small portion which is under wood, and the higher acclivities of the hills, which are in pasture. The rent of land varies from £1 5s. to £4 per acre. The average rent is nearer the higher than the lower of these rates. The annual value of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, exclusive of the burgh, was £3,966 sterling. That for which the burgh was assessed, was £1,649 sterling. The valued rent is £6,866 Scots. There are considerable quantities of green stone quarried in different places in the parish, for building, paving, and road-making, a portion of which is shipped. Sandstone is also quarried in two places, which is chiefly shipped at the harbour. There are also several limestone quarries, the produce of which is also partly shipped. There are no coal-works in the parish. There is an extensive distillery in the parish, which employs about 80 men. There are two founderies, in which large articles are cast, and steam-engines and other machinery made; a tan-work, a ship-building-yard, a salt-work, a magnesia

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manufactory, a fire-brick-work, a bone-mill, two meal and flour-mills, and a barley-mill. A number of individuals are also employed in weaving for the Dunfermline manufacturers.

VI. On the top of Letham hill are what is said to have been the remains of a Druidical temple, consisting of some blocks of green stone, arranged in a circular form. In the northern part of the parish is one of those singular monumental stones of which we have already had occasion to speak. It is 10 feet high, 2½ feet broad, and 1 foot thick. It is much defaced, but the figures of men and horses sculptured upon it may still be traced. An old building in the burgh, called the "Inns," is said to have been the residence of Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III. She died here in 1403. This house, though in the middle of the town, is still exempted from the jurisdiction of the magistrates. There are numerous vaults and ruins near it, and the foundations of the chapel were only dug up a few years ago. These ruins are supposed to have been the remains of the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries, both of these bodies having formerly establishments in the burgh. When the late church was repaired, in 1806, a font of fine sandstone was found, which is in the porch of the present church. It is of a hexagonal form, about four feet high, and finely ornamented with carving and armorial bearings.

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PARISH OF DALGETTY.

I. This parish lies east of Inverkeithing, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, from which it extends inland towards the north for about 3½ miles. It has a sea-coast of nearly the same extent; but as we advance inland, the breadth of the parish soon begins to diminish, and a considerable portion of it is scarcely a mile broad. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the west by Aberdour; on the north by Dunfermline; and on the west by Inverkeithing. From the shore to the northern extremity, the surface of the parish gradually ascends till it reaches the height of 436 feet above the level of the sea. From these higher grounds the view is very extensive, commanding the whole of the opposite coast, from Queensferry to the Isle of May. The rich woods around Dalgetty, Fordel house, and Cockairney, add greatly to the scenery of some parts of the parish; and the darkly wooded glen of Fordel with its waterfall is an object of much picturesque interest. In 1755 the population of the parish was 761; in 1801, 890; in 1811, 816; in 1821, 912; and in 1831, 1,300. Of these, 619 were males, and 681 females. The number of families was 253, of whom 41 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 39 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The only village, properly speaking, in this parish, is at the harbour of St David's, at its west end, which has a population of 142. The harbour has been much improved by the proprietor, Sir Philip Durham, and is extensively used for shipping the coal from his coal-works at Fordel, from which there is a railroad for conveying the coals. The harbour commands from 17 to 18 feet of water, so that vessels of 450 to 500 tons burden can load and unload with safety. A small part of the village of Hillend is in this parish, and a portion of that of Crossgates. There are also some rows of colliers' houses at Fordel. An old village once existed at Dalgetty, which has now been entirely removed; a small pier still exists at the place. Inverkeithing is the post and nearest market-town.

II. Donibristle house, the splendid residence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, is situated a short way from the sea, amidst extensive and richly wooded grounds, which occupy the greater portion of the south-eastern division of the parish. It was originally the seat of the abbots of Inchcolm, a monastery situated on the island of Inchcolm, in the Firth of Forth. James Stewart, natural son of James V., was created Earl of Moray in 1561, was afterwards regent of the kingdom, and was shot in the streets of Linlithgow in 1569. The eldest daughter of this eminent nobleman married James Stewart, son of James Stewart, Lord Doun, descended from Andrew, Lord Avondale, who, in right of his wife, assumed the title of Earl of Moray. Lord Doun, his father, was com-

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mendator of the abbey of Inchcolm; and the young Earl succeeded to Donibristle and Inchcolm in consequence. In history and in ancient song he is known by the appellation of the 'Bonnie Earl of Moray:' he was murdered at Donibristle by the Earl of Huntly in 1591-2, from what motive has never very clearly been shown. This tragedy is the subject of several ancient ballads,—two of which are given by Motherwell in his 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern.' The present Earl is the eighth in direct descent from the 'Bonnie Earl,' the subject of these ballads. East of Donibristle is Dalgetty, also the property of the Earl of Moray. Here was formerly one of the seats of the Lord Yester, ancestor of the Earl of Tweedale; and afterwards of the Lord-chancellor Seaton, Earl of Dunfermline.

North of Donibristle is Fordel, the fine seat of Admiral Sir Philip C. Henderson Durham, G.C.B. This gentleman was a midshipman on board the Royal George at the time she sunk in Portsmouth harbour, and was one of the very few survivors of that melancholy catastrophe; since which period he has seen much service in all parts of the world. The lands of Fordel were the property of a family of the name of Henderson, so early as the reign of James IV., James Henderson of Fordel being King's Advocate, and afterwards Lord-justice-clerk, in 1494. Both he and his eldest son were killed at Flodden-field in 1513. Sir John Henderson, his great-grandson, was knighted by James VI., as was his son, Sir John, by Charles I.; and the third Sir John, in succession, was created a Baronet by Charles II. The male branch of the family is now extinct; in consequence of which, Sir Philip, the present proprietor, a younger son of the house of Durham of Largo, succeeded as heir of entail. West of Fordel is Cockairney, the residence of Sir Robert Mowbray, Baronet, the representative of the Mowbrays of Cockairney, and also of the very ancient family of Mowbray of Barnbogle. The family is descended from Roger Mowbray, who came to Scotland with William the Lyon. The first of the family of Cockairney was William Mowbray, who, during the reign of James IV., received these lands from his brother, Sir John Mowbray of Barnbogle. The elder branch failed in 1675.

III. The parish church, a very handsome building in the pointed style, was erected in 1830. It is seated to accommodate 500. It is situated about a mile north of the old church, which was at Dalgetty on the sea-shore, and is, therefore, much more convenient for a great proportion of the inhabitants. The number usually attending the church is about 400. The present incumbent is the Rev. Alexander Watt, A.M.; the patron is the Earl of Moray. The stipend is wheat 16 bolls; meal 42 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; bear 71 bolls, 2 lippies; oats 42 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; money £75 5s. 11d. sterling. The manse is an excellent building, erected within the last ten years; and the glebe contains 12 acres, valued at £20 per annum. There is no dissenting chapel in the parish; and the dissenters attend the chapels at Inverkeithing and Crossgates. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary and the legal accommodation. There is another school in the parish, the teacher of which has a free

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school-house, but no endowment. Both schools are well attended. The average number on the poors' roll is from 25 to 30, who receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each. The annual disbursement is about £40.

IV. The island of Inchcolm, in the Firth of Forth, forms part of this parish. It lies about 2 miles to the south of Aberdour, about 6 miles west of Inch Keith, and within about 4½ miles of Queensferry. It is scarcely a mile in length, and is of a poor bleak appearance, though partly arable. Though thus destitute of beauty, it is rich in the production of historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits, for the satisfaction of the curious, the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland; of which a view is given in the vignette to volume 3d of this work. The ancient name of the island was Æmona, which in Celtic means "the island of Druids," and from which it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had had a place of worship here. After Christianity had been introduced, this island seems to have been taken possession of by some of the followers of St Columba, who erected a small chapel dedicated to that saint, and from which circumstance the present name of the island is derived. The origin of the religious house, of which the ruins still remain, is thus related by Fordun:—"About the year 1123, Alexander I. having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest, blowing from the south-west, which obliged the sailors to make for this island, which they reached with the greatest difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life according to the rules of St Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, on these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea and in the greatest danger, the king had made a vow, that if St Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour, which should be an asylum and relief to navigators; he was, moreover, farther moved to this foundation, by having, from his childhood, entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until, imploring the aid of St Columba, their request was most graciously granted." The monastery, founded by Alexander in virtue of this vow, was for canons-regular of St Augustine, and being dedicated to St Colm or Columba, was richly endowed by its royal patron. Allan de Mortimer, Knight, Lord of Aberdour, gave also to God and the monks of this abbey the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour for a burying-place to himself and his posterity, in the church of that monastery. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon, as is to be seen in the Liber Carthusianorum de Perth, in the Advocate's Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of the Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inchcolm on the surrender of Henry, abbot of that monastery, in the year 1543. His second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the spe-

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cial favour of King James II., created a peer, by the title of Lord St Colm, in the year 1611.

Fordun records several miracles done by St Columba, as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this monastery. The first was in the year 1335, when the English, ravaging the coast along the Forth, one vessel larger than the rest entered this island, and the crew landing, plundered the monastery of all its moveables, as well secular as ecclesiastical; among divers statues and images carried off, was a famous one of St Columba, which was kept in the church. It seems as if that saint did not relish the voyage, for he raised such a storm that it threatened immediate destruction to the sacrilegious vessel, by driving it on the rocks of Inchkeith. The sailors, on their near approach to these rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried *peccavi*, asked pardon of the saint, promised restitution of their plunder, and a handsome present into the bargain. On this the vessel got safely into port in that island, where, as if raised from the dead, they landed with great rejoicings; they then disembarked the saint and their other plunder, and transported them, with a handsome oblation of gold and silver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, to whom they likewise sent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole should be safely delivered to the monks from whom they were taken. No sooner was this done than a favourable wind sprung up, by which the vessel reached St Abb's head before the rest of the fleet, the men taking care to form a sincere resolution never more to meddle with St Columba. It nevertheless appears that this example was forgotten by the next year, for, from the same authority, we learn, that in the year 1336, some other English vessels plundered the church of Dolor belonging to the abbot of this house, and carried away a beautiful carved wainscot with which he had adorned the choir; this they had taken down piece-meal, and shipped, so as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the sailors of which, rejoicing at their plunder, sailed away with pipes and trumpets sounding; but St Columba in an instant turned their mirth into sorrow, for the vessel suddenly sunk to the bottom like a stone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more seen. The remaining sailors of the fleet, terrified at this judgment, vowed in future they would not trespass on that saint, or on any person or thing belonging to him. This event gave rise to a proverb in England,—the substance of which was, that St Columba was not to be offended with impunity. They likewise gave him the nickname of Saint Quhalme. Notwithstanding the resolution here mentioned, in the year 1384 the English fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monastery, which they attempted to burn, and actually set fire to a shed near the church; but when the destruction of the whole monastery seemed inevitable, some pious persons addressing themselves to their guardian saint, he suddenly changed the wind which blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ships with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queen's Ferry, and began to pillage the coast of the cattle, when they were suddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicholas Erskine, and Alexander de Lindsay, having with them about fifty horsemen from the East, and William Conyngham, of Kilmaurs,

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with thirty from the west; these engaging the robbers, slew and wounded some, took others prisoners, and drove a number of them to their vessels; of these above forty, and those some of the forwardest among the incendiaries, for safety, hung to the anchor, when a sailor, dreading the attack of the Scots, cut the cable with an axe, whereby all those who hung about the anchor were drowned. But what was most wonderful, was, that the person who had planned this sacrilege, had been the most active in setting fire to the buildings, was taken prisoner by William de Conyngham, and whilst on the way with him was seized with the most frantic madness, accusing himself of the above offences, testifying that he had been the most active in burning the shed, and that whilst so employed, he saw St. Columba extinguishing the fire, when that saint caused some volatile flames to dart upon him, which destroyed his beard and eye-brows; his fury increasing, he was killed, and buried in a cross-way near the town of Dunipace.

In the Duke of Somerset's expedition, 1547, this monastery was, after the battle of Pinkie, occupied as a post commanding the Forth. The circumstance is recorded by Paton, in the following words:—"Tuesday, the 13th of September, in the afternoon, my Lord's Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainct Coomes Ins, which standeth a iiii mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the north shore than the south, yet not within a mile of the nerest. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone) fresh water enough, and also coonyes; and is so naturally strong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchandise, all commodities els comying by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye hole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens uppon it shood quyte be taken from them. Saturday, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, having bene by my Lordes Grace, and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainct Coomes Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towardes the island to be stalled in his see thear accordingly; and had with him coovent of a C hakbutters and L pioneers, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii rowe barkes well furnished with amnicion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becum a prelate of great power. The perfytness of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but sumtime to rowe out abrode a visitacion, and when he goithe, I have heard say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very open-mouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile of, so that either for loove of his blessynges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be souveraigne over most part of his neighbours."

The island of Inchcolm was visited by Grose, or some one for him, in 1789, and in his Antiquities of Scotland are presented different views of the religious houses. "Great part of the monastery," says he, "is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the

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window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat; adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semicircular arch. In the adjoining grounds lies the old carved stone, said to be a Danish monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whose book it is delineated as having a human head at each end. At present it is so defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be distinguished at either end: indeed, it requires the aid of a creative fancy to make out any of the sculpture; something like a man with a spear is seen on the north side, and on the south the figure of a cross; it has been removed from its original situation. This stone appears to belong to that class of interesting carved stones which we have had occasion to mention as peculiar to the north-east of Scotland.

The island, which is fertile in some places, and is reputed for the fineness of its crops of onions, was made a station for a battery of ten guns, for the protection of this part of the Firth of Forth, during the last war. In more recent times the place has been partly modernized, as a residence for a citizen of Edinburgh, who farms the island from the Earl of Moray.

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PARISH OF ABERDOUR.

I. The name of this parish is derived from the Celtic word *Aber*, the mouth of a river, and *Dour*, the name of a small stream, which empties itself into the Forth, a little below the village. The parish lies on the shore of the Frith of Forth, along which it has a sea-coast of about 3 miles. Its length towards the north-west is rather more than 4 miles, and it is, upon an average, about 3 miles in breadth. It is bounded on the south by the Forth; on the east by the parishes of Burntisland and Auchtertool; on the north by Auchtertool, Beath, and Dunfermline; and on the west by Dunfermline and Dalgetty. A small detached portion of the parish lies in the centre of the parish of Kinghorn, at the distance of about 3 miles. Altogether the parish contains about 5,000 Scots acres. A ridge of hills, running east and west, divides the parish; the northern division is high, and the soil by no means equal to what it is in the southern division. There is one coal-work in the parish; and extensive quarries of excellent free-stone, which have, however, been little wrought for some time. There is a small harbour, from which a pinnace sails for Leith twice every week. The amount of real property for which the parish was assessed in 1815, was £3,964 sterling. The population of the parish in 1755, was 1,198; and in 1790 it was 1,280. In 1801 it was 1,260; in 1811, 1,302; in 1821, 1,489; and in 1831, 1,751. Of these, 810 were males, and 941 females. The number of families was 379; of which 63 were engaged in agriculture, and 198 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft. The village of Aberdour is situated about a quarter of a mile from the sea; it was created a burgh of barony by William, seventh Earl of Morton, during the reign of Charles I.

II. In the south-western part of the parish, on the shore of the Frith of Forth, is Aberdour house and grounds, one of the seats of the Right Hon. Earl Morton. At an early period these lands belonged to a family of the name Vetere-Ponte, or Vipont, which ended in an heir-female, who married, in 1126, Alanus de Mortuo-Mari, or Mortimer. With this family they continued for more than a century, when they came to the ancestors of the present proprietor. David II., in the 37th year of his reign, confirmed a grant by William Douglas, Lord of Niddesdale, to James Douglas, his son, of the lands of Aberdour in Fife. In the immediate neighbourhood of Aberdour is Hill-side house, the property of William Fraser, Esq., long the property of the Stewarts of Dunearn, descended from the Earls of Moray; and north-west of it Whitehill, the property of Major Ross. North-east of Whitehill is Templehall, the property of William Inglis, Esq.; and

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north of it and Whitehill, are other lands belonging to the Earl of Moray. At the northern extremity of the parish is Cuttlehill, the seat of Robert Wemyss, Esq.

III. The church is situated near the village, and though convenient for that part of the parish, is too far distant from its more northern parts. The present incumbents are the Rev. William Bryce, D.D., and the Rev. W. Chalmers, assistant and successor; the Earl of Morton is patron. The stipend is wheat 5 bolls, 3 firlots, 3 pecks; meal 92 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 1 lippie; bear 99 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks; oats 12 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck, 3 lippies; horse corn 19 bolls, 3 pecks; and money £10 2s. 2d. sterling. There is a good manse and offices, and a glebe valued at £13 sterling yearly. There is no dissenting congregation in the parish. The parochial teacher has the maximum salary and the legal allowances. There are two benefit societies in the parish;—the Aberdour benevolent society, and the Donibristle benevolent society. The average annual collections at the church-door, for the behoof of the poor, is £30 per annum.

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APPENDIX A.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, AND OF THEIR POSSESSIONS IN FIFE.

THE Knights Templars had considerable possessions in the County of Fife, and indeed over the whole of Scotland, excepting perhaps Ross, ancient Sutherland, which included Caithness, the Hebrides, and Orkney. It is said that they found favour in the eyes of "that sore Sainct for the Crown," the blessed David, who kept them continually beside him, and made them the "keepers of his morals by day and night;"* precious guardians, truly, if a tithe of the scandalous stories told of them had any foundation.† According to Father Hay,‡ they procured a grant from the holy monarch of the "land of Torphichen," and of Gallwythe in Galloway, besides obtaining various other gifts of a similar description, all which remained with them till their suppression by Pope Clement V., in 1307.

As at the time this once powerful order was extinguished, their landed property was extensive, and their riches immense, it is but a rational supposition, that vice, the usual concomitant of luxury, may have more or less tainted them; but that the enormities laid to the charge of the Templars were true, it is impossible to believe. "They were accused to adore some images covered with men's skins, to have sacrificed a man, to have burnt a child begotten upon a Nun by a Templar, to have rubbed their images over with the grease of a child."§ These charges carry their own refutation with them, and even tend to throw a doubt upon the accusation of sensuality, which, with more apparent foundation, has been urged against them. Whatever the cause was, the fact is undoubted, that the successors of the keepers of the conscience of St David, were not only deprived of their possessions, but were individually treated in the most cruel and abominable manner by the Pope and his coadjutor, Philip the Fair, King of France, the latter of whom gratified the taste of his volatile subjects for public exhibitions, by causing Jacques de Molay, the last Grand Master of the Templars, to be roasted alive at Paris, upon the 18th of March, 1313, to the great delight and satisfaction of a fashionable and enlightened audience.

* "Omnino religiosorum verorum consilio se commisit, et de præclara militia templi Hierosolomitani optimos fratres secum retinens, eos diebus et noctibus morum suorum fecit esse custodes."—Forduni Scoti Chronicon, Lib. V. cap. 51.

† "Sed et certum esse existimo, universum Templariorum ordinem, postquam ingentia sumsit incrementa, luxui, intemperantiæ, ebrietati, impudicitiæ et libidinibus esse immersisse, quæ vitia plerumque solent divitias generare."—Gartleri Historia Templariorum. Ams. 1703, 8vo. page 352; see also page 354 of the same work.

‡ Account of the Templars for the first time, printed from the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, 1828, 4to. Other writers say that Torphichen was the property of the Hospitallers originally, and give the Barony of Temple in Midlothian to the Knights Templars.

§ Father Hay, page 5.

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As the Pope and his ally were the chief gainers by the degradation of this illustrious order, any explanation coming from them or their satellites, as to the reasons why they took unto themselves the riches of the Templars, must be accepted, as lawyers say,—"cum nota." Probably the wealth of the sufferers was the real cause, and their sensual vices the ostensible reason of their fate. Be this as it may, the body was suppressed, and the members of it persecuted throughout Europe, with the honourable exception of Germany and England,* where, although obedience was given to the papal decree, the lives of the Templars were saved, and their liberty secured. We shall afterwards speak to their treatment in Scotland.

The "office and vow of the Templars," says Father Hay, was "to defend the temple and city of Hierusalem,—to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims charitably,—and guard them safely through the Holy Land to view such things as there were to be seen." Their first institution was during the popedom of Gelasius, in the year 1117.

There existed another order of men devoted to similar purposes, called Johannites, or Knights of John, and who, at a later period, became better known as the Knights of Malta. They were "established by some merchants of the city of Malphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who trafficked in the East. They obtained from the Calife of Egypt the freedome to build a church at Hierusalem, and a house for those that would come in pilgrimage to the Holy Land. They paid yearly for that effecte tribute. Afterwards they built a church, dedicat to our Lady, and ane other to Mary Magdalene, the one for men, the other for women, who were received with all kind demonstrations of charity. This way of living engaged Gerard, born in the city of Martiques in France, to build a church in honour of Saint John, with ane hospital, in 1099. His reputation gave way to the Kings of Hierusalem, to establish those who had care of the sick and pilgrims. They were called Hospitaliers. Their habit was black, with a cross patè having eight points in memory of the eight beatitudes. They made the three ordinary vows of religion, with a fourth, whereby they obliged themselves to receive and defend the pilgrims. The foundation is in 1104. Under Baudwin the First, they went alongst with the pilgrims; and for hindering the incursions of the Saracens, they were obliged to make use of offensive arms. This employment drew several persons of quality amongst them, whereby they became Knights." †

Lord Hailes ‡ observes, that "it is said King David introduced both the Templars and Hospitallers into Scotland; but his Lordship gives no authority for this assertion, although, as regards the former, Fordun might be cited. As to the latter, the observation is questionable, as the first grant in their favour was in the reign of King Malcolm the Fourth, by which he gifts "Deo et Santo Hospitali de Jerusalem, unum plenarium toftum, in quolibet meo burgo, totius meæ terræ, pro Dei amore, et pro salute antecessorum meorum, et pro mea salute, ad tenendum ita benè et liberè ut ipsi tenent suas alias elemosinas, sicut elemosinæ libere tenere debent."

The original document is not in existence, but it is specially set forth in a Crown Charter of Confirmation by King James IV., in favour of the Hospitallers and Templars, dated the 19th of October, 1488.§ in which the previous rights are enumerated and ratified. Had there been any grant by David, it surely would have been placed first, and the charter by his son, Malcolm, the Maiden, would not have been referred to as the primary grant of land to the Hospitallers in Scotland.

Alexander the Second patronized both the Hospitallers and Templars, and the charter of confirmation by James ratifies two grants by this monarch;—the one to the Hospitallers, dated "apud Castrum Puellarum," on the last of June, 1231; and the other to the Templars on the 12th of July, 1236. These two grants are again ratified by King Alexander III. at Scone, 17th June, 1284.

The object of these charters was to confer upon the grantees many valuable and important privileges,—to ratify whatever donations of lands,—*men* and tenants that had rationally been made to them,—to exempt them

* Spain is added to the list by some authorities. † Father Hay. ‡ Annals, vol. i. page 114, 8vo, 1819.
§ Register of the Great Seal, Lib. xii. No. 51.

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from various taxes, burdens, and imposts, and to confer other important privileges on the brotherhood, and those deriving right through them.

We have already mentioned that the Templars were suppressed in 1307, and that the edict of the Pope was observed generally throughout Europe; but although Spottiswood and Keith affirm positively that they were treated similarly in Scotland—and this seems to have been generally taken for granted—we conceive there is considerable room for doubt as to their absolute extirpation. Undoubtedly Fordun* remarks, "Hoc anno (1308) capti sunt Templarii, et de hæresi diffamati, ac carceribus ubique deputati, usque ad concilium Viennense, et à tunc subito damnati et extincti;" but this assertion, it is presumed, is applicable to the continental suppression, for we find that, in the ensuing year, investigations were going on against the Scottish Templars, with a view evidently to ulterior steps.

Accordingly, proceedings were held before William, Archbishop of St Andrews, and Master John de Soleiro, who is termed Clerk of my Lord the Pope in the abbey of Holyrood, in December, 1309, in the course of which, Brothers Walter de Cleflosi and William de Middleton, both Englishmen and Templars, are examined. The former said that he was admitted to the order by William de la More, a native of Yorkshire, who was master of the order in England and Scotland. Interrogatus "a quo magistro receperunt observantias ordinis sui fratres regni Scotiæ respondit quod a magistro Angliæ. Item interrogatus a quo dictus Magister Angliæ recepit observantias sui ordinis, respondit quod a majori magistro ordinis Templi Jerusalem prædicti, Scilicet a magistro Cypri et ex statutis et observantiis sui capituli generalis." The witness then gave a special description of the mode of inauguration. He affirms that he was for two years preceptor in Scotland at Blancrodoks. That in this office he was preceded by John de Huseflete. He denied all the charges brought against the order in the Pope's bull, but admitted that the Great Master and other masters, preceptors and visitors, could absolve inferior brothers, whether clerical or laick, from various crimes, excepting always murder, and the putting of violent hands on a priest.

The conclusion of his deposition is important. Being asked who was the grand preceptor in the kingdom of Scotland, he answered that he was,—having the superintendence of the whole order there. "Nec scivit ibi fratres, nisi solum ipse, et socius subscriptus."

This "socius" was William de Middleton, a native of Northumberland, born near Newcastle. He had been "in Scotia apud Culthur et apud Blancrodoks per biennium." He corroborated the preceding witness in all points, with this addition,—that when he was admitted, it was ordered "quod non reciperet servitium aliquod a mulieribus, nec etiam aquam ad abluendum manus." Various witnesses were examined, not Templars, amongst whom may be noticed Hugh, abbot of Dunfermline,—Elias, abbot of Holyrood,—Gervase, abbot of Newbotyl,—and various other persons of high rank, both ecclesiastical, military, and civil. One person, Adam de Wedale, a monk of Newbotyl, accuses the Templars not only of an entire disregard of the rights of property, and a vast inclination "per fas vel nefas," to appropriate the goods of others, but of an entire want of hospitality to their neighbours, feasting only the rich and powerful, "timoris causa ne eleemosynas largiantur." In this opinion some other monks concur.

Robert, the chaplain of Lyston, a neighbour of the Templars, amongst other articles of dittay, remarks, that he never could find out where any brother of the Temple was buried, or that he had died a natural death. The gravamen of his charge was, that the Templars were always against the church, "et super hoc laborat publica vox et fama."†

The chief circumstances as to which all the witnesses—forty-one in number—mostly concurred, were the privacy with which the Templars conducted their proceedings, and the inability of the prying priests to get any satisfactory information as to their doings.

Now, if these two persons were the sole brothers of the order in Scotland, the wholesale extermination, mentioned by Fordun, cannot apply to that country, and the paragraph in question must refer to the general

* Lib. xii. cap. 17. Edin. folio, 1759. Tom. ii. page 242. † Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ, 1737. Tom. ii. F. 382.

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suppression throughout Europe. Nothing further can be traced relative to any proceeding in Scotland, than those just noticed; and as Robert the First had his hands too fully occupied by more important affairs, it is not very likely that he would trouble his head much about the two brothers of the Temple, who, by their own account, were the only relics of the body in his kingdom.*

The suppression in Scotland is exceedingly problematical,—the more so, as there is evidence, in 1488, that the Templars and Hospitallers united,—received a Crown charter from James IV., confirming all the previous grants made respectively in their favour. This charter, moreover, refers to two previous confirmations:—one dated at Stirling, 7th May, 1448, and the other 20th February, 1482. This important deed is to the Hospitallers "et fratribus ejusdem militie templi Salomonis," and no doubt was obtained by the influence of Sir William Knollis, then preceptor of Torphichen, who was his majesty's treasurer, and a great favourite. Had there been, therefore, any formal suppression of the Templars, this deed would have some way or other referred to it; but not one word from the beginning to the end occurs indicative of such an occurrence.

The defective nature of the early records of Parliament excludes any thing like satisfactory evidence when the preceptor of Torphichen first sat in it, and the first entry to be found in Mr Thomson's edition of the acts is on the 12th January, 1467,† when the preceptor‡ took his place not amongst the ecclesiastical peers, but "inter Barones." Sir William Knollis became the first Lord Sanct John, under which name he took his seat on the 3d of February, 1489; and his successors in the preceptory regularly sat and voted as Barons St John until the Reformation, when Sir James Sandilandis of Calder resigned the possessions of the Hospitallers and Templars in the hand of the Crown, and obtained, as we shall immediately show, a regrant.

The title of St John is altogether unique in the History of the Scottish Peerage; no patent has been found; but from the subsequent sittings, the peerage must have been created in favour of the person who might be elected preceptor of Torphichen in Scotland,—an honour and privilege which verifies the high estimation in which the united body of Hospitallers and Templars were held by the Scottish monarchs.

On the 24th January, 1563, Queen Mary granted a charter to James, then preceptor of Torphichen, and *Lord Sanct John*, of the possessions of the order over which he presided. The causes of the grant are,—1st. The faithful and unpaid services performed by Lord Sanct John to her majesty and her royal father and mother. 2d. The supplication of the nobility and three estates in his Lordship's favour. And, 3dly. The onerous consideration of an annual sum of fifty merks, and instant payment of ten thousand crowns of the sun.§ Therefore, her majesty conveys to the Lord St John, *and his heirs and assignees*,—"Totas et integras terras et baronias de Torphechin, Listoun, Ballintrodo, Tankertoun, Denny, Maryculter, Stanehoip, Galtua, cum tenentibus, tenandriis, liberetenentium servitiis, advocationibus, et donationibus ecclesiarum, beneficiorum, et capellaniorum omnium et singularum dictarum terrarum, et baroniarum, cum molendinis, multuris, silvis, piscariis, castris, turribus, fortiliciis, et maneriebus earundem, jacen. infra vicecomitatus nostros de Edinburgh, Peblis, Linlithgow, Striuiling, Lanark, Kincardin, et senescallatum de Kirkcudbrycht: Necnon omnes annuos redditus terras Templarias vulgo Tempillandis nuncupatas, decimas loca possessiones, ac alias terras quascunque, tam non nominatas quam nominatas, infra regnum nostrum, existen. Cum omnibus priuilegiis, immunitatibus, pre-eminentijs, dignitatibus, officiis regalitatibus, cum libera capella, et cancellaria infra bondas quarumcunque terrarum per dictum Jacobum, et suos predecessores, tanquam preceptores de Torphechin aliquo tempore ante datam

* Amongst certain papers in possession of the Earl of Haddington, there are what are described to be letters of administration by King James I., under the Great Seal, of all the lands and possessions of the Hospital of St John within the kingdom of Scotland, in favour of Thomas Gudwyn and John Ledall, Oct. 14, 1427. A perusal of this document would probably throw considerable light upon the state of the Hospitallers at this period; but it cannot now be found.

† Vol. ii. page 89.

‡ This was probably Sir Patrick Shougall, Knight, who, as commendator of the order of St John of Jerusalem, and master of Torphichen, granted, 20th October, 1466, to William Levynston of Saltcotis, of a Temple land, and half of an oxingate of land, in the town and territory of Gulane, within the constabulary of Haddington.

§ John, Lord Torphichen, mentions (in an information addressed to the commissioners to try the rights of Kirklands) that the first Lord borrowed the money to pay this tax from Timothy Caureoli, an Italian gentleman. See Templaria, page 7.

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presentium possessorum. Quæquidem omnes, et singulæ terræ, et baroniæ de Torphechin, Listoun, Ballintrodo, Tankertoun, Denny, Maryculter, Stanehoip, Galtun, cum tenentibus, tenandriis, liberetenentium servitiis, adnocationibus, et donationibus ecclesiarum beneficiorum, et capellaniarum omnium et singularum dictarum terrarum. et baroniarum, molendinis, multuris, silvis, piscariis, castris, tnrribus, fortiliciis, et maneriebus earundem una cum omnibus annuis redditibus, terris templariis, decimis, locis, possessionibus, et aliis terris quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, infra regum nostrum existentibus, ac cum omnibus priuilegiis, immunitatibus, pre-eminentiis, dignitatibns, officiis regalitatibus, cum libera capella, et cancellaria infra bondas quarumcunque terrarum, per dictum Jacobum et suos predecessores, tanquam preceptores de Torphechin, aliquibus temporibus retroactis possessarum fuerunt prefati Jacobi, tanquam preceptoris prescripti perprius: Et quas idem tanquam omnimodum et indobitatum titnlum ad easdem, habens in manibns nostris tanquam nunc ac omnibus temporibus futnris superioris earundem demisit."

These lands, so conveyed, were erected into a barony, to be called, in all time, the Barony of Torphichen; and it was declared that sasine, taken at the manor place and fortalice of Torphichen, should be a sufficient feudal investiture in the barony thus erected, and in all rights, which are specially enumerated, including *dignities* and *pre-eminences*, thereto appertaining. This crown grant contains various privileges;—such as an exemption from taxation,—a power to the vassals and tenants of the barony to decline the jurisdiction of inferior judges, and an express right of buying and selling throughout the kingdom without payment of any custom, "secundum privilegia preceptoribus de Torphechin antea concessa."

After this date Lord Sanct John no longer appears in the rolls of parliament, but is replaced by the Lord Torphichen, under which title Sir James Sandilands is exclusively recognised. The charter to which we have referred is the only writing under which the Lords Torphichen sit and vote, and it is certainly not a little remarkable that there is no special grant of the title of Honour. The grantee and his heirs and assigns acquire the newly erected barony of Torphichen with a right to all the immunities, privileges, dignities, and pre-eminences, vested formerly in the preceptors, and that this was understood by the lawyers of that day to carry the peerage may be at once conceded, from the fact, that the person who got the grant was admitted as a peer of the realm by the other nobles, and enjoyed every right incident to the dignity until the day of his death.

Upon the first Lord Torphichen's demise without issue, he was succeeded in the barony of Torphichen by his grandnephew, who assumed the peerage. Now the only patent, or writing, under which he could claim, was the charter 1563; and that he did maintain his right exclusively under that instrument, is proved *scripto;* for, on the ranking of the nobility, he founded upon the "charter made and given be Mary queen of Scots, whereby the baronie of Torphichen is erected into a free baronie, with all privileges and dignities of his predecessors Lords of Torphichen, according to quhilk election * he produced sundry precepts of parliament directed to his predecessors as Lord Torphichen, whereby they had vote in parliament, quilk charter was granted anno Domini 1563. †

This being the radical grant of the title of Torphichen, it is plain, unless the conveyance "cum dignitatibus" created a peerage, that the honour must be considered as a territorial one—a proposition destructive of Lord Mansfield's arguments on the point of territorial dignities in the Sutherland case, otherwise the peerage would have become extinct npon the demise of the first Lord without issue, whereas it is matter of record that it devolved on the grandnephew, and has been enjoyed by his descendants for nearly two centuries and a half.

But to resume the history of the Temple lands, thus fixed in the person of the first and second Lords, the latter of whom disposed of by far the more valuable portions of his barony to various persons, retaining however the Torphichen estate properly so called, which was locally situated in the county of Linlithgow. It is nnnecessary to notice the transfers of the old Temple baronies, and the patronage of various churches, as none of these were in the county of Fife.

* "Erection."—Carmichael's Tracts on the Peerage. Edin. 1792, 4to., p. 27.

† De Jure Prælationes Nobilium Scotiæ.—Maitland Miscellany, p. 369.

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Upon the 9th of November, 1599, the second Lord conveyed to Robert Williamson, writer, and James Tenant of Linhouse, the whole Hospital Temple lands in Scotland, excepting his own estate of Torphichen, and the other estates he had previously alienated. In the year 1604, Tenant assigned his moiety to Williamson, and the different sales were ratified and confirmed by parliament.*

Williamson then procured a crown charter erecting the subjects he had acquired into a tenandry called the Tenandry of the Temple lands, upon which he was infeft. After possessing his tenandry for a few years, during which he entered numerous vassals, he sold it to Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards successively Lord Binning, Earl of Melrose and Haddington, and president of the Court of Session. His lordship made up titles to a certain portion of his acquisition, including Fifeshire by crown charter, dated 30th July, 1614, in which the various properties belonging to the Hospitallers and Templars are there specially enumerated. Totas et integras terras templarias et tenementa subscripta, jacen. infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Fyiff, viz. Unum tenementum terre in villa de Craill, cum horto et croftâ eidem spectan. per Alexandrum Moncreiff, burgen. burgi nostri de Craill possess. Unum tenementum terre in villâ de Craill, per Jacobum Corstorphing ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in villa de Craill cum horto et croftâ eidem spectan. per Johannem Robertsoun burgen. ibidem possess. Terras templarias de Carnbie, per Patricium Hunter ibidem possess. Terras templarias de Craigtoune, per magistrum Johannem Aytoun de Kinnaldie possess. Terras templarias de Abercrumbie, per Thomam Abercrumbie de eodem possess. (Terram templarium vocatam Magask, per dominum de Blabow possess.) Terras templarias de Craighall, per Danidem Kyninmoth de eodem possess. Terras templarias de Balcorno, et unam terram templariam in Lundie, juxta columbarium de Lundie, per dominum Lundie de eodem possess. et terram templarium apud spinam de Lundie, per Johannem Pittillo et Johannem Gray possess. Terras templarias de Collestoun, per Mariotam Spens, relictam quondam Jacobi Bannatyne de Spowt possess. Terras templarias de Sandihillok, vocatas lie tempillis Startharlie, per Johannem Lundie de Stratharlie possess. Terras templarias de Lawdreffon, per quondam magistrum Davidem Barclay de Cullerney possess. Terras templarias de Balfarg, per Andream Bruce de Balfarg possess. Terras templarias de Stremeglo, per Michaelem Bickartoun et Laurentium Paitt possess. Terras templarias de Inchegaw, per quondam Johannem Wardlaw scribam possess. Terras templarias de Balmullis, per Willelmum Murray possess. Terras templarias de Cowcarney, per Jacobum Howburne de Tilliboill possess. Terras templarias de Byne et Newingstoun, per Jacobum Lyndsay de Newhill possess. Unum tenementum terre infra burgum nostrum de Cowper, per Willelmum Rankine nautam in Dundie possess. Unum tenementum terre infra dictum burgum nostrum de Cowper, per Davidem Airth ephippiarium ibidem possess. Terras emplarias juxta Cowper vocatas Skavie Orchard, per quondam Thomam Hay burgen. dicti burgi nostri de Cowper possess. Robertum Campbell in Ballmonie Mylne, et Thomam Arat in Cowper, terras templarias juxta dictum burgum nostrum de Cowper, vocatas lie Templehill, per quondam Georgium Airth de Foxtoun possess. Unum tenementum terre infra civitatem nostram de Sanctandrois, per Dauidem Russel ibidem possess. Tenementum terre in dictâ civitate nostrâ de Sanctandrois, per Jacobum Broun ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Dauidem Finnisoun ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Johannem Fairfull ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Johannem Mair et Johannem Broun ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Andream Ramsay possess. ibidem. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Jacobum Watsoun ibidem possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Martinum et Georgium Lumisdenis possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per magistrum Hugonem Lyndsay et magistrum Danidem Wode possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Patricium Adamesoun possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Johannem Mair et Georgium Philp, in Sanctandrois, possess. Unum tenementum terre in Sanctandrois, per Jacobum Lentron possess. Unum tenementum in villa de Abirdour, per Johannem Johnestoun de Drumnarne possess. Unum tenementum terre in Abirdour, per Johannem Hume ibidem possess. Unum tene-

* See printed Act, 1606, c. 82.

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mentum terre in Abirdour, per Johannem Cant in Abirdour possess. Unum tenementum terre in Abirdour, per Andream Clerk possess. Unum terram templarium juxta Kinghorne, per Willelmum Cunynghame, alias Lister, possess. Unum tenementum terre infra villam de Kinghorne, per Joannem Boswall possess. Unam terram templariam juxta burgum nostrum de Kinghorne, per Joannem Kirkaldie de Ebdie possess. Unam terram templariam in villa de Innerkething, per Robertum Drysdaill possess. Unam tenementum templarium in Innerkething, per Willelmum Blackburne ibidem possess. Duas petias arrabilis terre templarie juxta Innerkething, per Henrieum Kinglassie ibidem possess. Unam terram templariam in Innerkething per Willelmum Broun ibidem possess. Unam terram templariam juxta Innerkething, per magistrum Willelmum Eehling de Pittadro possess. Terras templarias de Banbreieh, terras templarias de Lesslie, terras templarias de Lisk, terras templarias de Newtoun omnes, per Comitem de Rothes possess. Terras templarias de Lochmalonie per dominum de Lochmalonie possess. Terram templariam de Balgony, per Dominum de Balgony possess. Terras templarias vocatas Inebemairteine juxta Aberdour. Terras templarias de Struthieris et Waddieshauch, per Dominum Lyndsay possess. Terras templarias de Urquhart, per Dominum de Parbroith possess. Terras templarias de Kirkforther, per Lyndsay de Kirkforther possess., et terras templarias de Littelltarbert, per Dauidem Ramsay de Braxmouth possess. Cum omnibus immunitatibus et libertatibus eidem specian. et ineumben.

In this enumeration two Temple tenements in Dunfermline, and the Temple lands of Pittencreiff,* by some accident were omitted.

The Earl of Haddington (then Lord Binning) resigned the whole lands in the hands of the Crown, and obtained a new charter of erection, dated at Royston, 13th Oct., 1514, uniting and incorporating them into a new barony, called the Barony of Drem; which charter, with the precept for infeftment, then a separate document, and the sasine following upon it, were confirmed by act of parliament 1617, cap. 45.

The barony of Drem remained with the Haddington family for very nearly a century and a half, when it was acquired by the Honourable John Hamilton, second son of Thomas, Earl of Haddington. Upon this gentleman's death the succession opened to his daughters, who, after making up titles, sold the barony to John Ferguson of Stronvar, Esq., who again conveyed that part of it south of the Firth and the Temple lands of Aberdeen to Mr. R. Hill, W. S., and retained the remainder until his bankruptcy, when the Hospital and Temple lands in Fife, and certain other counties, were purchased by James Maidment, Esquire, Advocate, who afterwards made over his acquisition to John Black Gracie, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh, who has since further acquired other considerable portions of the barony of Drem from Mr. Hill, and thus is now in possession of almost the whole of what remains of it.

At the period when the first Lord Torphichen acquired from Queen Mary the possessions of the Hospitallers and Templars, these, with the exception of the greater baronies and the church patronage, consisted chiefly of rights of superiority scattered over greater part of Scotland. The portions of Temple lands, originally held in lease, appear gradually to have been converted into feu holdings, the vassal paying such a *reddendo* as at the time might be taken as adequate to the rent, and submitting to the jurisdiction of the Temple courts; and although the value of money was different at the time the subjects were originally feued to what it was when the barony of Torphichen was erected in 1563, still the innumerable feus, independently of the ordinary casualties of superiority, rendered these duties, trifling when separately considered, of no small moment when taken collectively.

Until the final extinction of these united orders, the political power of the preceptor of Torphichen must have been great from the extent of his possessions, and he could raise under his banner as goodly a host of retainers as any baron in Scotland. Sir William Knollis, or Knows, who was preceptor from 1463 to 1513, fought by the side of his ill-fated master, James IV., and was killed at the fatal battle of Flodden. He had

* Thomas Christison obtained a precept of Clare Constat in these lands, dated 9th and 10th January, 1590.—Abstract of Chartulary of Torphichen, 1830, 4to., p. 22.

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been much patronized by that monarch, and frequently was sent on missions by him to England. In the Rotuli Scotia will be found several safe conducts for him during the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. In the last one preserved in that valuable collection, his majesty (Henry VII.) informs all and sundry that he had taken under his special protection "Magnificum virum Dominum Willielmum Knollis, ordinis Sancti Johannis Jicrusalem in Scotia, et venerabilem virum Joannem Fezill, Decanum de Lestalrigh ac Clericum Registri Illustrissimi Principis Jacobi Regis consanguinei nostri carissimi."

James the second baron of Torphichen seems to have frittered away his large possessions, and being, like most of the Scottish peers of that age, not over scrupulous,* he made the small mistake of selling the same subjects twice. Thus he sold to the Viscount of Stormont the temple superiorities in Perthshire, and then sold them over again to Tennant and Williamson. Lord Binning (Earl of Melrose and Haddington) who came in place of these persons, compelled the noble viscount to restrict his right to a part only of his purchase. His lordship also, notwithstanding the out and out alienation of the entire Temple and Hospital lands, continued to keep them in his crown titles, and he and his descendants coolly entered vassals and pocketed compositions whenever they could get them, as if nothing had occurred.

Besides property in rural districts, the preceptory possessed extensive possessions in the various towns of Scotland, there not being a royal burgh in which they had not two or more houses, which were distinguished from the other tenements by having the cross of St John placed in a conspicuous situation. Their strongholds, however, were Edinburgh and St Andrews, in both of which cities the Templars had numerous places for their reception. The greater part of the Grassmarket of Edinburgh and West Bow is Temple land, and holds of the Baron of Drem; and in the other city, there are at least twelve, if not more, Temple tenements. In Cupar there are two with gardens running down to the Eden, each possessing a venerable looking pigeon-house. In Crail, once a flourishing place, but now going fast to decay, there were several Temple subjects, but they have shared the fate of the town, and if not gone already, are fast going to destruction.

In Aberdour there are several Temple houses; in Strathmiglo two or three. Dunfermline possesses two, Kinghorn does the same. Inverkeithing had several, but none have been traced in Kirkaldy, Burntisland, or the two Anstruthers, these places not existing when Malcolm the Maiden gave a toft of land in every royal burgh. Their selection of houses is generally judicious, and they took care usually to have excellent gardens behind. In Edinburgh the gardens have disappeared, although there can be no doubt that the tenements on the north side of the Grassmarket once had them, and probably those in the Bow also.

Possession of a Temple tenement conferred many privileges on the vassal—the exemption from all courts, but those of Torphichen,—the nonpayment of taxes,—and what was equally important, a right to exercise any trade they chose in defiance of the incorporated trades of the place. Maitland mentions this in his History of Edinburgh:† "At the foot of the West Bow Street in this parish was a foreign jurisdiction belonging to the Baron of Drem, who had a regality of certain Temple lands erected in his favour. Here are diverse houses belonging to it, which are distinguished by a cross on the top of their respective chimneys and front of houses.‡ When a court is held in this part of the regality, it is in one of the said houses at the choice of the bailiff. The Barons of Drem claim a right to empower unfreemen to exercise their several trades in the houses belonging to the regality. This jurisdiction being by the Edinburghers regarded as a badge of slavery, by its being held within their walls, frequent attempts were made to purchase the same of the baron or lord of the

* The Scottish peers of that, and indeed a later period, seem to have acted very much on the principles which, according to Wordsworth, influenced Rob Roy,

> "That they should take who had the power,
> And they should keep who can."

† P. 204.

‡ Many of these existed very recently. In several of the charters from the superior, the vassal is taken bound to put up the cross of St. John in front.

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regality. But an act of parliament being made in the year 1747 to abolish the Scottish jurisdictions, the citizens without the least expence have luckily got rid of it."

This last remark seems questionable. It is quite true that heritable jurisdictions were put down, but it does not follow that an inherent privilege of the description here mentioned could be taken away by implication. The preamble of the act states the reasons why these jurisdictions should be abolished. 1st. Because "inconveniences" "have arisen, and may arise," from their multiplicity and extent. 2dly. That the powers of jurisdiction originally and properly belonging to the crown ought to be restored to it. 3dly. That the "king's laws and courts of justice" should be extended to all his majesty's subjects. 4thly. That the union of the two realms be more complete. From the beginning to the end of the statute, there is no declaration by which a privilege exercised for centuries by the vassals in Temple tenements of following their trade without entering with the incorporations was annihilated. Surely an act intended to restrain superiors and limit their jurisdiction could not be extended to the privileges of the vassal, whose interest it was most anxious to preserve. The point certainly seems still open for any Temple vassal holding of the Temple superior to try.

Another privilege peculiar to Temple lands was that of sanctuary. This was judicially recognised; for, in the Acta Dominorum Concilii* the "Lords of Counsale continues the sute rasit at the instance of George† Lord St John againis the provest and bailzies of Striviling for the taking furth of ane Tempill land in the said burgh of ane callit Thomas Binny, and therthrow brekand the privilege of Sanct John."

Of this right vestiges still may be found; as in some parts of Fife, the Temple tenements used to be called houses of refuge, from a belief that they afforded protection to fugitives from civil claims as well as criminal offences. Some few years since, an old woman who had got into a squabble with the civic dignitaries of Kinghorn, and was under their ban, rushed from the presence-chamber, pursued by the town officer, and darting into a temple Tenement, ascended one flight of stairs, and looking over a window, shook her fist at her pursuer, and bade him defiance. Whether impressed with a belief of the right of sanctuary, or frightened by the virago's hostile demeanour, we know not, but true it is and of verity that the man stopped his pursuit, and left the honour of victory with his antagonist.

The temple and hospital lands in the county of Fife, though numerous, are not large in extent, generally averaging from five to twenty acres, and owing to agricultural improvements, they have in many instances got so much mixed up with other lands as to make their identification a matter of some trouble. A curious instance of this occurred in the case of the Temple lands of Magask, which, though regularly transmitted by the titles, had got so completely incorporated with the other lands of Magask, that the vassal could not point them out. This led to a process of nonentry by the superior, which depended for sometime before Lord Corehouse, who allowed a proof of the situation and extent of the Temple lands,—fortunately *one* witness was found who recollected their exact locality, and this with the written evidence was held sufficient by the judge, who decerned against the vassal with full costs of suit. The learned judge in this case, whose opinion on all legal matters, and especially on points of feudal law, is entitled to the highest consideration, indicated a very clear opinion, that where a vassal removes evidence of boundaries, and by his actings and doings prevents the identification of the *dominium utile*, that he subjects himself to a heavy claim of damages at the instance of his superior,—a point, however, which it was unnecessary to raise in that particular instance, as the lands were luckily pointed out after some trouble.

For upwards of two centuries Temple lands were understood to be teind free, and were uniformly exempted from payment of stipend; indeed Lord Stair in his valuable Institute, in treating of the exemptions, lays it down as law, "that there is also a proper exemption of the teinds of Temple lands, (which were the glebes of the Templars,) and of all glebes of kirkmen, that were in time of popery, or that have since been or shall be designed for glebes."‡ But in the case of Leslie v. minister of Old Rosne, the court held an opposite doctrine, and subjected Mr Leslie of Wurthill, Aberdeenshire, in payment of stipend, although his whole estate

* 1509, Nov. 23. † Sir George Dundas. ‡ Stair, Book IV. Tit. 24. S. 19.

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was Temple land. In England it would appear that the possessors of Temple land are exempt from serving on juries. This privilege was claimed at the Knutsford Michaelmass quarter-sessions, and allowed, 20th Nov. 1748.

It was for sometime a disputed point, whether Temple lands were to be held as church lands, in which event the vassals would be entitled to hold of the crown, but it was adjudged the reverse in the case of Ross of Auchlossin against the Temple proprietors, which is reported at great length by Lord Fountainhall. The plea was revived, and repelled in 1748, when the Honourable Mr Hamilton claimed the value of the heritable jurisdiction of the barony of Drem,* and obtained £500 as a suitable remuneration,—and has never since been agitated. It is singular that this question should ever have been mooted, as in reality the Hospitallers and Templars were military knights, and the head of the order was a secular not clerical peer, who, if he did not do service in Palestine, never flinched from serving his king in the hour of danger, and fighting his battles. Thus the Lord St John was one of those present at the battle of Flodden, where, as before noticed, he was slain; and his successors, Sir George Dundas and Sir Walter Lyndsay were fully as much, if not more, distinguished for their military than their civil qualifications.

APPENDIX B.

Parish of Kinghorn, p. 207. The mansion-house of Abden appears to have originally belonged to the Crown, by whom it was conferred upon the Archbishops of St. Andrews, under the reservation of living at the house, and enjoying the Bishop's hospitality, when the King should be pleased to accept it. The following is the clause continued from older charters, by which this royal right is still kept up:—

Redden. inde annuatim dicto Roberto Stocks ejusque prædict. nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus feudifirmæ divorias aliasque divorias particulariter postea specificat. viz. pro dictis terris de Abden orien. cum pertinentiis summam undecim librarum monetæ Scotiæ annuatim ad duos anni terminos viz. Pentecostes et Sancti martini in hieme per æquales portiones nomine feudifirmæ, et pro dicta mansionis domo cum clausura ejusd. et Greenbrae head et parsons croft aliisque supra script. summam duodecim solidorum monetæ prædict. annuatim ad duos anni terminos viz. Pentecostes et Sancti martini in hieme per æquales portiones nomine feudifirmæ, reservatis nobis nostrisque regiis successoribus in hujusmodi mansione hospitalitate et residentia toties quoties contigerit nobis ibidem supervenire et declinare quamdiu nobis placuerit seu visum feuerit nostris propriis sumptibus ac etiam pro solutione et præstatione nobis quæcunque alia servitia et divoria quæ continentur in antiquis infeofamentis et rentalibus dictarum terrarum ac duplican. dictam fendifirmam primo anno introitus cujuslibet hæredis ad dictum mansionis domum Greenbrae head, Parsoncroft, aliaque præfat iisdem spectan. Et hæc pro omni alio onere exactione demanda seu seculari servitio quæ ex dictis terris aliisque supra script. seu ulla parte vel portione earundem in omni tempore futuro exigi vel requiri possint.

APPENDIX C.

Strathmiglo parish. Since the account of this parish was written, a gas-work, for the supply of this ancient town with gas, has been commenced, and is now very nearly completed.

Newburgh parish. In describing the ancient cross of Mugdrum, we should have mentioned, while there is no doubt that it was an object of attention in Catholic times, that it obviously belongs to that singular class of monumental stones, which, so far as is yet known, are only found in the north-east of Scotland.

* Morrison, 7706, Feb. 20th, 1748.

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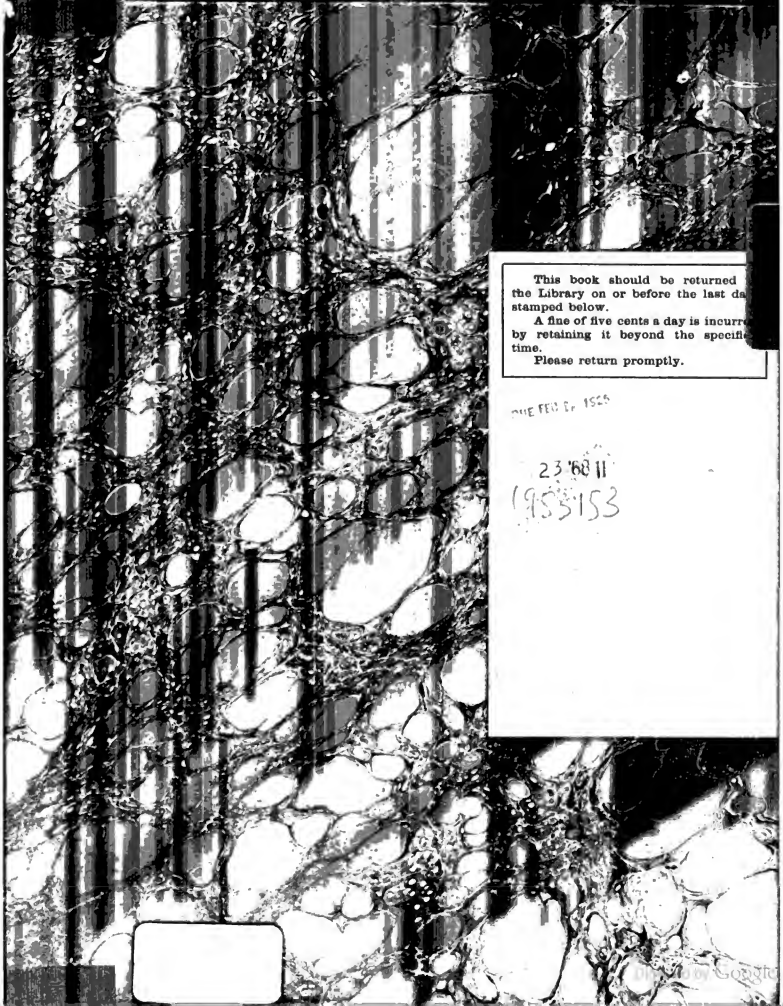

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